

THE

TRAVANCORE

ALMANAC & DIRECTORY

FOR

1917.

253203

PUBLISHED BY ORDER

OF

THE GOVERNMENT OF HIS HIGHNESS THE MAHA RAJA.



TRIVANDRUM:

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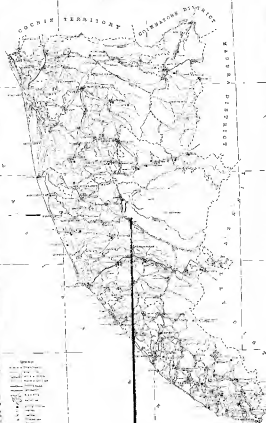
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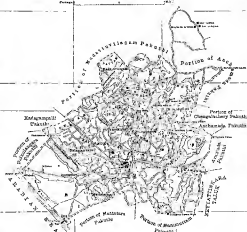
TOURING MAP
OF
TRAVANCORE



- Legend
- 1. Capital
 - 2. District Town
 - 3. Sub-Divisional Office
 - 4. Taluk Office
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MAP OF TRIVANDRUM TOWN

ANDREWS' PLAN
SEP. 1, 1904 - 1906



LEGEND

- 1. Fortification
- 2. Market Place
- 3. Church
- 4. Police Station
- 5. Jail
- 6. Hospital
- 7. School
- 8. Public Building
- 9. Office
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NOTES

- 1. The map is a plan of the city of Trivandrum, India, showing the city's layout, surrounding areas, and various landmarks.
- 2. The map is oriented with North at the top.
- 3. The map is enclosed in a rectangular border with a scale bar at the bottom.

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TOPOGRAPHICAL SKETCH

OF

TRAVANCORE.

Description.—Travancore (*Mal. Tiruvitankur, Sans. Sri-vardhanapuri*, the place where the goddess of prosperity resides), the southern portion of the ancient division of Kerala, is situated between $8^{\circ} 4'$ and $10^{\circ} 21'$ North Latitude and between $76^{\circ} 18'$ and $77^{\circ} 38'$ East Longitude. It is bounded on the north by the Native State of Cochin and the British District of Coimbatore, on the east by the Districts of Madura and Tinnevely and on the south and west by the Indian Ocean. The extreme length of Travancore from north to south is 174 miles, its extreme breadth 75 miles and its area 7,606.30 square miles. The State is in subsidiary alliance with the British Government to which it pays an annual tribute of Rs. 8,00,000. Compared with other Native States, it is more than five times the size of Cochin and six times that of Pudukotta. It is above seven-eighths the size of Baroda, two-sevenths of Gwalior, one-fourth of Mysore and one-twelfth of Hyderabad or Cashmir. It is smaller than the Principality of Wales by 279 square miles and bears to England and Wales together the proportion of one to eight.

Physical Geography.—Travancore is one of the most picturesque portions of Southern India. The mountains which separate it on the east from the British Districts are clothed with magnificent primeval forests, while the belt of low country, to an average distance of 10 miles inland from the sea, is covered with an almost unbroken mass of coconut and areca palms which in a great measure constitute the wealth of the country. The whole surface is undulating, and presents a series of hills and valleys, traversed from east to west by numerous rivers. Nanchanad, with its numerous villages, palmyra groves and extensive paddy fields, resembles in some respects the neighbouring District of Tinnevely. Northward this fertile plain is succeeded by the wooded and rugged surface of the Malayalan country. The rich and variegated tract along the coast is finally contrasted with the mountainous wilds farther inland. The hill scenery has peculiar beauties, among which are the wild, rocky and precipitous acclivities and fantastic forms of the mountains in the southern parts. The valleys are studded with temples and churches. The numerous houses and gardens scattered thickly over the country give it an appearance entirely different from that of the eastern coast.

The hills region is very extensive and is a marked feature of the country. The mountains are of every variety of elevation, climate and vegetation. Certain portions are cultivated by European and Native capitalists by whom the natural fertility of the soil is being turned to the best account. Some of the loftier mountains have a precipitous descent towards the west and are connected on that side with a succession of low hills which diminish in altitude as they approach the coast. Among the mountains a few elevated tablelands are found, which afford pasturage for cattle and enjoy a good climate for a portion of the year. To the north, the mountains rise to an elevation of 8,000 feet. The *Anamalai* mountains are the most important of these. The southernmost peak of note is the sacred *Agasthiakudam* (6,200 ft.). One plateau alone (*Eravimalay* or *Hamilton's valley*) is 6 miles long by 3 wide and contains about 10,000 acres of excellent tea and coffee land. Similar smaller valleys are found in the group called the *Kannan Devan Hills*. At the head of Travancore hills stands *Anamalai* (8,887 feet), the highest peak south of the Himalayas. South of this is the lower region of the *Cardamom Hills* so called from their special product. Still further south are large tracts of forests among which lie the *Ashambo* coffee plantations. The Hill stations enjoy an excellent climate and are resorted to by Europeans and others during the hot season. *Peermade*, about 50 miles east of Kottayan, was once the residence of a Mahomedan saint from whom the place takes its name. It is over 3,000 feet above the sea and is the centre of the coffee and tea planting industries. *Ponmudy*, north-east of Trivandrum, is also a sanitarium. The scenery from the heights is enchanting.

Numerous rivers run down from the Ghats and flow by tortuous courses, with high banks and rocky beds, into the backwaters and the sea. Most of these are navigable only near the sea. The most important of these rivers is the *Periyar* rising in the High Ranges, which after a course of 142 miles enters the back water of Kodungalloor (Cranganore). A portion of its enormous volume of water is now diverted into Madura by the Periyar water-works. The *Pamba* (90 miles), the *Kallada* (70 miles), the *Kulakada* (70 miles), the *Muvattupuzha* (62 miles), the *Karamana* (42 miles), the *Thamaravarni* (37 miles), the *Neyyar*, the *Minachil*, and the *Vamanapuram* (35 miles) each, are other important rivers.

A succession of lagoons or backwaters, connected by navigable canals, extends along the coast, from Trivandrum northwards, forming a most important means of communication. It extends from Tirur, in British Malabar, to Trivandrum; between the latter place and Quilon, there rises at Varkalay a high promontory of land, about 6 miles in breadth, the highest portions of

which in two places have been tunnelled through and the remaining portion cut open into a canal, thus making the line of water communication complete. A strip of land, from seven miles to about half a mile wide, separates these backwaters from the sea. There are however several outlets to the sea. Alleppey, Quilon, and Colachel are important seaport towns.

There are several good cart-roads in the inland parts of the country for local traffic and for communication with Madura and Tinnevely. Railway communication between the latter town and Quilon has been established. As many as five tunnels had to be bored through the Ghats to extend the line from the east coast to this side. The construction of the Quilon-Trivandrum extension is in progress.

Iron, alum, sulphur, lignite, plumbago and mica exist in the country. There are plumbago mines at Neyyattinkara and Nedumangad and mica mines at Eraniel.

The mountains and forests of Travancore afford some of the best sport to be got anywhere in India. Elephants are numerous, Tigers, leopards, bears, bison, sambur and various kinds of deer abound. Crocodiles infest in large numbers, the lakes and rivers.

The climatic variations of the whole of India may on a small scale be experienced in Travancore. On some of the peaks, the pinching cold of the northern regions of Europe may be felt; lower down, on an elevation between 2,000 and 3,000 feet, one meets with the bracing temperature of England; while a cloudless sky with a clear sun marks the cessation of the heavy monsoons. From January to May which constitutes the months of the hot season, there is an intense and oppressive heat which at times becomes so intolerable that some of the taluks then present the aspect of a true equatorial region.

For administrative purposes the State is divided into 33 taluks, which are grouped into 5 districts called divisions.

Population.—The total population of the State as enumerated at the Census of 1911 is 3,428,975. Hinduism is the predominant religion of the State. Its followers constitute about two-thirds of the entire population while Christians form about a fourth and Mahomedans, one sixteenth. Compared with other States and Provinces, Travancore is the most Christian territory in all India, if we except the sister State of Cochin which has the highest proportion of Christians in its population.

In point of Education Travancore is ahead of British India and most of the other Native States, and maintains the position it occupied in 1901. The proportion of literates works up to 150 per 1,000 of the population. Males number 248 per mile of the sex and females 50. In Baroda there are only 10 persons in

100 of both sexes who are literate, and in Mysore 11. In female education also Travancore maintains this pre-eminence.

IMPORTANT TOWNS.

Trivandrum.—This town forms the southern terminus of the chain of backwater communication, it is the residence of His Highness the Maha Raja and Head quarters of Government. The celebrated pagoda of Sri Padmanabhaswamy within the Fort has made it a great religious centre and attracts pilgrims from all parts of India. The Fort and its neighbourhood constitute the most crowded part of the town. The military cantonment, the Government offices and other public buildings and the residences of the upper classes are picturesquely situated on small eminences each commanding a refreshing scenery of verdure all around. The town is liberally supplied with well-equipped colleges, schools and hospitals. There is a well-laid-out park, with a museum and a menagerie. It has a small seaport; but the vessels which touch it have to anchor at some considerable distance from the shore. (*Population* 63,561).

Nagercoil.—Nagercoil stands within 7 miles of the Aramboli Pass and is the only important town south of the capital. With Nagercoil as the nucleus, the town comprises a number of straggling villages, *viz.*, Kettar, Vadiveeswaran, Ozhughanacherri and Vatascri. Of these, Kottar and Vatascri form the trading and manufacturing centres. The town owes much of its improvement and its present position to the efforts of the Christian Missionaries. (*Population* 29,883).

Shencottah.—The head quarters of the taluk of that name lies at the foot of the Ghats on their eastern aspect. The main road that runs through it connects the British town of Tinnevely with the port of Quilon. There are several coffee estates in its neighbourhood. The introduction of the Railway through its portals is likely to impart a powerful impetus to the development of the town. (*Population* 10,309).

Quilon.—Quilon is one of the oldest towns of the Malabar Coast. Its natural situation and consequent commercial importance made it the cynosure of every foreign power and subjected it in its early days to political vicissitudes of no mean order. Towards the middle of the eighteenth century the State of Quilon, also called Desinga Nadu, was annexed to Travancore. It was one of the greatest ports in Malabar but has now declined to a considerable extent from its high state. With the opening of the Tinnevely-Quilon Railway, however, Quilon now finds herself in direct and easy communication with the towns of the Madras Presidency and is likely to regain her former position as an important commercial centre. The Palace of His Highness the Maha Raja on the borders of the Quilon lake, which has come to be known as the Loch Lomond of Travancore, commands an

enchancing scenery. Cotton-spinning and weaving and the manufacture of tiles are its chief industries. (*Population* 18,839)

Kayankulam.—This town was formerly the capital of an independent principality of that name. In 1746 A. D., the territory was annexed to Travancore. A well-attended market is held here. Communicating by backwater with Cochin in the north and Quilon in the south by road with Madura and Tinnevely in the east, it was a centre of trade during the early days of the Dutch influence. A Syrian Church appears to have been built at the place so early as 829 A. D. (*Population* 5,830).

***Alleppey.**—This is the most important commercial town in the State. It commands a fine harbour affording safe anchorage for the greater part of the year. Opened to foreign trade towards the latter part of the eighteenth century, Alleppey has long been the premier port of Travancore. It affords a convenient depot for the storage and disposal of hill produce. The manufacture of coir matting is being carried on, on a large scale. Coconut oil mills worked by steam have within recent years been established at Alleppey and the neighbourhood by native capitalists. (*Population* 25,655)

Kottayam.—This town, situated on the banks of the Minachil river, is the centre of the Syrian Christian community and possesses one of the most ancient Syrian churches in all Malabar. It was also the scene of the early labours of the Anglican Missionaries. It exhibits much educational activity and possesses a Second Grade College and four High Schools. The old Syrian Seminary, where English education is said to have been first imparted in Travancore, is an interesting institution. Standing at the portal of communication with the Peermade range of Hills where coffee and tea plantation are worked on a large scale, Kottayam serves as a convenient mart for the exchange of goods. (*Population* 45,141).

Changanacherry.—This town was once the capital of the principality of Tekkumkur. With its subjugation by Travancore its importance waned. Like Kottayam it is a centre of Christian influence and possesses the grandest Syro-Roman Church on the Malabar Coast. One of the best-attended markets in North Travancore is held here, and people flock to it from all parts. (*Population* 17,242).

Parur.—A Rajah of Parur once ruled here before its subjugation by Travancore. It is more or less surrounded by Cochin territory and at one time belonged to it. It was made over to Travancore in 1762. (*Population* 13,782).

***NOTE.**—The official dates for closing and opening the port of Alleppey on account of the monsoon are generally 15th May and 15th September respectively but shipping may commence a month earlier and terminate a month later, at the discretion of the Port Officer.

THE SRI MULAM POPULAR ASSEMBLY.

Twelfth Session.

DEWAN'S ADDRESS.

GENTLEMEN,

PRELIMINARY.

Under command of His Highness the Maha Raja, it is my pleasing duty to-day to welcome you to the Twelfth Session of the Sri Mulam Popular Assembly. Copies of the Administration Report for 1090 M. E., in English and Malayalam, will, as usual, be placed in your hands, from which you will learn in detail how the administration of the State was conducted during the year.

2. The great war in Europe still continues and shows no signs of an immediate ending. Great Britain and her Allies are united in purpose. Their determination not to pause or falter, until they have secured for the whole world emancipation from the reign of force, is the best guarantee of assured success in the end. His Highness the Maha Raja has been paying a monthly contribution towards the maintenance of the Hospital Ship "Madras". Following the noble example of His Highness, many officers of His Highness' Government, drawing a salary of Rs. 150 and above per mensem, are also contributing towards the same object. I gladly convey to these officers the cordial acknowledgments of His Highness' Government for their generous support of this worthy cause.

3. Under the kind patronage of His Excellency the Governor an Exhibition of the artistic and industrial products of Southern India was organised in combination with the annual Park Fair in Madras, the proceeds being devoted to the War Fund. His Highness the Maha Raja gave his cordial support to the movement. A local committee was appointed for the collection and transmission of suitable exhibits from the State. The Exhibition was, from all accounts, an unqualified success and I am glad to inform you that the exhibits from Travancore received their due share of appreciation.

4. It will also be of interest to you to learn that His Highness' Government have permitted six European officers of the State to go on military duty, and that they have been granted the same concessions as their compeers in British India.

5. In April 1915/Međam 1090, His Highness the Maha Raja left Trivandrum for a short stay in Coonor. In July 1915/Mithunam 1090, at the invitation of His Highness, His Highness the Maha Raja Gaekwar of Baroda, accompanied by Her Highness the Maha Rani, paid a visit to Travancore.

PERSONNEL.

6. Since the last Session of the Assembly, there have not been many changes in the higher ranks of the public service. Towards the close of 1090, Dr. A. W. Bishop, Director of Public Instruction, proceeded to Europe on leave, preparatory to retirement. He served the Government faithfully for a period of 21 years. His broad-minded sympathy inspired confidence and enthusiasm in the department. His Highness' Government have great pleasure in placing on record their high appreciation of his arduous and valuable services in the cause of education in general and elementary education in particular. Mr. F. S. S. George, Commissioner of Police, a hard-working and conscientious officer reverted to the British service, on the completion of five years in the State service. Mr. A. Krishna Aiyengar, B. A., District and Sessions Judge, retired into private life on a well-earned pension, after a service of over 24 years.

FINANCE.

7. The revenue and receipts of the State fell from Rs. 1,54,74,665 to Rs. 1,49,14,987, while the expenditure rose from Rs. 1,57,12,790 to Rs. 1,75,66,540. The transactions of the year thus resulted in a total deficit of Rs. 26,51,553 reducing the balance at the disposal of the Government from Rs. 75,53,600 at the beginning of 1090 to Rs. 49,02,047 at its close. The assets of the Government amounted to Rs. 96,75,492 and the liabilities to Rs. 47,73,415. It may be noted in passing that these assets do not include the outlay either on the Kodayar Project Works, amounting to Rs. 79,67,035, or on the Extension of the Railway from Quilon to Trivandrum, amounting to Rs. 18,75,085, incurred by the Government up to the close of 1090. Similarly, the liabilities shown above are exclusive of the Capital Liability of the Government, amounting to Bh. Rs. 1,17,84,950 on account of the Quilon-Shencottah Railway, for the discharge of which a sinking fund has been created. This fund has now reached the figure of Rs. 6,81,769.

Revenue.

8. The fall in the revenue was Rs. 5,59,678. As apprehended by me in my Address last year, the decline was mainly under the two heads of "Customs" and "stamps," which together accounted for Rs. 3,54,103. It is inevitable that the economic effects of this war should be felt more by maritime than by

inland States. Many of the foreign markets for the produce of Travancore have been shut out, and even in respect of those remaining open, the difficulty of finding transport is almost insurmountable. Thus the export produce of the State which largely consists of the products of the coconut tree remains either locked up in the godowns of merchants or has become unsaleable. The consequent decline in trade has had a depressing effect on the money-market.

Expenditure.

9. Even if, for purposes of comparison, the Capital Expenditure on the Extension of the Railway from Quilon to Trivandrum be left out of account, it will be seen that the expenditure of the State rose from Rs. 1,51,82,725 in 1089 to Rs. 1,62,21,520 in 1090, *i. e.*, by Rs. 10,38,795. "Education" and "Forests" account for an increase of nearly four lakhs of rupees, notwithstanding every attempt to economise, with due regard to efficiency. The amount payable by the Government to the South Indian Railway Company to make up the guaranteed interest to the debenture-holders of the Quilon-Shencottah Section of the Tinnevely-Quilon Railway accounts for an increase of about two lakhs. It may be stated here that the expenditure in 1089 under this head represents the amount due for only nine months in that year, while that in 1090 represents the amount due for 18 months ending with the 31st March 1915. Contributions to the war funds and the expenses in connection with the reception of distinguished guests and His Highness the Maha Raja's tour to Coonoor account for about three lakhs. It is a significant fact that, while, in recent years, the expenditure of the State has been steadily increasing, the receipts of the Government have not been proportionately elastic. Against an increase of 36 per cent in expenditure during the last quinquennium, there has only been an increase of 24.2 per cent in revenue. This grave disturbance in the financial equilibrium is not solely attributable to the war. The time has now arrived for the receipts and expenditure of the State being judiciously balanced. It would be dangerous to depart from the principle of equalising the year's income and expenditure, and the safest and most effective means of achieving this end is engaging the serious attention of the Government. The Government rely on the hearty co-operation of all heads of departments in reducing expenditure without impairing efficiency.

MAIN HEADS OF REVENUE.

Land.

10. The net land revenue demand of the year fell from Rs. 37,41,054 to Rs. 35,84,798. This decrease is mostly apparent being due to the transfer, as the result of further scrutiny, of additional lands as well as the assessment thereon from "Land

Revenue" to "Devaswoms," and to the arrangements sanctioned for the first time during the year, of crediting the revenue from the *thanathuchitta* lands and trees in the possession of the various departments of the State to those departments, instead of to "Land Revenue" as hitherto. It is also due to the circumstance that the *tharavila* or ground value of a large extent of reclamations from the Vembanad Lake had been brought to account in 1089, while there was no corresponding amount under this item to be included in the demand for 1090. Including the arrear demand of Rs. 98,393 the total demand for 1090 was Rs. 36,83,191, of which a sum of Rs. 35,60,061 was collected and Rs. 14,055 written off, leaving a balance of Rs. 1,09,075 for recovery at the close of the year. The collections under current demand rose from 98 to 99 per cent. The increase in the pending balance was only apparent, as the bulk of it consisted of the *tharavila* charged on puduval lands, which was allowed to be paid in subsequent years. The value of properties brought to sale was only 1 per cent of the total collections of the year. Early in 1088, Mr. K. Mahadeva Aiyar, Dewan Peishcar, was placed on special duty to revise the forms of revenue accounts, registers and returns in the village, taluk and Division offices, and to compile a Land Revenue Manual. Revised account forms, etc., were prescribed, with the approval of the Government, and their introduction was entrusted to the Division Peishcars. The Land Revenue Manual, which consists of five volumes, has also been finished. The first three volumes which are of immediate use to the department, were printed and issued during the year, while the printing of the two remaining volumes is nearing completion. Government have placed on record their appreciation of the thorough and satisfactory manner in which Mr. Mahadeva Aiyar discharged the important special duty entrusted to him. The variations in the extent of, and the demand on, the Sirkar and Devaswom lands, since the Revenue Settlement, were carefully scrutinised and the *ayacut* demand brought up to the close of 1089. The system of levying court fees on applications for the lease, or the transfer of registry, of Kandukrishni lands, was abolished. The rate of *tharavila* on puduval lands in some of the pakuthies of the Chengannur taluk was further reduced, by way of relief to the ryots. The system of imposing prohibitory assessment on cardamom lands unauthorisedly occupied in the Devicolum Division was done away with. Recently, the *tharavila* on these cardamom lands has been allowed to be paid in six instalments, instead of four as before. The Government trust that these measures, intended to ease the burden of the ryots, will have beneficial effect.

Survey.

11. The operations of the Survey Department showed progress, both in miscellaneous cadastral survey and in the re-survey

of the Nedumangad taluk. Most of the Tahsildars were trained both in chain and theodolite survey, and arrangements have been made for the training of the remaining Tahsildars. It has been laid down that no Tahsildar will be confirmed in his office, till he acquires an adequate knowledge of survey. The taluk survey schools were abolished and a central survey school was opened at Nedumangad for the training of village subordinates and private candidates, under the supervision of the officer in charge of the Nedumangad re-survey party.

Forests.

12. The total area of reserved forests at the end of the year was 2,844 square miles and 181 acres, and the total area of reserved lands, 124 square miles and 341 acres. The progress made in the work of forest settlement was slightly better than in the previous year. It is expected that all the pending cases will be disposed of before the close of 1091. The year was favourable for natural reproduction. An additional area of 307 acres of teak was newly opened, and the existing plantations covering an area of 3,487 acres were maintained. The holding of an annual Forest Conference was sanctioned and the first conference was held in the Conservator's office in 1090, at which several important questions relating to the conservation of forests and the development of forest revenue were discussed. The retail sale of timber to *bona fide* consumers at tariff rates was sanctioned. The procedure to be adopted in regard to the issue of free passes for the removal of timber from registered holdings was simplified, and applications for such passes have been exempted from the payment of court fees. The tariff rates and seigniorage on timber and other forest produce have been revised since the close of the year. The system of working down timber in the Devicolum Divison on the *net-takham* system was abolished, and certain modifications have been made in the grazing rules. Government are aware that, in the forests of the State covering nearly a third of the entire area, they have a valuable asset, whose potentialities are immense. It is satisfactory to find that the gross revenue from the department has been steadily increasing from Rs.8,68,716 in 1085 to Rs.13,99,720 in 1090, *i. e.*, by 61.1 per cent. Though the net revenue of the department showed a decline from Rs. 5,64,460 in 1089 to Rs. 5,40,839 in 1090, it will be seen that the fall was only apparent, as there was a sum of Rs. 2,08,053 outstanding at the close of the year, the major portion of which has been realised in 1091. I am not a believer in the virtue of any abnormal net revenue from this department, as the key-note of successful forest administration is a liberal expenditure of money in conserving the forests, so as to ensure an unfailing supply of timber for all time. The department is now provided with a trained, competent and adequate staff. Four of the superior officers of

the department had their training in Europe, sixteen in Dehra Dun, three in Poona and eleven in Coimbatore. With the exception of the Shendurni Working Circle and the Teak Plantations, all the reserves are now worked only under the old scheme, without any carefully thought-out working plan. The working plan reports in respect of several reserves are under preparation and the Government have directed the Conservator to see to their early submission. The question of the extension of forest communications is also engaging attention and the Government will not stint the necessary economic expenditure in this direction.

Salt.

13. The total quantity of salt consumed fell from 9,81,454 maunds to 9,67,441 maunds and the average consumption per head of population from 23·7 lbs. to 23·3 lbs. The war affected the purchasing power of the poorer classes even in respect of salt and hence the decline. The area of salt pans worked in South Travancore was 295 acres against 305 acres in 1939, the Tattarippu Odai factory having been abandoned by the licensees. The total out-turn of home-made salt fell from 5,39,521 to 3,41,639 maunds. This heavy decline in the out-turn was due to the abnormal rainfall during the North-East Monsoon, which retarded the commencement of the manufacturing operations in Thye. In view of the doubtful advantage of importing large quantities of Tuticorin salt, the import of this article was restricted to a lakh of maunds during the year. It is anticipated that the policy of encouraging the extension of salt manufacture in South Travancore, if steadily followed, will result in making Travancore self sufficient in regard to her salt supply.

Abkari.

14. The contract distillery supply system in regard to arrack under which the right of manufacturing arrack is separated from the right of vend, and the latter right sold by auction, shop by shop, was extended to the whole State except the Devicolum taluk, while the independent shop system in regard to toddy, with its accompaniment of tree-tax, was extended to the taluks of Changanachery, Kottayam, Ettumanoor, Minachil and Peer-made. The taluks of Shertalay (except that portion of it which forms part of the town of Alleppey), Vaikam, Muvattupuzha, Todupuzha, Kunnathnad, Alangad and Parur alone remain under the old taluk contract system. There was no sale of toddy in the Devicolum taluk. Unlike in the Madras Presidency where liquor shops are annually sold by auction, the abkari contracts in the State are given for two years at a time. With each renewal of the biennial contracts, a systematic reduction is being effected in the number of shops, and the price of liquor is increased as

far as possible. In connection with the reduction of country-liquor shops, the following figures will be interesting :—

<i>Year.</i>	<i>Number of shops.</i>	
1083	...	7,050
1084	...	5,103
1086	...	4,634
1088	...	2,462
1090	...	2,273

It will be seen that, in the course of seven years, the number of these shops in the State has been reduced by 68 per cent. The number of toddy shops in the excise area also fell from 1704 in 1089 to 1531 in 1090. The rates of still-head duty were raised in the year by 10 annas per proof gallon, both in regard to cocoanut-toddy arrack and jaggery arrack. The tree-tax rules were revised and the rates increased in 1090. The proventories of Parassala, Kolloyil and Kulattur in the Neyyattinkara taluk, which had been exempted from the operation of the sweet toddy rules in 1085, were brought within the purview of those rules in 1089. With a view to the development of the jaggery industry, which flourishes to a considerable extent in Neyyattinkara, the whole of that taluk has been exempted from the operation of the sweet toddy rules. These rules are now in force throughout the State, except in the Padmanabhapuram Division and in the taluks of Neyyattinkara and Shencottah. 1,13,723 proof gallons of country spirits were consumed in 1090, against 1,39,081 proof gallons in 1089, showing a decrease of 18·2 per cent. The total quantity of foreign liquor imported into the State also fell from 36,621 gallons to 29,217 gallons. These figures would have been gratifying if they indicated any improvement in temperance. The fact, however, is that the altered economic conditions brought on by the war seriously affected the purchasing power of the drinking population, particularly in the sea-board taluks, where the copra and coir industries suffered to an unprecedented extent.

Opium and ganja.

15. The quantity of opium and ganja issued to vend contractors was 5,120 seers and 4,361 seers, against 5,427 seers and 5,544 seers, respectively, in 1089. The price of opium remained the same, *viz.*, Bh. Rs. 40 per seer, while the price of ganja was raised from Bh. Rs. 16-4-0 to Bh. Rs. 18-12-0. The Opium Regulation, IV of 1090, came into force from the 1st Makaram 1090.

Tobacco.

16. In respect of this article also the total sales fell from 16,510 candies in 1089 to 15,073 candies in 1090. The fall is, again, attributed to the decreased purchasing power of the people caused by the war.

Receipts and Expenditure.

17. The gross revenue from "Excise", under which abkari, opium and ganja, and tobacco are included, rose from Rs. 33,16,318 to Rs. 33,85,272 and the expenditure from Rs. 2,88,801 to Rs. 3,12,805. The net revenue also rose from Rs. 30,27,512 to Rs. 30,72,967.

Customs.

18. Of the total duty levied, that on exports amounted to 94.5 per cent and that on imports to 5.5 per cent. The export duty fell from Rs. 12,99,547 to Rs. 10,89,676 and the import duty from Rs. 88,288 to Rs. 62,368. In the result, the total net customs revenue stood at Rs. 11,47,366, against Rs. 13,67,980 in 1089. Fishing for shanks or pearl oysters in, and their removal from, the Travancore territorial waters were prohibited during the year. A contract has been recently given for the collection of shanks.

PROTECTION.

Legislation.

19. Four ordinary meetings of the Legislative Council were held in 1090, and nine Regulations passed. The question of establishing Village Panchayat Courts in pursuance of Regulation I of 1090 is under the consideration of Government. Besides the above Regulations, Regulation II of 1090 was passed direct by His Highness the Maha Raja, to amend the Code of Criminal Procedure. Regulation I of 1091 has been passed, in amendment of Regulation III of 1086, so as to make the British sovereigns and half-sovereigns legal tender in Travancore. Among the Bills before the Council, the Bill to amend the Companies Regulation, the Bill to define and amend the law of marriage and the right accruing on such marriage among the Nanjanad Marumakkattayam Vellalas, the Bill to amend the Land Conservancy Regulation, the Bill to amend the Copyright Regulation, the Glanders and Farcy Bill, the Destructive Insects and Pests Bill and the Christian Succession Bill are worthy of special mention. The report of the Select Committee on the last Bill has been received and considered by the Council. A comprehensive Bill to amend the Towns Conservancy and Improvement Regulation has been submitted for the consideration of the Government by the Additional Head Sirkar Vakil. A Committee consisting of an official President and four non-official members, two of whom are Jennies and the remaining two Kudiyaans, was appointed to enquire into the working of the Jenmi and Kudiyam Regulation, V of 1071. The Committee, after collecting evidence on the various points they have to consider, are now engaged in the preparation of their report.

20. A vacancy will soon arise in the Legislative Council consequent on the expiry of the term of Mr. K. Paramesvaran Pillai, who was returned by the members of the Quilon Division. His Highness the Maha Raja has been pleased to command that the members of that Division will now meet under the presidency of the Dewan Peishkar, Quilon, to elect a representative, whose name will be submitted to His Highness for consideration.

Police.

21. On the reversion of Mr. F. S. S. George to the British service, the Madras Government kindly lent the services of Mr. C. B. Cunningham for employment as the Commissioner of Police in Travancore, and that officer assumed charge of his duties in Chingam 1091. The strength of the force stood at 1,854 at the close of 1090, giving a ratio of one policeman for every four square miles. There was a decrease of 23 in the number of policemen prosecuted as compared with 1089, while the percentage of conviction was four against six in the previous year. Although 56 policemen were prosecuted by the police, not one of those cases ended in conviction. In this connection, I cannot help repeating the observation made last year that the Magistrates are not alive to their duty in the matter of awarding compensation to the accused, in cases in which they are convicted that the complaints preferred are false. The percentages of conviction in respect of persons and of recovery in respect of property, leave considerable room for improvement. The Government are glad to observe that Mr. Cunningham has already recognised this and proposes to take steps to secure better percentages in future years.

Central Prison.

22. The total number of prisoners of all classes at the end of 1090 was 548, against 557 at its beginning. It is unfortunate that the number of deaths rose from 18 to 25 and of admissions into the hospital from 308 to 698, the majority of cases under both the heads being on account of diseases of the digestive system. Early steps will be taken to grapple with the root causes of this evil. The Superintendent is being deputed to study the working of the Penitentiary at Madras and the District Jail at Palamcottah.

Criminal Justice.

23. An additional First Class Magistrate's Court has been established as a temporary measure at Perumbavoor, with jurisdiction over the five northernmost taluks of Muvattupuzha, Todupuzha, Kunnatnad, Alangad, and Pannur. The District Munsiff of Kanjirapalli was re-invested with the powers of a First Class Magistrate. To afford relief to the Tahsildars of Changanachery and Shencottah in their work, the Deputy

Tahsildars of those taluks were invested with third class magisterial powers. The number of offences reported fell from 19,618 to 19,853 and the percentage of convictions from 32 to 31. The number of Juveniles convicted rose from 18 to 26, of whom only 10 or 38 per cent were committed to the Reformatory. Some of the Magistrates have to be reminded of the existence of this institution in Trivandrum. The number of public servants convicted fell from 17 to 8, the percentage of conviction being 4 against 7 in 1089. The Magistrates have ample powers under the law to put down frivolous and vexatious prosecutions, and it should be their endeavour not to shrink from the free exercise of those powers.

Civil Justice.

24. The temporary Second Judge's Court which was working at Parur, has been recently transferred to Alleppey. The term of one year for which the Munsiff-Magistrate's Court at Devicolan was sanctioned, having expired in Edavam 1090, its continuance for another year was sanctioned. The institutions of the year showed a decrease of 2,960 cases under original suits and an increase of 550 cases under appeals.

PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

Agriculture.

25. The Department of Agriculture continued to do good work. For detailed information as to the several measures initiated by the department during the year to improve the agricultural conditions of the people, I would invite your attention to Dr. Kunjen Pillai's exhaustive report, copies of which have been ordered to be placed in your hands. A paddy farm was opened at Nagercoil and it is proposed to carry on plant-breeding work in that farm. A manure depot was opened at Muvattupuzha, to serve the ryots of the Muvattupuzha and Kunnatnad taluks. Manurial experiments on paddy were conducted on an extensive scale and considerable progress was made in the transplantation of paddy. It is gratifying to note that some of the ryots have begun to co-operate with the department in popularising new varieties of paddy. The cultivation of the cocconut, tapioca, sugarcane, and pepper also has received the special attention of the department. Experiments on sericulture were continued in the Silk Farm at Trivandrum, and a new mulberry plantation was opened at Kaipattur. The cultivation of ground-nut and guinea-grass is making steady progress. The ryots have begun to realise the importance of manure as a factor in intensive cultivation, and the manures sold by the department are gaining in popularity. It may be stated here that, as fresh areas for the extension of paddy cultivation are limited, the people should try their best to enhance the yield from the existing

paddy lands by adopting improved methods of manuring and other scientific methods of cultivation. The Department of Agriculture is always ready to render help in this direction. The opposition of the ryots to the use of the light iron ploughs is fast disappearing and large numbers of that plough are now being purchased by them. New ideas in regard to agriculture are being disseminated by the department among the ryots, by answers to queries on agricultural subjects, distribution of agricultural leaflets, and by popular lectures and the publication of a vernacular quarterly journal.

Fishery.

26. Two Fishery Officers, who had been deputed to undergo a course of training under Sir Frederick Nicholson, returned after training. One of them was appointed as Inspector of Fisheries and the other as Inspector of Fish Industries. The development of fisheries on scientific lines promises to be of benefit both to the State and the people. Orders have been passed on the departmental report submitted on the subject. The experimental fish-curing yard opened at Muttam was continued for a further period of one year. The prejudice against the dry methods of curing is reported to be wearing off and there is promise of operations on an extended scale next year. The question of transferring this fish-curing yard from the control of the Excise Department to that of the Director of Agriculture and Fisheries is under contemplation.

Co-Operative Societies.

27. Mr. C. Govinda Pillai, the Registrar of Co-operative Societies, who had been deputed to undergo a course of training in Madras, returned after training and resumed charge of his duties towards the close of 1090. An office staff was sanctioned for the Registrar and an Inspector of Co-operative Societies appointed to assist him in his work. The Registrar has been touring through the different taluks of the State for the purpose of popularising the co-operative movement. Eight societies have been registered up to the close of Makaram 1091. Of these, one, "The Trivandrum Central Co-operative Bank" is doing banking business, and another, "The Trivandrum Co-operative Distributive Society", is a distributive society. The other six, of which two are at Karunagapalli, one at Mavelikara, and the remaining three at Kartigapalli, are credit societies and have been started purely on the co-operative principle. The bye-laws of these societies have been published in the Gazette. I may state here that the success of this beneficial movement depends almost entirely upon the people themselves and all that the department can do is to guide and assist them.

Industries.

28. The development of the industries of the State is also engaging the attention of the Government, and as promised by me in my reply to one of the representations last year, steps are being taken to secure the services of a competent expert, to undertake an industrial survey of the State and to formulate a definite scheme of action for the Government.

Trade.

29. The total value of the external trade was Bh. Rs. 7,11,57,523, of which 59.8 per cent or Bh. Rs. 4,18,20,726 represented the exports. The *per capita* value of the exports fell from Bh. Rs. 12.3 to Bh. Rs. 12.2, while that of the imports rose from Bh. Rs. 8.2 to Bh. Rs. 8.5. The trade in the produce of the coconut tree showed a decrease of Rs. 39,78,088, as compared with 1089.

Marine.

30. The question of the development of sea-ports had been, for some time past, engaging the serious attention of Government, and as a first step, it was resolved to place Alleppey, the premier port of the State, under a Port Officer with nautical experience. The Madras Government having kindly lent the services of Lieutenant Commander W. L. Kelly, R. N. R., he was appointed Port Officer at Alleppey, and he took charge of his duties in March 1915. The Marine Section was separated from the Excise Department and constituted into a separate department. Besides controlling the shipping, management of the pier, etc., at Alleppey, Lieut. Kelly also directs the work at the Trivandrum, Quilon, Colachel and Srimulapuram ports. The port of Alleppey has not been developing in the manner and to the extent that may be expected, notwithstanding its many undoubted natural advantages, and the Government hope that under Lieut. Kelly its condition will improve.

Public Works.

31. The total expenditure on Public Works amounted to Rs. 38,50,872, of which a sum of Rs. 34,68,050 was spent by the Chief Engineer's Department, and Rs. 3,87,822 by the Maramat Department. The number of divisions and sub-divisions remained the same, but the number of sections was reduced from 56 to 53. The total outlay on original works and special repairs amounted to Rs. 21,58,492 and that on maintenance to Rs. 7,46,957. The length of the main roads and village roads maintained during the year was 2,521 miles and 1,705 miles, respectively. Among the important original works of the year may be mentioned the re-construction of the platform of the Kuzhittura bridge, finished during the year at a total cost of Rs. 1,96,066, the opening of a portion of the canal from Alleppey

to Shertalay, the outlay on which to the end of the year was Rs. 2,45,692, the improvement to the first and second sections of the Commercial Canal at Alleppey, the expenditure on which up to the end of 1090 amounted to Rs. 2,90,142, and the different works in connection with the construction of the Women and Children's Hospital at Trivandrum, which absorbed Rs. 1,07,958, during 1090. Only a mile each at either end of the canal from Alleppey to Shertalay has been now completed. The remaining portion of the work has been held in abeyance, owing to the prohibitive cost of construction and the abnormal recurring cost of maintenance, and the Chief Engineer has been asked to advise the Government as to whether a gravelled road or a light railway is not more feasible. The construction of the Women and Children's Hospital has been practically completed and it will be soon handed over to the Medical Department. The investigations for constructing a bridge over the Rani river at Chengannur, for tracing a cart-line through the Cardamom Hills and for diverting the Palaruvi into the Shencottah taluk were proceeded with.

Railway.

32. All the lands required for the Extension of the Railway from Quilon to Trivandrum were acquired and handed over to the South Indian Railway Company and the construction of the line is in progress. The amount spent by the Government on the Extension to the end of 1090 was Rs. 18,75,085 and up to the end of December 1915, Bh. Rs. 23,86,436. You will remember that the original estimate for the construction of the line was Bh. Rs. 29,72,252. This estimate, however, has been found, from later experience, to be far from adequate and a revised estimate for Bh. Rs. 54,02,579 forwarded by the South Indian Railway Company is now being considered by the Government. For several reasons, it was not found feasible to push on with the work expeditiously and hence the construction of the line could not be completed before the close of 1915, as originally expected. Every attention is being devoted to this important subject and the construction of the Railway will, on no account, be needlessly delayed.

Anchal.

33. There was an increase in the number of covers posted, both private and official, 72 per cent of the increase being under the former head. The total length of the mail line at the end of the year was 1,285 miles and the total length of the motor service 123 miles. The number of offices and letter-boxes rose from 210 and 279 to 211 and 294, respectively. All the offices were transacting hundi business, the total value of the hundies issued being Rs. 27,50,680, against Rs. 25,75,657 in 1089. The Savings Bank system was extended to five more offices. Half-chackram

embossed covers were introduced and the introduction of the four cash service stamps was sanctioned. The receipts of the Anchal Department amounted to Rs. 1,49,954, while the cost of working the department was Rs. 1,74,849. It will be thus seen that the department is now more than self-supporting.

PUBLIC HEALTH.

Vaccination.

34. The total number of vaccinations performed during the year fell from 2,40,313 to 2,19,631, of which as many as 1,92,005 were primary vaccinations. The number of cases verified by the inspecting staff also fell from 81,113 to 61,198; but in this case the fall was only nominal, as the cases vaccinated in the presence of the inspecting officers were left out of account. The number of infants successfully vaccinated rose from 9,589 to 12,648. Vaccination is now compulsory in seven municipal towns. The question of introducing compulsory vaccination in some more towns is under the consideration of the Government.

Town Improvement Committees.

35. The number of towns constituted under the Towns Conservancy and Improvement Regulation remained the same, viz., 19. The rate-payers of the towns of Nagercoil, Trivandrum Quilon, Alleppey, Kottayam, Shencottah and Kayankulam continued to enjoy the privilege of electing all the non-official members of those Committees. The administration of the town of Alleppey under its non-official President was highly satisfactory. The question of appointing non-official Presidents to some other towns is engaging the attention of Government. The Committees began with a balance of Rs. 49,218, and their collections rose from Rs. 80,224 to Rs. 93,997. Including the Government grant of Rs. 45,338, the total amount available for expenditure was Rs. 1,88,553, of which a sum of Rs. 1,29,265 was spent, leaving a balance of Rs. 59,288 at the close of the year. The Government are watching the working of these Committees with interest, and where necessary, they will have no objection to granting additional powers to the Committees.

EDUCATION.

Statistics.

36. Including unrecognised schools, the total number of educational institutions in the State during 1090 was 3,243 and their strength 3,06,753. The percentage of pupils in all denominations of schools to the total population was 8.9 and to the number of children of school-going age 59.6. There was on an

average one recognised school for every 3.5 square miles of the area and for every 1,684 persons of the population of the State. 73.2 per cent of the boys and 29 per cent of the girls of school-going age were under instruction in recognised schools. Devicolum is the only taluk with less than 30 per cent of its children of school-going age attending school, while Tiruvalla, which takes the second rank among the taluks of the State in point of population, shows the greatest progress, with 99.8 per cent of its children of school-going age attending recognised schools. In this connection, it will be of interest to you to know that the last Administration Report of Baroda states that "Travancore deservedly represents the highest watermark yet obtained in India by the voluntary principle in education."

Personnel.

37. In the place of Dr. Bishop, who proceeded to England on leave preparatory to retirement, Mr. L. C. Hodgson was appointed to act as Director of Public Instruction, and in place of Mr. Hodgson, Mr. A. R. Rajaraja Varma, was appointed to act as the Principal of His Highness the Maha Raja's College. The status of Mr. P. Ramaswami Aiyar, Personal Assistant to the Director, was raised and he was appointed Deputy Director of Public Instruction. The Deputy Director is expected to devote special attention to the development and improvement of elementary education. Occasion was taken by this appointment, to reduce the ranges of elementary schools from three to two, temporarily. Mr. B. Walker, M. A., was appointed Additional Professor of English in His Highness the Maha Raja's College, but he has not yet joined duty. Dr. S. G. Barker, appointed Vice Principal of the Training College, entered on his duties about the middle of 1090.

Secondary Education.

38. The total number of recognised secondary schools rose from 76 to 79 and their strength from 17,056 to 18,840. Of these schools, 66 were for boys and 13 for girls. There was a gradual increase in the strength of the higher grade classes of secondary schools for girls. The staffing of the secondary schools wholly with graduates was found to be unnecessary, and accordingly undergraduate teachers were substituted in the first three classes of those schools. Government are glad to note that this arrangement has conduced to both efficiency and economy. The report of the Committee appointed for considering the institution of a Provident Fund for the benefit of teachers in private recognised schools was received and published for information and remarks. The Director, who was asked to confer with the managers of private schools on the subject, has submitted his proposals. The scheme is under the consideration of the Government.

Elementary Education.

39. The number of elementary schools rose from 1,657 to 1,917 and their strength from 2,06,303 to 2,43,604, the percentage of increase under the latter head during 1090 being 18.1, against 9.5 in 1089. The rise in strength was noticeable in all the classes, and more particularly in class I, in which the percentage of increase was 17.7. The course of training for the Lower Grade Teachers' certificate was reduced from two years to one year, and arrangements were made for the admission of the maximum number of students in the training schools. The old Vernacular Higher Examination was revived in a modified form, as a departmental test for teachers employed in recognised schools. A special departmental examination of the same standard as the Sastri Test of the Sanskrit college was held for selecting qualified hands for appointment as Sanskrit munshis in higher grade elementary schools. To relieve the congestion in the lower classes of higher grade elementary schools, 111 new schools, under the designation of "Relief Schools" were opened during the year. The Government note with pleasure the warm interest that the people take in the progress of education and the readiness with which they co-operate with the department in the matter of providing the necessary sites and buildings for schools. Additional facilities were afforded for Tamil instruction in Tovala, Agastiswaram, and Shencottah, where Tamil is the spoken language.

Special Education.

40. The total number of lower grade training schools in the State was 13, of which 10 were departmental. Their total strength rose from 223 to 335. The number of recognised technical schools rose from 15 to 16 and their strength from 670 to 876. Revised rules for the working of the School of Arts, Trivandrum, were sanctioned. The strength of the school for the Malayala Brahmins at Kulakada rose from 64 to 67. The boys of the Reformatory were taught printing and drawing. Three of the inmates of this institution were sent up for the Madras Government Technical Examination in drawing in the intermediate grade and eight in the elementary grade.

Technical Scholarships.

41. Government have sanctioned the institution of scholarships for the study of industrial and technical subjects in foreign countries. It is proposed to ear-mark an allotment of Rs. 15,000 per annum for a period of five years from 1091 for this purpose. The object of this scheme is to improve the industries and develop the resources of the State. The scholarships are intended to be in the nature of loans, a moiety of which the holders will be called upon to refund in moderate instalments after their return. The details of the scheme are now under the consideration of the Government.

Grants-in-aid.

42. The Government are devoting special attention to the encouragement of private agencies in the field of education. Grants were given to a large number of private schools during 1090. The date for the receipt of application for grant-in-aid was charged from the 1st February to the 1st June to enable managers to secure grants from the date of the opening of their schools. The number of private aided schools rose from 863 to 870, the annual rate of grant per institution rising from Rs. 190 to Rs. 218. The Government recognise the desirability of leaving secondary education in a very large measure to voluntary effort and will afford every encouragement to private agencies in the direction of opening more secondary schools.

Class Education.

43. The policy of throwing open departmental schools to all classes of His Highness' subjects was steadily persisted in. In some localities it was found that the opening of special schools for the backward classes was necessary, and six such schools were started during the year. Managers of private schools were encouraged, by means of liberal concessions, to open and maintain more schools for the education of such classes. Special attention was bestowed on the education of Mahomedans. As a result of a conference of the Director of Public Instruction with the leading representative of that community, as many as 74 local committees have been organised, to induce Mahomedan pupils to attend in larger numbers, to open special schools for Mahomedans in important centres and to generally co-operate with the department in the work of the spread of education in that community. Arabic munshis were appointed in 10 elementary schools. Education among the Mahomedans and the Pulayas made considerable progress during 1090.

Expenditure.

44. The gross expenditure on education rose from Rs. 15,89,080 to Rs. 18,53,540 or by 16.6 per cent. The percentage of expenditure to the total revenue of the State was 12.4. The net expenditure stood at Rs. 14,66,619. The net expenditure on elementary education, exclusive of the cost of the controlling agency, was 63.1 per cent of the total net expenditure on the department. The question of the needlessly heavy expenditure on school-buildings has already engaged the attention of the Government and a comparatively cheap standard plan has been sanctioned for the construction of higher grade elementary schools. As hitherto, it will be the paramount duty of the Government in future to devote their special attention to the advancement of elementary education.

RELIGIOUS AND CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS.

Devaswoms.

45. A conference with the Dewan Peishkars was held at the beginning of 1090 to consider further details regarding the revision of the *pathivus* of the Major Devaswoms, and in accordance with the general plan settled at that conference, revised statements of the *pathivus* of two important Devaswoms were called for from each of the four Divisions. The revised *pathivus* of three Devaswoms, *viz.* Varkala, Valia Chala and Ambalapuzha, have now come into operation, and in revising them, the principles enunciated in G. O. No. D. 4905, dated the 25th October 1912, have been carefully followed. As the result of careful scrutiny exercised in the revision of *pathivus*, it has been found possible to curtail the expenditure on account of the above Devaswoms to an appreciable extent. The detailed inspection of the Minor Devaswoms was completed during the year, in all the taluks of the State except Vaikam. The total receipts rose from Rs. 4,48,146 to Rs. 4,95,361, while the total expenditure fell from Rs. 11,56,256 to Rs. 11,46,423.

Charities.

46. The total number of mofussil Oottupuras fell from 33 to 30. The scale of expenditure in all those Oottupuras, except those of the Padmanabhapuram Division, was reduced, resulting in a permanent annual saving of Rs. 4,307 to the Government. The actual expenditure on mofussil Oottupuras was Rs. 79,646 against Rs. 85,569 in 1089, while the total expenditure on State Charities fell from Rs. 3,62,117 to Rs. 3,30,692.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Geology.

47. Orders were passed reducing the number of State Geologists from two to one.

Press Room.

48. I am glad to note that the Press Room opened in the Hinzur Office is being utilised.

The consideration of the subjects being over, Mr. R. Easwara Iyer, B. A., B. L. Member T. I. C. Quilon, addressed the Dewan as follows:—

Sir,

We, the members of the Twelfth Session of the Sri Mulam Popular Assembly, request you to convey our respectful feelings of deep devotion and abiding loyalty to His Gracious Highness the Maha Raja. It is the united and whole-hearted prayer of

the people of this country that His Highness may be blessed with long life, health and vigour, and we be enabled to enjoy more and more the fruitful results of a progressive and enlightened Reign.

2. We have noted with great pain the continuance of the unfortunate War which is now raging in Europe. We are quite confident that Great Britain and her Allies will, in the end, emerge victoriously out of the struggle, proving the justice and righteousness of their cause. We, the people of this country, have willingly contributed our humble mite, and we assure you, Sir, that we shall continue to do so, following the noble example set by our benign Government.

3. We thank you very heartily for the very warm manner in which you welcomed us to this Assembly, and the patience and courtesy you have displayed when presiding over its deliberations. We have been trying to place our views before you to the best of our lights, and we trust that you will pass over our shortcomings in this respect.

4. We are happy to recognise that, in spite of the present financial strain, the work of a progressive administration is being carried on with success.

5. Your knowledge and experience of representative institutions abroad and your sense of justice and fairness give us the sincere hope that you will devise early measures to make this Assembly more fully representative and useful in character. By this you will be rendering a service to this country, which the people will always remember with gratitude and affectionate regard.

6. We note with satisfaction the great stride that Elementary Education has made during the year. It is further encouraging to us to know that the rigour of the Education Code has been rightly relaxed. May we not express the hope that, with a better financial condition and the people's support, Elementary Education, which is now free, will be also made compulsory in this country?

7. We take this opportunity to congratulate you on the successful manner in which you have been steering the State during these hard and trying times.

8. We thank you, Sir, once again, for the very kind manner in which you guided the deliberations of this Assembly this year.

Mr. V. S. Krishna Pillai, Member Thiruvellah Taluk, spoke in Malayalam and Mr. Gnaniyar Sahib Taha Sahib, Member, T. I. C. Nagercoil, in Tamil and expressed the sentiments of loyalty and devotion of the people to His Highness the Maharaja and thanked

the Dewan for his kindness and patience with which he listened to their representations.

The Dewan gave the following reply :—

Mr. Easvara Aiyar, Mr. Krishna Pillai, Mr. Taha Sahib and Gentlemen,

I shall gladly convey to His Highness the Maha Raja your message of loyalty and devotion and I am sure that it will be received with pleasure.

I have often stated that the cause of Great Britain and her Allies, which is the cause of honor and humanity, of justice and righteousness, will ultimately be successful. We pray that the final triumph may not be long deferred.

I thank you most warmly for the generous and kind terms in which you have referred to me and my work. You say that I have listened to your representations with courtesy and patience. In being courteous and patient, I have only done my duty. It gives me great pleasure to state that the representations made by you as a body, have been characterised by good sense and moderation. Government may not always be able to see, eye to eye, with you, but it is a distinct advantage to the head of the Administration to know direct from the representatives of the people their wants and their views regarding the administrative measures adopted from time to time. Specific answers have been already given to some of your representations. I am aware that, in giving some of these answers, I must have caused disappointment to you by declining to grant your requests. I feel, however, confident that you will take what I have said in good part. I also assure you that such of your representations and suggestions as have not been already disposed of will be carefully and sympathetically considered.

The Ezhava members have, in this and the previous sessions of the Assembly, prayed for the enactment of a statute regulating marriage and inheritance in their community, on the lines of the Nair Regulation. They have also now presented a memorial on the subject. I am glad to announce that His Highness' Government have resolved to grant their request. Orders with reference to this matter will be issued without delay.

The proceedings of the Twelfth Session of the Assembly were then brought to a close with ringing cheers to His Majesty the King Emperor, His Highness the Maharaja and to the Dewan, and the Assembly dissolved at 4 P. M.

PART I.

CALENDAR

An Ephemeris for the year 1917

ADAPTED TO THE MERIDIAN OF TRIVANDRUM.

Trivandrum Observatory.

Longitude	...	...	...5h. 7m. 59s.	=76° 59' 45" East.
Latitude	...	...	...	8° 30' 33" North.
Deviation of the compass	..	...	...	0° 42' 19" East.
Dip	...	...	...approximately...	2° 30' South.
Height above the sea	...	...	...	197 feet.
Mean temperature of the air in the shade	...	...	...	77° 81 Fah.
Mean temperature of evaporation in the shade...	...	...	...	73° 42 Fah.
Mean atmospheric pressure	...	...	...	29.681 inches.
Mean vapour pressure	...	...	...	0.778 inch.
Mean relative humidity (Saturation =1)	...	...	...	0.812.
Mean direction of the wind	...	...	...	W. N. W.
Mean yearly fall of rain	...	...	...	65.37 inches†
Mean yearly evaporation	...	...	...	88.54 inches.

† This result is obtained from 75 years' observations (1838—1915).

Chronological notes for the year 1917.

GOLDEN NUMBER	....	...	....	....	18
EPOCH	...	....	...	...	6
DOMINICAL LETTER	...	...	...	....	G.
JULIAN PERIOD	...	...	...	....	6630
JEWISH ERA (Com. September 17).	...	....			5678
MOHAMMEDAN ERA (Com. October 17).		...			1336
MALABAR ERA (Com. 17th August 1917).....					1093

English and Malabar months.

English.	Malabar.
1917.	1092—93.
January 1	18th Markali or Dhanu, 1092.
Do. 14	1st Tai or Makaram.
February 12	1st Masi or Kumbham.
March 14	1st Panguni or Meenam.
April ... 13	1st Chittrai or Medam.
May 14	1st Vaikasi or Idavam.
June 14	1st Ani or Mithunam.
July 16	1st Adi or Karkatakam.
August 17	1st Avani or Chingam, 1093.
September 17	1st Purattasi or Kanni.
October 17	1st Alpasi or Tulam.
November 16	1st Kartikai or Vrischikam.
December 15	1st Markali or Dhanu.
Do. 31	17th Markali or Dhanu.

English and corresponding Malabar years.

ENGLISH. MALABAR.	ENGLISH. MALABAR.	ENGLISH. MALABAR.	ENGLISH. MALABAR.
1801..... 976-7	1830..... 1005-6	1859... 1034-5	1888..... 1063-4
1802..... 977-8	1831..... 1006-7	1860... 1035-6	1889..... 1064-5
1803..... 978-9	1832..... 1007-8	1861... 1036-7	1890..... 1065-6
1804..... 979-0	1833..... 1008-9	1862... 1037-8	1891..... 1066-7
1805..... 980-1	1834..... 1009-0	1863... 1038-9	1892... 1067-8
1806..... 981-2	1835..... 1010-1	1864... 1039-0	1893..... 1068-9
1807..... 982-3	1836..... 1011-2	1865... 1040-1	1894..... 1069-0
1808..... 983-4	1837..... 1012-3	1866... 1041-2	1895..... 1070-1
1809..... 984-5	1838..... 1013-4	1867... 1042-3	1896..... 1071-2
1810..... 985-6	1839..... 1014-5	1868... 1043-4	1897..... 1072-3
1811..... 986-7	1840..... 1015-6	1869... 1044-5	1898..... 1073-4
1812..... 987-8	1841..... 1016-7	1870... 1045-6	1899..... 1074-5
1813..... 988-9	1842... 1017-8	1871... 1046-7	1900... 1075-6
1814..... 989-0	1843..... 1018-9	1872... 1047-8	1901..... 1076-7
1815..... 990-1	1844... 1019-0	1873... 1048-9	1902..... 1077-8
1816..... 991-2	1845..... 1020-1	1874... 1049-0	1903..... 1078-9
1817..... 992-3	1846..... 1021-2	1875... 1050-1	1904..... 1079-0
1818..... 993-4	1847... 1022-3	1876... 1051-2	1905..... 1080-1
1819..... 994-5	1848..... 1023-4	1877... 1052-3	1906..... 1081-2
1820..... 995-6	1849..... 1024-5	1878... 1053-4	1907..... 1082-3
1821..... 996-7	1850..... 1025-6	1879... 1054-5	1908..... 1083-4
1822..... 997-8	1851..... 1026-7	1880... 1055-6	1909..... 1084-5
1823..... 998-9	1852..... 1027-8	1881... 1056-7	1910..... 1085-6
1824..... 999-0	1853..... 1028-9	1882... 1057-8	1911..... 1086-7
1825..... 1000-1	1854..... 1029-0	1883... 1058-9	1912..... 1087-8
1826..... 1001-2	1855..... 1030-1	1884... 1059-0	1913..... 1088-9
1827... 1002-3	1856..... 1031-2	1885... 1060-1	1914..... 1089-0
1828..... 1003-4	1857..... 1032-3	1886... 1061-2	1915..... 1090-1
1829..... 1004-5	1858..... 1033-4	1887... 1062-3	1916... 1091-2
			1917..... 1092-3

JANUARY.

Day of Week.	Day of Month.	Malabar date.	SUN			MOON			
			Trivandrum Mean Time.		Age at Mean Noon.	Trivandrum Mean Time.			
			Rises.	Sets.		Rises aft.	Souths aft.	Sets morn.	
Mon.	1	1892. 1 DHANU or MARGALI.	h m	h m	d	h m	h m	h m	
Tues.	2		6 15	5 51	7-43	0 19	6 37	0 6	
Wed.	3		19	6 16	5 52	8-43	1 4	7 26	0 58
Thur	4		20	6 16	5 52	9-43	1 51	8 16	1 49
Fri.	5		21	6 17	5 53	10-43	2 40	9 7	2 42
Sat.	6		22	6 17	5 53	11-43	3 31	9 59	3 35
Sun.	7		23	6 17	5 54	12-43	4 22	10 51	4 27
Mon.	8	19	24	6 18	5 54	13-43	5 14	11 41	5 18
Tues.	9		25	6 18	5 55	14-43	6 4	morn.	6 6
Wed.	10		26	6 18	5 55	15-43	6 53	0 29	6 52
Thur.	11		27	6 19	5 56	16-43	7 40	1 14	7 34
Fri.	12		28	6 19	5 56	17-43	8 25	1 58	8 14
Sat.	13		29	6 19	5 57	18-43	9 9	2 39	8 52
Sun.	14		30	6 20	5 57	19-43	9 52	3 20	9 29
Mon.	15	20	1	6 20	5 58	20-43	10 37	4 0	10 7
Tues.	16		2	6 20	5 58	21-43	11 23	4 42	10 46
Wed.	17		3	6 20	5 59	22-43	morn.	5 26	11 27
Thur.	18		4	6 21	5 59	23-43	0 13	6 13	0 ^{aft.} 13
Fri.	19		5	6 21	6 0	24-43	1 6	7 4	1 2
Sat.	20		6	6 21	6 0	25-43	2 3	8 0	1 58
Sun.	21		7	6 21	6 1	26-43	3 4	9 1	2 58
Mon.	22	21	8	6 21	6 1	27-43	4 7	10 4	4 2
Tues.	23		9	6 22	6 1	28-43	5 9	11 7	5 7
Wed.	24		10	6 22	6 2	29-43	6 8	0 ^{aft.} 9	6 11
Thur.	25		11	6 22	6 2	0-97	7 3	1 7	7 11
Fri.	26		12	6 22	6 3	1-97	7 54	2 1	8 9
Sat.	27		13	6 22	6 3	2-97	8 42	2 53	9 5
Sun.	28		14	6 22	6 3	3-97	9 29	3 43	9 58
Mon.	29	22	15	6 22	6 4	4-97	10 15	4 32	10 51
Tues.	30		16	6 22	6 4	5-97	11 0	5 21	11 44
Wed.	31		17	6 22	6 5	6-97	11 48	6 12	morn.
			18	6 22	6 5	7-97	0 ^{aft.} 37	7 3	0 38

FEBRUARY.

Day of Week.	Day of Month.	Malabar date.	SUN		Age at Mean Noon.	MOON		
			Trivandrum Mean Time.			Trivandrum Mean Time.		
			Rises.	Sets.		Rises aft.	Souths aft.	Sets morn.
Thur.	1	19	h m	h m	d	h m	h m	h m
Fri.	2	20	6 22	6 6	8 97	1 27	7 55	1 31
Sat.	3	21	6 22	6 6	10 97	3 10	9 37	3 15
Sun.	4	22	6 22	6 6	11 97	4 0	10 26	4 3
Mon.	5	23	6 22	6 6	12 97	4 49	11 12	4 50
Tues.	6	24	6 22	6 7	13 97	5 37	11 56	5 33
Wed.	7	25	6 22	6 7	14 97	6 22	morn.	6 14
Thur.	8	26	6 21	6 7	15 97	7 7	0 38	6 52
Fri.	9	27	6 21	6 8	16 97	7 51	1 19	7 30
Sat.	10	28	6 21	6 8	17 97	8 35	2 0	8 7
Sun.	11	29	6 21	6 8	18 97	9 20	2 41	8 45
Mon.	12	1	6 21	6 8	19 97	10 8	3 23	9 26
Tues.	13	2	6 21	6 8	20 97	10 58	4 8	10 6
Wed.	14	3	6 20	6 9	21 97	11 53	4 57	10 55
Thur.	15	4	6 20	6 9	22 97	morn.	5 49	11 47
Fri.	16	5	6 20	6 9	23 97	0 50	6 46	0 ^{am} 43
Sat.	17	6	6 20	6 9	24 97	1 49	7 46	1 43
Sun.	18	7	6 19	6 9	25 97	2 50	8 47	2 46
Mon.	19	8	6 19	6 9	26 97	3 49	9 48	3 48
Tues.	20	9	6 19	6 10	27 97	4 45	10 47	4 50
Wed.	21	10	6 18	6 10	28 97	5 38	11 43	5 50
Thur.	22	11	6 18	6 10	0 53	6 28	0 ^{am} 37	6 47
Fri.	23	12	6 18	6 10	1 53	7 17	1 29	7 43
Sat.	24	13	6 17	6 10	2 53	8 4	2 20	8 38
Sun.	25	14	6 17	6 10	3 53	8 52	3 11	9 33
Mon.	26	15	6 17	6 10	4 53	9 40	4 3	10 28
Tues.	27	16	6 16	6 10	5 53	10 30	4 56	11 23
Wed.	28	17	6 16	6 10	6 53	11 21	5 49	**

MARCH.

Day of Week.	Day of Month.	Malabar date.	SUN		MOON				
			Trivandrum Mean Time.		Age at Mean Noon.	Trivandrum Mean Time.			
			Rises	Sets.		Rises aft.	Souths aft.	Sets morn.	
Thur.	1	18	h m	h m	d	h m	h m	h m	
Fri.	2	19	6 15	6 10	7 53	0 13	6 42	0 17	
Sat.	3	20	6 15	6 10	8 53	1 5	7 33	1 10	
			6 14	6 10	9 53	1 56	8 22	2 0	
Sun.	4	21	6 14	6 10	10 53	2 45	9 9	2 47	
Mon.	5	22	6 14	6 10	11 53	3 33	9 54	3 31	
Tues.	6	23	6 13	6 10	12 53	4 19	10 36	4 13	
Wed.	7	24	6 13	6 10	13 53	5 4	11 13	4 52	
Thur.	8	25	6 12	6 10	14 53	5 49	11 59	5 30	
Fri.	9	26	6 12	6 10	15 53	6 33	morn.	6 8	
Sat.	10	27	6 11	6 10	16 53	7 19	0 40	6 46	
Sun.	11	28	6 11	6 10	17 53	8 6	1 23	7 25	
Mon.	12	29	6 10	6 10	18 53	8 55	2 7	8 8	
Tues.	13	30	6 10	6 10	19 53	9 43	2 54	8 53	
Wed.	14	31	6 9	6 10	20 53	10 43	3 45	9 42	
Thur.	15	2	6 9	6 10	21 53	11 41	4 40	10 36	
Fri.	16	3	6 8	6 10	22 53	morn.	5 37	11 34	
Sat.	17	4	6 8	6 10	23 53	0 39	6 36	0 ^{aft.} 33	
Sun.	18	5	6 7	6 10	24 53	1 37	7 35	1 34	
Mon.	19	6	6 7	6 10	25 53	2 32	8 33	2 34	
Tues.	20	7	6 6	6 10	26 53	3 25	9 28	3 32	
Wed.	21	8	6 6	6 10	27 53	4 15	10 21	4 29	
Thur.	22	9	6 5	6 10	28 53	5 3	11 13	5 25	
Fri.	23	10	6 4	6 10	0 12	5 51	0 ^{aft.} 5	6 21	
Sat.	24	11	6 4	6 10	1 12	6 39	0 57	7 17	
Sun.	25	12	6 3	6 10	2 12	7 28	1 50	8 13	
Mon.	26	13	6 3	6 9	3 12	8 16	2 43	9 10	
Tues.	27	14	6 2	6 9	4 12	9 11	3 38	10 6	
Wed.	28	15	6 2	6 9	5 12	10 4	4 32	11 1	
Thur.	29	16	6 1	6 9	6 12	10 57	5 25	11 53	
Fri.	30	17	6 1	6 9	7 12	11 49	6 16	morn.	
Sat.	31	18	6 0	6 9	8 12	0 ^{aft.} 39	7 4	0 41	

APRIL.

Day of Week.	Day of Month.	Malabar date.	SUN		MOON			
			Trivandrum Mean Time.		Age at Mean Noon.	Trivandrum Mean Time.		
			Rises.	Sets.		Rises aft.	Souths aft.	Sets morn.
MEENOM or PANGUNY.								
Sun.	1	19	6 0	6 9	9-12	1 28	7 50	1 27
Mon.	2	20	5 59	6 9	10-12	2 15	8 38	2 10
Tues.	3	21	5 59	6 9	11-12	3 0	9 15	2 50
Wed.	4	22	5 58	6 9	12-12	3 45	9 56	3 28
Thur.	5	23	5 57	6 9	13-12	4 29	10 37	4 6
Fri.	6	24	5 57	6 9	14-12	5 15	11 20	4 44
Sat.	7	25	5 56	6 9	15-12	6 1	morn.	5 24
MEEDOM or CHITTRAY.								
Sun.	8	26	5 56	6 9	16-12	6 51	0 4	6 6
Mon.	9	27	5 55	6 9	17-12	7 44	0 51	6 51
Tues.	10	28	5 55	6 9	18-12	8 39	1 42	7 40
Wed.	11	29	5 54	6 9	19-12	9 36	2 36	8 32
Thur.	12	30	5 54	6 8	20-12	10 34	3 32	9 29
Fri.	13	1	5 53	6 8	21-12	11 31	4 31	10 28
Sat.	14	2	5 53	6 8	22-12	morn.	5 29	11 27
Sun.	15	3	5 52	6 8	23-12	0 26	6 26	0 ^{aft.} 26
Mon.	16	4	5 52	6 8	24-12	1 18	7 20	1 23
Tues.	17	5	5 52	6 8	25-12	2 8	8 12	2 19
Wed.	18	6	5 51	6 8	26-12	2 55	9 3	3 13
Thur.	19	7	5 51	6 8	27-12	3 42	9 53	4 8
Fri.	20	8	5 50	6 8	28-12	4 28	10 44	5 2
Sat.	21	9	5 50	6 8	29-12	5 16	11 36	5 58
Sun.	22	10	5 49	6 8	0-70	6 6	0 ^{aft.} 29	6 55
Mon.	23	11	5 49	6 8	1-70	6 57	1 24	7 51
Tues.	24	12	5 48	6 8	2-70	7 51	2 19	8 48
Wed.	25	13	5 48	6 8	3-70	8 45	3 14	9 42
Thur.	26	14	5 48	6 8	4-70	9 39	4 6	10 38
Fri.	27	15	5 47	6 8	5-70	10 31	4 56	11 20
Sat.	28	16	5 47	6 8	6-70	11 21	5 44	morn.
Sun.	29	17	5 47	6 8	7-70	0 ^{aft.} 9	6 23	0 4
Mon.	30	18	5 46	6 9	8-70	0 54	7 10	0 46

MAY.

Day of Week.	Day of Month.	Malabar date.	SUN		Age at Mean Noon.	MOON		
			Trivandrum Mean Time.			Trivandrum Mean Time.		
			Rises.	Sets.		Rises aft.	Souths aft.	Sets morn.
			<i>h m</i>	<i>h m</i>	<i>d</i>	<i>h m</i>	<i>h m</i>	<i>h m</i>
Tues.	1	19	5 46	6 9	9-70	1 39	7 52	1 25
Wed.	2	20	5 46	6 9	10-70	2 24	8 33	2 2
Thur.	3	21	5 45	6 9	11-70	3 8	9 14	2 41
Fri.	4	22	5 45	6 9	12-70	3 54	9 58	3 20
Sat.	5	23	5 45	6 9	13-70	4 43	10 44	4 1
Sun.	6	24	5 44	6 9	14-70	5 35	11 34	4 45
Mon.	7	25	5 44	6 9	15-70	6 30	morn.	5 33
Tues.	8	26	5 44	6 9	16-70	7 28	0 28	6 25
Wed.	9	27	5 44	6 9	17-70	8 27	1 35	7 22
Thur.	10	8	5 43	6 9	18-70	9 26	2 24	8 21
Fri.	11	29	5 43	6 10	19-70	10 23	3 24	9 21
Sat.	12	30	5 43	6 10	20-70	11 15	4 21	10 21
Sun.	13	31	5 43	6 10	21-70	morn.	5 16	11 18
Mon.	14	1	5 43	6 10	22-70	0 5	6 9	0 ^{aft.} 14
Tues.	15	2	5 42	6 10	23-70	0 52	6 59	1 7
Wed.	16	3	5 42	6 10	24-70	1 39	7 48	2 0
Thur.	17	4	5 42	6 11	25-70	2 23	8 37	2 53
Fri.	18	5	5 42	6 11	26-70	3 9	9 27	3 47
Sat.	19	6	5 42	6 11	27-70	3 57	10 19	4 42
Sun.	20	7	5 42	6 11	28-70	4 47	11 13	5 39
Mon.	21	8	5 42	6 11	0-25	5 39	0 ^{aft.} 7	6 35
Tues.	22	9	5 41	6 11	1-25	6 33	1 2	7 30
Wed.	23	10	5 41	6 12	2-25	7 23	1 56	8 23
Thur.	24	11	5 41	6 12	3-25	8 21	2 49	9 13
Fri.	25	12	5 41	6 12	4-25	9 12	3 36	9 58
Sat.	26	13	5 41	6 12	5-25	10 1	4 22	10 41
Sun.	27	14	5 41	6 13	6-25	10 48	5 5	11 21
Mon.	28	15	5 41	6 13	7-25	11 33	5 47	11 59
Tues.	29	16	5 41	6 13	8-25	0 ^{aft.} 17	6 27	morn.
Wed.	30	17	5 41	6 13	9-25	1 1	7 8	0 36
Thur.	31	18	5 41	6 13	10-25	1 46	7 51	1 14

JUNE.

Day of Week.	Day of Month.	Malabar date.	SUN		Age at Mean Noon.	MOON		
			Trivandrum Mean Time.			Trivandrum Mean Time.		
			Rises.	Sets.		Rises alt.	Souths aft.	Sets. morn.
Fri.	1	19	5 41	6 14	11 25	2 33	8 35	1 54
Sat.	2	20	5 41	6 14	12 25	3 24	9 23	2 36
Sun.	3	21	5 41	6 14	13 25	4 17	10 15	3 23
Mon.	4	22	5 41	6 14	14 25	5 15	11 12	4 13
Tues.	5	23	5 42	6 15	15 25	6 14	morn.	5 9
Wed.	6	24	5 42	6 15	16 25	7 15	0 12	6 9
Thur.	7	25	5 42	6 15	17 25	8 14	1 13	7 10
Fri.	8	26	5 42	6 15	18 25	9 10	2 13	8 12
Sat.	9	27	5 42	6 16	19 25	10 2	3 10	9 12
Sun.	10	28	5 42	6 16	20 25	10 50	4 5	10 9
Mon.	11	29	5 42	6 16	21 25	11 37	4 56	11 4
Tues.	12	30	5 42	6 16	22 25	morn.	5 46	11 56
Wed.	13	31	5 43	6 17	23 25	0 22	6 35	0 ^{aft.} 50
Thur.	14	1	5 43	6 17	24 25	1 7	7 24	1 43
Fri.	15	2	5 43	6 17	25 25	1 53	8 14	2 36
Sat.	16	3	5 43	6 17	26 25	2 42	9 6	3 31
Sun.	17	4	5 43	6 18	27 25	3 2	9 59	4 26
Mon.	18	5	5 43	6 18	28 25	4 25	10 53	5 21
Tues.	19	6	5 44	6 18	29 25	5 19	11 47	6 15
Wed.	20	7	5 44	6 18	0 74	6 12	0 ^{aft.} 40	7 6
Thur.	21	8	5 44	6 19	1 74	7 4	1 27	7 53
Fri.	22	9	5 44	6 19	2 74	7 54	2 16	8 37
Sat.	23	10	5 44	6 19	3 74	8 42	3 1	9 18
Sun.	24	11	5 45	6 19	4 74	9 28	3 43	9 57
Mon.	25	12	5 45	6 19	5 74	10 11	23	10 33
Tues.	26	13	5 45	6 20	6 74	10 55	5 4	11 11
Wed.	27	14	5 45	6 20	7 74	11 39	5 45	11 49
Thur.	28	15	5 46	6 20	8 74	0 ^{aft.} 25	6 28	morn.
Fri.	29	16	5 46	6 20	9 74	1 13	7 13	0 29
Sat.	30	17	5 46	6 20	10 74	2 4	8 2	1 13

EDAVOM or VYCAUSY.

MITHUNOM or AUNY.

JULY.

Day of Week.	Day of Month.	Malabar date.	SUN		Age at Mean Noon.	MOON		
			Trivandrum Mean Time.			Trivandrum Mean Time.		
			Rises.	Sets.		Rises aft.	Souths aft.	Sets morn.
Sun.	1	1 ^o	5 46	6 21	11:74	2 53	8 50	2 1
Mon.	2	19	5 47	6 21	13:74	3 57	9 54	2 54
Tues.	3	20	5 47	6 21	13:74	4 58	10 55	3 52
Wed.	4	21	5 47	6 21	14:74	5 59	11 57	4 53
Thur.	5	22	5 47	6 21	15:74	6 57	morn.	5 56
Fri.	6	23	5 47	6 21	16:74	7 53	0 58	6 58
Sat.	7	24	5 48	6 21	17:74	8 44	1 55	7 58
Sun.	8	25	5 48	6 21	18:74	9 33	2 49	8 56
Mon.	9	26	5 48	6 21	19:74	10 19	3 41	9 51
Tues.	10	27	5 48	6 22	20:74	11 5	4 31	10 45
Wed.	11	28	5 49	6 22	21:74	11 52	5 21	11 39
Thur.	12	29	5 49	6 22	22:74	morn.	6 11	0 32
Fri.	13	30	5 49	6 22	23:74	0 40	7 2	1 27
Sat.	14	31	5 49	6 22	24:74	1 29	7 55	2 22
Sun.	15	32	5 50	6 22	25:74	2 21	8 48	3 16
Mon.	16	1	5 50	6 22	26:74	3 13	9 42	4 10
Tues.	17	2	5 50	6 22	27:74	4 7	10 34	5 1
Wed.	18	3	5 50	6 22	28:74	4 51	11 25	5 49
Thur.	19	4	5 50	6 22	0:10	5 49	0 12	6 34
Fri.	20	5	5 51	6 22	1:16	6 38	0 57	7 15
Sat.	21	6	5 51	6 21	2:16	7 24	1 40	7 54
Sun.	22	7	5 51	6 21	3:16	8 8	2 21	8 33
Mon.	23	8	5 51	6 21	4:16	8 52	3 2	9 10
Tues.	24	9	5 51	6 21	5:16	9 36	3 42	9 47
Wed.	25	10	5 51	6 21	6:16	10 20	4 23	10 26
Thur.	26	11	5 52	6 21	7:16	11 6	5 7	11 7
Fri.	27	12	5 52	6 21	8:16	11 54	5 53	11 52
Sat.	28	13	5 52	6 21	9:16	0 46	6 44	morn.
Sun.	29	14	5 52	6 20	10:16	1 42	7 33	0 41
Mon.	30	15	5 52	6 20	11:16	2 40	8 37	1 35
Tues.	31	16	5 52	6 20	12:16	3 40	9 37	2 34

AUGUST.

Day of Week.	Day of Month.	Malabar date.	SUN		Age at Mean Noon.	MOON		
			Trivandrum Mean Time.			Trivandrum Mean Time.		
			Rises.	Sets.		Rises aft.	Souths aft.	Sets morn.
Wed.	1	17	5 52	6 20	13-16	4 31	10 39	3 36
Thur.	2	18	5 53	6 20	14-16	5 36	11 38	4 38
Fri.	3	19	5 53	6 19	15-16	6 31	morn.	5 40
Sat.	4	20	5 53	6 19	16-16	7 22	0 35	6 41
Sun.	5	21	5 53	6 19	17-16	8 12	1 30	7 39
Mon.	6	22	5 53	6 19	18-16	8 59	2 23	8 35
Tues.	7	23	5 53	6 18	19-16	9 47	3 14	9 31
Wed.	8	24	5 53	6 18	20-16	10 36	4 6	10 26
Thur.	9	25	5 53	6 18	21-16	11 26	4 58	11 21
Fri.	10	26	5 53	6 17	22-16	morn.	5 51	0 ^{ath.}
Sat.	11	27	5 53	6 17	23-16	0 17	6 44	1 12
Sun.	12	28	5 53	6 17	24-16	1 10	7 38	2 6
Mon.	13	29	5 53	6 16	25-16	2 3	8 31	2 58
Tues.	14	30	5 53	6 16	26-16	2 55	9 21	3 46
Wed.	15	31	5 53	6 16	27-16	3 46	10 10	4 32
Thur.	16	32	5 53	6 15	28-16	4 34	10 55	5 14
Fri.	17	1	5 53	6 15	29-16	5 21	11 39	5 55
Sat.	18	2	5 53	6 14	0-52	6 6	0 ^{ath.} 20	6 32
Sun.	19	3	5 53	6 14	1-52	6 50	1 1	7 10
Mon.	20	4	5 53	6 14	2-52	7 33	1 41	7 47
Tues.	21	5	5 53	6 13	3-52	8 17	2 22	8 25
Wed.	22	6	5 53	6 13	4-52	9 3	3 4	9 6
Thur.	23	7	5 53	6 12	5-52	9 49	3 40	9 43
Fri.	24	8	5 53	6 12	6-52	10 39	4 37	10 34
Sat.	25	9	5 53	6 11	7-52	11 32	5 28	11 25
Sun.	26	10	5 53	6 11	8-52	0 ^{ath.} 27	6 24	morn.
Mon.	27	11	5 53	6 10	9-52	1 25	7 21	0 20
Tues.	28	12	5 53	6 10	10-52	2 23	8 21	1 19
Wed.	29	13	5 53	6 9	11-52	3 20	9 20	2 10
Thur.	30	14	5 53	6 9	12-52	4 15	10 17	3 21
Fri.	31	15	5 53	6 8	13-52	5 7	11 13	4 21

SEPTEMBER.

Day of Week.	Day of Month.	Malabar date.	SUN		Age at Mean Noon.	MOON		
			Trivandrum Mean Time.			Trivandrum Mean Time.		
			Rises.	Sets.		Rises aft.	Souths morn.	Sets. morn.
Sat.	1	16	h m	h m	d	h m	h m	h m
Sun.	2	17	5 53	6 8	14-52	5 58	* *	5 20
Mon.	3	18	5 53	6 7	15-52	6 48	0 7	6 18
Tues.	4	19	5 52	6 7	16-52	7 37	1 1	7 16
Wed.	5	20	5 52	6 6	17-52	8 27	1 54	8 13
Thur.	6	21	5 52	6 6	18-52	9 18	2 47	9 10
Fri.	7	22	5 52	6 5	19-52	10 11	3 42	10 8
Sat.	8	23	5 52	6 4	20-52	11 4	4 37	11 5
Sun.	9	24	5 52	6 4	21-52	11 58	5 32	Noon- aft.
Mon.	10	25	5 52	6 3	22-52	morn.	6 26	0 54
Tues.	11	26	5 52	6 3	23-52	0 51	7 18	1 44
Wed.	12	27	5 52	6 2	24-52	1 42	8 7	2 30
Thur.	13	28	5 52	6 2	25-52	2 32	8 54	3 14
Fri.	14	29	5 52	6 1	26-52	3 19	9 38	3 54
Sat.	15	30	5 51	6 0	27-52	4 5	10 20	4 38
Sun.	16	31	5 51	6 0	28-52	4 48	11 0	5 11
Mon.	17	1	5 51	5 59	29-52	5 32	11 41	5 48
Tues.	18	2	5 51	5 58	0-85	6 16	0 22 aft.	6 26
Wed.	19	3	5 51	5 58	1-85	7 1	1 4	7 6
Thur.	20	4	5 51	5 57	2-85	7 48	1 48	7 48
Fri.	21	5	5 51	5 57	3-85	8 36	2 35	8 33
Sat.	22	6	5 51	5 56	4-85	9 27	3 24	9 21
Sun.	23	7	5 50	5 56	5-85	10 21	4 17	10 14
Mon.	24	8	5 50	5 55	6-85	11 16	5 13	11 9
Tues.	25	9	5 50	5 55	7-85	0 12	6 9	morn.
Wed.	26	10	5 50	5 54	8-85	1 8	7 6	0 7
Thur.	27	11	5 50	5 53	9-85	2 2	8 3	1 6
Fri.	28	12	5 50	5 53	10-85	2 54	8 58	2 5
Sat.	29	13	5 50	5 52	11-85	3 44	9 51	3 3
Sun.	30	14	5 50	5 52	12-85	4 34	10 44	4 0
Mon.	31	15	5 50	5 51	13-85	5 23	11 38	4 57

OCTOBER.

Day of Week	Day of Month.	Malabar date.	SUN		Age at Mean Noon.	MOON		
			Trivandrum Mean Time.			Trivandrum Mean Time.		
			Rises.	Sets.		Rises aft.	Souths morn.	Sets morn.
Mon.	1	15	5 49	5 51	14 85	6 14	* *	5 55
Tues.	2	16	5 49	5 50	15 85	7 5	0 32	6 53
Wed.	3	17	5 49	5 49	16 85	7 58	1 27	7 52
Thur.	4	19	5 49	5 49	17 85	8 53	2 24	8 51
Fri.	5	19	5 49	5 48	18 85	9 48	3 21	9 49
Sat.	6	20	5 49	5 48	19 85	10 43	4 17	10 45
Sun.	7	21	5 49	5 47	20 85	11 36	5 11	11 37
Mon.	8	22	5 49	5 47	21 85	morn.	6 2	0 26
Tues.	9	23	5 49	5 46	22 85	0 27	6 50	1 11
Wed.	10	24	5 49	5 46	23 85	1 15	7 35	1 53
Thur.	11	25	5 49	5 45	24 85	2 1	8 17	2 32
Fri.	12	26	5 49	5 45	25 85	2 46	8 59	3 10
Sat.	13	27	5 49	5 44	26 85	3 30	9 39	3 46
Sun.	14	28	5 49	5 44	27 85	4 13	10 20	4 26
Mon.	15	29	5 49	5 43	28 85	4 58	11 2	5 5
Tues.	16	30	5 49	5 43	0 17	5 44	11 46	5 51
Wed.	17	1	5 49	5 42	1 17	6 33	0 32	6 31
Thur.	18	2	5 49	5 42	2 17	7 24	1 22	7 19
Fri.	19	3	5 49	5 42	3 17	8 17	2 14	8 11
Sat.	20	4	5 49	5 41	4 17	9 12	3 8	9 5
Sun.	21	5	5 49	5 41	5 17	10 8	4 4	10 2
Mon.	22	6	5 49	5 40	6 17	11 2	5 0	10 59
Tues.	23	7	5 49	5 40	7 17	11 55	5 55	11 56
Wed.	24	8	5 49	5 40	8 17	0 47	6 49	morn.
Thur.	25	9	5 49	5 39	9 17	1 35	7 41	0 52
Fri.	26	10	5 49	5 39	10 17	2 23	8 32	1 47
Sat.	27	11	5 49	5 39	11 17	3 11	9 24	2 43
Sun.	28	12	5 49	5 38	12 17	3 59	10 16	3 39
Mon.	29	13	5 50	5 38	13 17	4 50	11 11	4 35
Tues.	30	14	5 50	5 38	14 17	5 42	morn.	5 34
Wed.	31	15	5 50	5 38	15 17	6 37	0 7	6 38

NOVEMBER.

Day of Week.	Day of Month.	Malabar date.	SUN		Age at Mean Noon.	MOON		
			Trivandrum Mean Time.			Trivandrum	Mean Time.	
			Rises.	Sets.			Rises aft.	Souths morn.
Thur.	1	16	5 50	5 37	16-17	7 34	1 4	7 32
Fri.	2	17	5 50	5 37	17-17	8 30	2 2	8 30
Sat.	3	18	5 50	5 37	18-17	9 25	2 58	9 26
THULAM or ALPASY.								
Sun.	4	19	5 51	5 37	19-17	10 18	3 52	10 17
Mon.	5	20	5 51	5 36	20-17	11 8	4 42	11 5
Tues.	6	21	5 51	5 36	21-17	11 55	5 29	11 48
Wed.	7	22	5 51	5 36	22-17	morn.	6 13	0 ^{aft.} 24
Thur.	8	23	5 51	5 36	23-17	0 41	6 55	1 8
Fri.	9	24	5 52	5 36	24-17	1 25	7 36	1 45
Sat.	10	25	5 52	5 36	25-17	2 8	8 16	2 23
- THULAM or ALPASY.								
Sun.	11	26	5 52	5 36	26-17	2 58	8 58	3 2
Mon.	12	27	5 52	5 36	27-17	3 39	9 41	3 42
Tues.	13	28	5 53	5 36	28-17	4 27	10 27	4 26
Wed.	14	29	5 53	5 36	29-17	5 17	11 15	5 19
Thur.	15	30	5 53	5 36	0-52	6 11	0 ^{aft.} 8	6 5
Fri.	16	1	5 54	5 36	1-52	7 6	1 3	7 0
Sat.	17	2	5 54	5 36	2-52	8 2	1 59	7 56
- THULAM or ALPASY.								
Sun.	18	3	5 54	5 36	3-52	8 58	2 56	8 54
Mon.	19	4	5 55	5 36	4-52	9 52	3 52	9 52
Tues.	20	5	5 55	5 36	5-52	10 44	4 45	10 48
Wed.	21	6	5 56	5 36	6-52	11 32	5 37	11 42
Thur.	22	7	5 56	5 36	7-52	0 ^{aft.} 20	6 27	morn
Fri.	23	8	5 56	5 36	8-52	1 6	7 17	0 36
Sat.	24	9	5 57	5 36	9-52	1 52	8 7	1 29
VRISCHIKAM or KARTIGAY.								
Sun.	25	10	5 57	5 36	10-52	2 40	8 59	2 24
Mon.	26	11	5 58	5 36	11-52	3 30	9 53	3 20
Tues.	27	12	5 58	5 37	12-52	4 23	10 49	4 17
Wed.	28	13	5 59	5 37	13-52	5 18	11 46	5 16
Thur.	29	14	5 59	5 37	14-52	6 15	morn.	6 15
Fri.	30	15	5 59	5 37	15-52	7 11	0 43	7 12

DECEMBER.

Day of Week.	Day of Month.	Malabar date.	SUN		MOON			
			Trivandrum Mean Time.		Age at Mean Noon.	Trivandrum Mean Time.		
			Rises.	Sets.		Rises aft.	Souths morn.	Sets morn.
Sat.	1	16	h m	h m	d	h m	h m	h m
			6 0	5 37	16:52	8 6	1 39	8 6
Sun.	2	17	6 0	5 38	17:52	8 58	2 32	8 56
Mon.	3	18	6 0	5 38	18:52	9 47	3 21	9 41
Tues.	4	19	6 1	5 38	19:52	10 34	4 7	10 24
Wed.	5	20	6 2	5 39	20:52	11 19	4 50	11 3
Thur.	6	21	6 2	5 39	21:52	morn.	5 31	11 41
Fri.	7	22	6 3	5 39	22:52	0 3	6 12	0 19 ^{aft.}
Sat.	8	23	6 3	5 40	23:52	0 46	6 52	0 57
Sun.	9	24	6 4	5 40	24:52	1 31	7 34	1 37
Mon.	10	25	6 4	5 40	25:52	2 18	8 18	2 19
Tues.	11	26	6 5	5 41	26:52	3 7	9 6	3 4
Wed.	12	27	6 5	5 41	27:52	3 59	9 57	3 54
Thur.	13	28	6 6	5 42	28:52	4 54	10 51	4 48
Fri.	14	29	6 6	5 42	29:52	5 51	11 48	5 46
Sat.	15	1	6 7	5 42	0:90	6 49	0 ^{aft.} 47	6 45
Sun.	16	2	6 8	5 43	1:90	7 45	1 44	7 44
Mon.	17	3	6 8	5 43	2:90	8 39	2 40	8 42
Tues.	18	4	6 9	5 44	3:90	9 30	3 38	9 38
Wed.	19	5	6 9	5 44	4:90	10 18	4 24	10 32
Thur.	20	6	6 10	5 45	5:90	11 4	5 14	11 26
Fri.	21	7	6 10	5 45	6:40	11 50	6 4	morn.
Sat.	22	8	6 11	5 45	7:90	0 ^{aft.} 37	6 54	0 19
Sun.	23	9	6 11	5 46	8:90	1 25	7 46	1 14
Mon.	24	10	6 12	5 47	9:90	2 15	8 40	2 9
Tues.	25	11	6 13	5 47	10:90	3 8	9 35	3 6
Wed.	26	12	6 13	5 48	11:90	4 3	10 32	4 3
Thur.	27	13	6 13	5 48	12:90	4 59	11 27	5 0
Fri.	28	14	6 14	5 49	13:90	5 54	morn.	5 55
Sat.	29	15	6 14	5 49	14:90	6 48	0 21	6 46
Sun.	30	16	6 14	5 50	15:90	7 38	1 12	7 34
Mon.	31	17	6 15	5 50	16:90	8 26	1 59	8 18

TABLE I. Monthly and Yearly Average Rainfall at the various Stations in the Travancore District

No.	Stations	Number of Years.	Years.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Yearly Average	Remarks
	I. DEVIKULAM DIVISION.			Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	
1	Chinnar	...	7 1909—1915	1.01	0.23	0.15	1.10	1.81	1.81	1.33	1.29	2.30	5.74	4.67	3.19	24.82	
2	Marayur	...	...	obs.	rvat.	ion.	4.74	1.92	28.67	7.97	5.05	5.70	3.10	6.54	2.40		
3	Munnar	...	3 1913	0.23	0.87	1.61	3.10	5.49	32.02	53.46	23.38	14.46	9.64	3.50	2.58	161.84	
4	Devikulam	...	11 1905	0.55	0.81	1.99	5.04	6.58	20.45	27.90	16.06	10.08	12.41	7.01	1.73	109.76	
5	Santanpara (Pappara)	...	7 1909	0.85	1.27	1.54	5.17	3.71	12.55	11.17	4.57	4.34	12.37	16.03	3.80	71.43	
6	Kumishi	...	7 1909	0.75	1.20	0.70	2.43	3.89	14.62	15.13	4.65	3.26	3.80	7.16	1.10	66.69	
7	Peermade (Cutcherry)	...	7 1909	0.49	1.91	2.86	9.25	15.70	63.39	55.21	21.05	16.10	24.91	12.73	2.95	221.61	
8	Do. Residency	...	12 1874	0.46	1.16	2.43	6.11	11.60	48.05	61.29	33.45	18.70	21.33	7.84	1.86	304.42	
9	Kanjapally	...	11 1905	1.58	2.43	4.74	11.81	14.62	30.34	30.35	19.61	12.08	21.67	12.00	3.71	164.79	
	II. KOTTAYAM DIVISION.																
1	Malayattur	...	11 1905	0.84	0.61	1.44	6.71	9.95	32.56	33.80	21.64	10.98	15.54	8.31	2.64	144.27	
2	Parur	...	33 1883	0.17	0.36	1.22	3.88	9.90	32.73	26.06	14.51	9.04	12.81	8.07	1.20	117.86	
3	Tiruvallur (Alangad)	...	31 1886	0.05	0.28	0.58	2.04	4.92	23.53	23.53	11.00	5.22	8.02	3.72	0.80	82.71	
4	Alwaye P. W. D. Office	...	4 1912	...	0.07	0.99	1.76	6.54	32.10	33.42	13.16	10.22	16.26	8.52	2.60	126.94	
5	Perumpavur (Cunnatunad)	...	31 1886	0.22	0.54	0.97	3.66	5.80	23.89	25.71	13.59	7.31	10.20	5.88	1.05	98.81	
6	Moovattupuzha	...	32 1884	0.31	0.62	1.44	6.01	8.17	28.80	29.00	16.93	9.80	11.83	7.73	2.10	135.27	
7	Karikod (Todupuzha)	...	31 1885	0.51	1.35	2.12	8.62	11.24	29.79	30.62	19.98	11.94	18.07	7.49	1.84	143.77	
8	Arookutti	...	11 1906	1.12	0.74	0.93	5.88	11.14	29.22	29.48	13.06	9.56	11.03	7.96	2.48	125.56	
9	Vaikam	...	31 1886	0.39	0.54	1.28	3.64	7.78	23.92	20.99	10.12	7.18	10.22	5.41	1.42	92.13	
10	Palu (Meenachal)	...	32 1884	0.80	1.24	3.93	10.18	12.61	28.60	27.61	16.66	10.52	17.06	9.44	3.19	162.90	
11	Chertalla	...	31 1886	0.60	0.70	1.43	3.74	9.16	24.62	21.63	10.17	6.64	11.73	3.92	1.94	98.28	

TABLE I. Monthly and Yearly Average Rainfall at the various Stations in the Travancore District—(contd.)

No.	Stations.	Number of Years.	Years.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Yearly Average.	Remarks.
				Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	
II. KOTTAYAM DIVISION																	
contd.																	
12	Wetumanoor	31	1885-1915	0.40	0.36	1.29	6.50	8.82	29.62	25.26	13.47	7.29	10.94	5.25	1.91	111.00	
13	Kottayam Taluk Cutcherry	31	1885	0.38	0.42	2.24	5.52	9.49	27.79	23.59	13.41	9.56	15.56	7.10	2.60	117.54	
14	Do. Engineer's Office	34	1893	0.56	0.70	1.93	5.85	9.09	29.07	25.98	14.80	10.69	15.18	6.29	3.09	123.25	
15	Changanassery	31	1885	0.56	0.80	2.23	6.54	9.48	28.67	19.65	10.71	7.64	15.89	7.37	2.89	109.23	
III. QUILON DIVISION.																	
1	Alleppey Assistant Excise Commissioner's Office	42	1874	0.69	1.54	2.05	4.91	11.40	27.04	20.32	11.65	8.50	14.97	8.78	3.10	115.19	
2	Do. P. W. D. Office	3	1913	0.04	3.55	0.98	3.03	15.70	19.72	24.81	11.41	13.81	13.81	8.90	2.70	117.50	
3	Ambalapuzha	31	1885	0.65	0.88	3.11	5.81	8.64	23.12	17.93	8.57	3.32	14.61	7.05	2.15	59.67	
4	Tiruvalla	33	1884	0.30	0.85	1.86	4.96	9.19	24.89	20.46	10.16	7.49	12.22	6.25	1.99	100.35	
5	Chengamoor	31	1885	0.71	0.86	3.00	6.64	9.25	23.58	18.76	10.54	3.69	12.86	7.26	2.68	101.73	
6	Harijadi (Kartikapally)	31	1885	0.48	0.61	1.31	3.94	7.84	22.62	16.99	8.44	6.71	13.65	6.04	2.17	91.03	
7	Patanamattila	11	1905	0.90	1.63	3.08	8.11	10.78	20.85	21.67	13.75	10.76	16.62	10.34	3.13	121.51	
8	Mavelikkara	32	1884	0.32	0.74	1.24	5.23	9.67	26.12	20.30	11.10	8.17	15.29	7.33	2.37	107.03	
9	Konni	11	1905	0.50	2.18	4.48	9.05	11.29	22.37	23.66	13.37	10.74	15.07	11.42	1.85	127.89	
10	Kayankulam	11	1905	0.71	0.49	1.59	4.77	8.72	22.29	16.61	8.75	7.64	11.94	7.39	1.50	93.68	
11	Adur (Kunnathur)	31	1885	0.40	1.23	2.16	7.19	8.47	21.55	16.76	10.08	7.54	13.43	6.49	2.17	97.42	
12	Karunagapalli	31	1885	0.32	0.90	1.26	4.32	8.26	22.21	14.72	7.29	6.95	12.64	5.73	1.73	86.86	
13	Punalur (Patanapuram)	31	1885	0.52	1.72	3.08	7.50	8.56	21.99	17.50	10.28	5.60	16.75	8.07	2.31	106.49	
14	Kottarakkara	31	1885	0.30	1.12	2.60	7.83	7.85	22.25	15.25	8.02	7.64	14.60	7.13	1.92	97.01	
15	Ayakkodi	3	1913	0.16	0.73	0.31	1.17	0.33	2.81	7.13	0.13	1.19	9.23	8.03	7.02	85.23	
16	Aryankavu	11	1905	0.49	1.31	2.39	2.92	5.62	20.89	17.84	10.52	7.52	16.71	10.92	3.61	101.24	

No.	Station	Number of years	Years	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Yearly Average.	Remarks.
III. QUILON DIVISION contd.																	
17	Shencotta P. W. D. Office	8	1913—1915	0.28	0.61	0.29	3.23	0.64	8.74	5.93	1.45	2.02	11.21	13.96	8.34	57.84	
18	Do. Taluk Cutcherry	33	1833	1.21	1.50	2.21	3.45	1.93	7.31	5.82	2.32	1.54	7.13	7.32	3.72	45.42	
19	Quilon Engineer's Office	43	1874	0.39	0.65	1.63	4.88	9.61	20.92	13.69	3.23	7.21	13.49	6.69	1.77	89.19	
20	Do. Taluk Cutcherry	11	1905	0.61	0.54	1.06	3.76	7.84	15.52	12.55	6.98	6.95	9.69	6.02	1.28	73.23	
21	Paruvoor (a)	10	1906	0.14	0.65	1.57	4.91	8.92	21.73	13.97	7.01	5.97	13.77	6.88	1.80	86.53	(a) Excepting 1908 figures for which are not available.
IV. TRIVANDRUM DIVISION.																	
1	Attungal (Sherankiel)	31	1885	0.41	0.76	1.00	4.23	6.23	17.99	10.86	4.71	4.26	12.00	5.55	1.68	69.68	
2	Nedumangad	31	1885	0.73	1.09	2.08	7.47	7.65	18.15	10.50	5.42	6.15	15.12	9.64	3.02	86.97	
3	Triandrum	78	1838	0.61	0.57	1.49	4.49	8.78	13.35	7.05	3.61	4.09	10.99	6.40	2.64	65.57	
4	Patgod	11	1905	0.55	0.42	1.70	4.47	7.85	14.82	10.32	4.30	5.83	12.64	8.27	3.33	74.40	
5	Neyyattinkam	31	1885	0.61	0.68	1.95	4.25	6.44	12.78	6.05	2.02	3.44	11.36	7.62	2.19	67.00	
6	Parassala (b)	10	1905	0.55	0.54	1.31	3.91	6.22	10.00	6.11	2.30	4.18	10.43	7.02	2.12	54.57	(b) Excepting 1915 figures for which are not available.
V. PADMANABHAPURAM DIVISION.																	
1	Pochippara	3	1913	1.55	0.77	1.70	10.02	7.47	11.51	12.02	2.22	8.17	15.99	13.11	8.05	92.67	
2	P. P. Channel 16th mile	3	1913	0.70	0.10	0.53	2.48	4.97	7.05	8.53	1.74	3.75	9.63	12.07	5.92	57.42	
3	Kalliyal	3	1913	1.22	0.71	1.04	7.16	5.84	8.52	10.46	2.21	6.41	16.49	11.18	4.94	76.52	
4	Kolasekharani	3	1913	1.38	1.18	1.23	7.20	5.72	8.96	10.52	1.81	6.46	16.72	12.32	6.42	79.87	
5	Pattani Dam	3	1913	0.64	0.73	1.82	3.68	5.83	8.85	10.99	1.78	7.51	15.57	13.14	7.12	77.36	

TABLE I. Monthly and Yearly Average Rainfall at the various Stations in the Travancore District- (contd.)

No.	Stations.	Number of Years.	Year.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Yearly Average.	Remarks
	V. PADMAFABHAPURAM DIVISION. contd.			Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	
6	Chorlaked	3	1913-1915	1.13	1.09	2.21	3.94	5.78	8.78	10.10	1.84	5.61	12.59	10.76	5.78	69.61	
7	Thiruvattar	11	1905	0.58	0.91	1.74	3.43	4.81	10.65	6.07	3.03	3.79	12.59	8.51	3.27	60.23	
8	Tadikaranconam	3	1913	1.43	0.83	2.13	6.32	4.28	8.65	9.77	3.16	4.92	13.10	3.35	5.20	67.44	
9	Seethapal	3	1913	0.93	0.08	0.68	2.85	3.77	5.53	6.54	1.11	2.79	11.03	3.43	7.00	51.60	
10	Kozhithura (Vilavankod)	31	1855	0.37	0.03	1.09	3.27	3.44	8.80	4.48	1.75	2.37	8.94	3.81	2.25	43.19	
11	Mekod	3	1913	1.04	0.96	1.32	3.92	5.30	6.49	9.07	1.84	6.61	10.02	10.79	4.57	61.43	
12	Mulakunood	3	1913	0.43	0.83	0.60	2.59	5.97	9.86	10.16	1.75	6.21	9.35	8.88	5.26	61.89	
13	Bhootapandi (Tovala)	27	1859	0.72	0.63	1.69	3.73	2.29	8.47	4.66	1.96	1.81	9.69	7.12	2.75	45.52	
14	Aruvamoshi	33	1853	0.74	0.54	1.15	2.91	1.28	4.34	2.16	0.53	0.99	7.78	6.61	2.45	31.77	
15	Takkala (Kalculam)	42	1874	0.63	0.86	1.71	4.80	4.82	9.14	4.32	2.37	2.73	10.71	8.65	3.07	53.80	
16	Iraniyal	34	1885	0.30	0.42	0.94	3.31	2.71	8.08	3.31	1.19	1.85	7.73	6.02	3.01	37.97	
17	Kelachal Salt Factory	10	1906	0.51	0.83	0.51	1.67	3.18	8.63	5.58	1.62	2.69	7.88	6.69	2.93	42.22	
18	Do. Cutcherry	11	1905	0.37	0.20	0.30	2.08	3.75	8.86	1.62	1.26	2.05	7.07	6.11	2.77	39.44	
19	Nagercoil	24	1392	0.87	0.49	0.69	3.27	2.00	7.10	3.46	1.62	1.44	8.26	7.01	2.76	33.98	
20	Edalakkudi (Agasteeswaram)	21	1885	0.56	0.53	1.06	2.51	1.71	6.05	2.68	1.22	0.99	8.37	6.84	2.77	33.59	
21	Santapuram	1	1915	1.35	0.55	0.05	3.31	0.55	3.80	9.30	0.65	4.47	1.20	7.90	0.20	36.56	
22	Rajakamungulam	36	1380	0.70	0.28	1.13	3.03	2.98	7.93	3.58	1.82	1.50	8.40	6.53	2.42	40.49	
23	Tamaraucolan Old Salt Factory	31	1835	0.51	0.24	1.26	2.42	1.48	5.90	2.27	1.17	1.15	8.80	6.63	3.17	35.10	
24	Do. New Do.	8	1908	0.23	0.21	0.55	0.95	2.10	4.11	2.67	0.64	1.29	7.00	6.80	3.49	30.04	
25	Varvoor	31	1855	0.71	0.40	1.25	2.40	1.07	4.91	1.85	0.84	0.68	6.99	7.12	2.82	31.04	
26	Kottaram	3	1913	...	0.09	0.28	0.16	0.88	1.83	2.19	0.36	0.78	7.15	8.05	5.60	27.39	

TABLE II. Monthly and Yearly Average Number of Rainy Days in the various Stations in the Travancore District.

No.	Stations.	Number of Years.	Years.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Yearly Average.	Remarks.
I. DEVIKULAM DIVISION.																	
1	Chingur	7	1909—1915	1	1	...	3	3	4	4	3	4	11	7	5	46	
2	Marayur	...	No observations.	...	...	...	12	3	12	12	8	13	7	16	7	...	
3	Munnar	3	1913—1915	1	2	5	11	13	25	29	24	19	15	7	7	158	
4	Devikulam	11	1905—1915	1	2	5	9	12	23	25	21	16	19	11	4	148	
5	Santapana (Pappara)	7	1909 ...	2	2	4	9	7	17	19	9	8	17	13	7	114	
6	Kunichi	7	1909 ...	2	2	2	5	5	18	22	10	8	14	10	5	103	
7	Pecrinade (Cocherry)	7	1909 ...	1	2	4	8	13	23	28	22	13	20	14	4	161	
8	Do. Residency	42	1874 ...	1	2	4	10	15	27	28	26	20	21	10	3	167	
9	Kanjirapalli	11	1905 ...	2	3	6	13	15	24	26	23	17	19	13	5	164	
II. KOTTAYAM DIVISION.																	
1	Malayattoor	11	1905 ...	1	1	2	7	14	26	29	25	17	18	11	3	154	
2	Parur	33	1883 ...	...	1	2	5	10	24	24	17	11	13	7	1	115	
3	Tiruvalur (Alangad)	31	1885 ...	...	1	1	5	8	24	25	18	11	14	7	2	116	
4	Alwaye P. W. D. Office	4	1912 ...	...	1	1	4	10	25	27	19	12	13	8	3	128	
5	Perampavur (Cunnatunad)	31	1885 ...	...	1	2	6	8	24	26	21	13	15	7	2	125	
6	Moovatupuzha	32	1884 ...	1	1	3	10	11	24	27	22	15	18	10	3	145	
7	Karikod (Todupuzha)	31	1885 ...	1	2	5	12	14	25	27	23	16	20	10	3	158	
8	Arookutti	11	1905 ...	1	1	2	6	11	23	25	18	14	14	9	3	127	
9	Vaikam	31	1885 ...	...	1	2	6	12	26	23	16	13	13	5	3	120	
10	Pala (Meenachal)	32	1884 ...	1	2	6	13	15	24	26	22	16	19	12	4	160	
11	Chertalla	31	1885 ...	1	1	2	7	13	24	23	18	12	15	10	3	139	

TABLE II. Monthly and Yearly Average Number of Rainy Days in the various Stations in the Travancore District-(contd.)

No.	Stations.	Number of Years.	Years.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Yearly Average.	Remarks
II. KOTTAYAM DIVISION contd.																	
13	Ettimannur ...	31	1885-1915	1	1	2	8	11	23	24	19	12	15	8	2	127	
13	Kottayam Taluk Cutcherry ...	31	1885 ...	1	1	3	9	12	24	25	20	14	17	9	4	139	
14	Do. Engineer's Office ...	24	1892 ...	1	1	3	8	11	23	25	20	14	16	8	3	133	
15	Changanassery ...	31	1885 ...	1	1	3	9	12	22	21	15	11	16	10	4	125	
III. QUILON DIVISION.																	
1	Alleppey Assistant Excise Commissioner's Office ...	42	1874 ...	1	2	4	8	12	24	28	20	15	17	12	4	145	
2	Do. P. W. D. Office ...	3	1913 ...		3	3	4	12	21	27	16	17	13	11	3	132	
3	Ambalapuzha ...	31	1885 ...	1	2	3	7	11	23	22	16	12	16	10	3	126	
4	Tiruvalla ...	32	1884 ...	1	1	3	9	13	24	24	18	14	17	11	3	138	
5	Chengannur ...	31	1885 ...	1	2	4	8	12	21	22	17	13	15	11	4	130	
6	Haripad (Kartikapalli) ...	31	1885 ...	1	1	2	5	11	22	22	15	11	16	9	3	118	
7	Pattanamittai ...	11	1905 ...	1	3	5	11	12	22	22	15	14	17	13	4	142	
8	Mavelikara ...	32	1881 ...	1	1	2	7	10	23	23	11	14	16	11	3	129	
9	Kooni ...	11	1905 ...	1	3	6	12	13	22	23	13	15	18	12	3	146	
10	Kayankulam ...	11	1905 ...	1	1	2	5	11	22	21	15	13	16	10	3	120	
11	Ador (Kunnathur) ...	31	1886 ...	1	2	4	10	11	23	22	16	12	17	11	3	131	
12	Karanagapalli ...	31	1885 ...		1	3	7	11	23	19	13	11	14	7	3	111	
13	Punalur (Patanapuram) ...	31	1886 ...	1	3	5	10	12	22	23	17	13	18	10	3	137	
14	Kottarakara ...	31	1885 ...	1	2	4	11	12	23	22	17	13	17	10	3	135	
15	Ayakkudi ...	3	1913 ...		1	2	4	1	7	8	1	5	12	13	9	63	
16	Ariekavu ...	11	1905 ...	1	2	3	6	7	20	22	17	12	16	14	5	125	

No.	Stations.	Number of years.	Years.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Yearly Average.	Remarks
III. QUILON DIVISION contd.																	
17	Shencottah P. W. D. Office ...	3	1913-1915	1	2	1	5	3	13	14	6	7	13	14	8	87	(a) Excepting 1905 figures for which are not available.
18	Do. Taluk Cutcherry ...	33	1853 ...	2	2	3	6	3	13	13	5	5	12	11	7	82	
19	Quilon Engineer's Office ...	42	1874 ...	1	1	2	7	12	22	20	16	12	15	9	3	121	
20	Do. Taluk Cutcherry ...	11	1905 ...	1	1	2	8	14	21	22	15	15	18	11	3	131	
21	Paravoor (a)	10	1905 ...	...	1	3	6	11	20	19	13	9	15	8	3	108	
IV. TRIVANDRUM DIVISION.																	
1	Attungal (Cheriankil) ...	31	1885 ...	1	1	2	7	9	20	18	11	9	14	9	3	104	(b) Excepting 1912 figures for which are not available.
2	Nedumangad ...	31	1885 ...	1	2	4	10	9	20	17	11	10	16	12	5	117	
3	Trivandrum ...	78	1838 ...	2	1	4	9	13	21	19	14	11	15	12	5	126	
4	Pangod ...	11	1905 ...	1	1	2	6	9	17	17	9	9	14	11	4	100	
5	Neyyattinkara ...	31	1885 ...	1	1	2	7	9	17	14	8	7	14	11	5	96	
6	Parassala (b)	10	1905 ..	1	1	2	6	7	12	12	6	8	11	9	3	78	
V. PADMANABHAPURAM DIVISION.																	
1	Pechippara ...	3	1913 ...	2	2	3	10	11	17	16	8	11	17	17	7	121	(b) Excepting 1912 figures for which are not available.
2	P. P Channel 16th mile ...	3	1913 ...	1	1	1	4	7	14	13	4	9	12	15	7	88	
3	Kaliyal ...	3	1913 ...	2	1	3	10	8	15	16	5	8	14	14	7	103	
4	Kulasekham ...	3	1913 ...	2	2	2	10	8	14	14	5	10	16	14	7	104	
5	Pattai Dam ...	3	1913 ...	1	2	4	7	9	14	16	6	11	17	17	7	11	

TABLE II. Monthly and Yearly Average Number of Rainy Days in the various Stations in the Travancore District-(contd.)

No.	Stations.	Number of years.	Year.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Yearly Average	Remarks.
V. PADMANABHAPURAM																	
DIVISION contd.																	
6	Chorlaked	3	1913	1	3	3	7	6	14	14	6	10	17	16	6	101	
7	Piruvattar	11	1905	1	1	3	6	6	14	12	7	7	14	12	4	87	
8	Tadikavannam	3	1913	1	1	4	8	7	14	16	4	9	16	12	7	99	
9	Seetapal	3	1913	1	...	2	4	3	12	13	3	7	12	12	5	74	
10	Kuzhishora (Vilavankod)	31	1885	1	1	2	5	5	13	9	5	8	12	8	3	60	
11	Mekod	3	1913	2	1	2	5	7	10	13	3	9	12	15	6	85	
12	Mulakumood	3	1913	...	1	2	5	6	13	13	5	8	14	12	7	86	
13	Shootapady (Tovali)	27	1889	1	1	3	5	4	13	10	8	4	13	9	3	71	
14	Aruvamooshi	33	1883	1	1	2	4	2	9	5	3	3	11	8	3	52	
15	Takkala (Kalculam)	42	1874	1	1	3	6	7	14	10	5	5	13	10	4	79	
16	Rzaniyal	31	1885	1	1	2	6	5	13	8	3	5	13	9	3	65	
17	Kolachal Salt Factory	10	1906	1	...	1	3	5	13	11	4	5	10	9	4	66	
18	Do. Cutcherry	11	1905	1	...	1	4	5	12	8	3	4	9	9	3	59	
19	Nagercoil	24	1892	1	1	2	6	9	11	8	3	4	11	9	3	61	
20	Bidlakodi (Agasteeswaram).	31	1885	1	1	2	4	3	10	6	3	3	11	9	3	56	
21	Sentapuram	1	1915	1	1	...	4	1	8	10	2	10	8	10	2	52	
22	Rajakamangalam	36	1880	1	1	2	4	6	13	9	5	4	11	9	4	69	
23	Tamaraculam Old Salt Factory	31	1885	1	1	2	3	3	12	6	3	3	10	9	4	57	
24	Do. New Do.	8	1908	1	...	1	1	3	8	6	2	4	10	9	3	44	
25	Variyoor Do.	31	1885	1	1	2	3	2	9	5	2	2	9	8	4	43	
26	Kottaram	3	1913	...	...	...	1	1	5	5	1	3	6	5	5	35	

Remarkable Events and Christian Festivals.

January.

Mon.	1	CIRCUMCISION.—Proclamation of Queen Victoria's assumption of the title of Empress of India, 1877.—Coronation Durbar at Delhi, 1903.
Tues.	2	Natives of India admitted to the Covenanted Civil Service, 1880.
Sat.	6	EPIPHANY.
SUN.	14	Madras University opened, 1853.
Mon.	15	H. H. the Rajah of Cochin visited Trivandrum, 1904.
SUN.	21	Inauguration of the Warkkallay Junction Canal Works, 1870.—H. H. the Maha Rajah returned from Delhi, 1903.
Mon	23	Queen Victoria, Empress of India, died, 1901.—Edward VII proclaimed King-Emperor, 1901.
Wed.	24	Victoria Jubilee Town Hall, Trivandrum, opened, 1896.—H. H. the Maha Rajah left on a tour for Madras, 1898.
Tues.	30	H. H. the Maha Rajah left on a tour for Madras, 1905.
Wed.	31	H. E. Sir Arthur Lawley, Governor of Madras, visited Trivandrum, 1907.

February.

Thurs.	1	Investiture of H. H. the late (Ayilliam) Maha Rajah with the Insignia of G. O. S. I., 1867.
Fri.	2	PURIFICATION B. V. MARY.—Investiture of H. H. the late (Visakham) Maha Rajah with the Insignia of G. O. S. I., 1883.
SUN.	4	SEPTUAGESIMA SUNDAY.
Sat.	10	Queen Victoria, married, 1840.
SUN.	11	SEXAGESIMA SUNDAY.
Fri.	16	Census of Travancore taken, 1891.—The Jubilee of Queen Victoria, Empress of India.
SUN.	18	QUINQUAGESIMA (SUNDAY SHERVE).
Tues.	20	H. E. Lord Napier Governor of Madras, visited Trivandrum, 1863.
Wed.	21	H. H. the Maha Rajah returned from Madras, 1905.
SUN.	25	ASH WEDNESDAY.
Mon.	26	FIRST SUNDAY IN LENT.
		H. H. the Maha Rajah returned from Madras, 1898.

March.

Fri.	2	Census of Travancore taken, 1901.
SUN.	4	SECOND SUNDAY IN LENT.—St. Joseph.
SUN.	11	THIRD SUNDAY IN LENT.
Mon.	12	Census of Travancore taken, 1911.
SUN.	18	FOURTH SUNDAY IN LENT.
Tues.	20	Opening of H. H. the Maha Rajah's College buildings and laying down of the first stone of the Napier Museum in the Public Gardens, 1878.
Fri.	23	H. H. the Maha Rajah returned from Calcutta 1890.
SUN.	25	ANNUNCIATION B. V. MARY.—Passion Sunday.
Tues.	27	The Periyar Project in Madura and North Travancore commenced, 1880.
Wed.	28	The Alleppey Light House first lighted, 1862.

Remarkable Events and Christian Festivals.

April.

SUN.	1	PALM SUNDAY.
THURS.	5	MAUNDY THURSDAY.
FRI.	6	GOOD FRIDAY.
SAT.	7	HOLY SATURDAY.
SUN.	8	EASTER SUNDAY.
SUN.	15	First Railway in India opened between Bombay and Tannah. 1853.
Wed.	25	H. H. the Junior Rani married, 1907.

May.

SUN.	6	H. H. the Senior Rani married, 1906.—King Edward VII died 1910.
Wed.	9	Accession of His Most Gracious Majesty King George V as King of Great Britain and Ireland and Emperor of India
Mon.	14	Doctor Jenner successfully vaccinated a boy, 1786.
Wed.	16	First Telegraphic Message between Bombay and Calcutta 1854.
THURS.	17	ASCENSION DAY.
Mon.	21	Vasco de Gama landed at Calicut 1498.
SUN.	27	WHIT SUNDAY.
Wed.	30	H. H. Rama Varma, c. c. s. r., Maha Rajah, died, 1880.

June.

SUN.	8	H. M. King George V born, 1865.—TRINITY SUNDAY.
Wed.	6	H. H. Rama Varma, Elaya Rajah of Travancore died 1901.
THURS.	7	CORPUS CHRISTI.
THURS.	14	H. H. Lakshmi Bayi, c. r., Senior Rani of Travancore died 1901.
SUN.	17	Investiture of H. H. the late Senior Rani of Travancore with the Insignia of c. r., 1881.
Wed.	20	Accession of Queen Victoria, 1837.
THURS.	21	Proclamation of Queen Victoria, 1837. The Jubilee of Queen Victoria celebrated, 1887.
Sat.	23	H. R. H. Prince Edward, Prince of Wales, born, 1894.
Mon.	25	Order of the Star of India instituted, 1861.
THURS.	28	Coronation of Queen Victoria, 1838.

July.

FRI.	6	His Majesty King George V married, 1893.
SUN.	8	Natives of India admitted as jurors, 1827.
		H. H. The Gaskwar of Baroda visited Trivandrum 1915.
Wed.	25	Natives of India first sat on the Petit Jury, 1828.
SUN.	9	First School for Indian Girls formed at Calcutta, 1849

Remarkable Events and Christian Festivals.

August.

Sat.	4	H. H. Rama Varma, G. C. S. I., F. M. V., Maha Rajah, died, 1885
Wed.	8	Coronation of King Edward VII, 1902.
Tues.	14	Printing invented, 1437.
Wed.	15	ASSUMPTION, B. V. MARY.
Sat.	18	Silver Jubilee of H. H. the Maha Rajah, 1910.—H. H. Marthanda Varma, Maha Rajah of Travancore, died 1860.—The Viceroy's Proclamation of the assumption by H. M. of the title of Empress of India, 1876.
Sun.	19	H. H. the Maha Rajah's Installation and Grand Durbar 1885.
Wed.	22	New Public Offices, Trivandrum, opened, 1869.
Tues.	28	Slavery abolished, 1833.
Wed.	29	His Highness Kerala Varma Rajah died, 1882.
Fri.	31	Adoption of T. H. Setu Lakshmi Bayi and Setu Parvathi Bayi as Junior Rani and First Princess of Travancore 1900.—His Highness Ravi Varma Rajah, died, 1889.—East India Charter expired, 1858.

September.

Sat.	1	The Government of India transferred to the Crown, 1858.
Sun.	2	H. E. the Right Honorable M. E. Grant Duff, Governor of Madras, visited Trivandrum, 1882.
Mon.	3	Election of Pope Benedict XV 1914.
Wed.	5	Victoria Hospital and School for Women at Quilon established, 1887.
Thurs.	6	Coronation of Pope Benedict XV., 1914.
Sat.	8	Nativity of the B. V. MARY.
Thurs.	13	Trivandrum first lighted with gas, 1898.
Mon.	17	Her Highness Princess Kartiga Tirunal born 1916.
Tues.	18	Earthquake at Trivandrum, 1811.
Sat.	22	Kerala Varma, G. C. S. I., Valia Koll Thampuran died 1914.
Sun.	30	Foundation stone of H. H. the Maha Rajah's College, Trivandrum, laid, 1869.

October.

Tues.	2	Presentation of a Banner to H. H. the late Maha Rajah by H. M. Queen Victoria, Empress of India, 1877.
Wed.	10	H. E. H. the Prince of Wales (H. M. Edward VII, King Emperor) left England on his Indian tour, 1875.—Marthanda Varma, B. A., First Prince of Travancore died, 1900.
Sat.	13	H. E. Lord Connemara, G. C. I. E., Governor of Madras, visited Trivandrum, 1887.
Mon.	15	H. H. Parvathi Bayi, Junior Rani of Travancore, died, 1893.
Wed.	17	H. E. Sir Arthur Havelock, G. C. M. G., G. C. I. E., Governor of Madras, visited Trivandrum, 1897.
Sat.	20	H. E. Lord Ampthill, G. C. I. E., Governor of Madras, visited Trivandrum, 1902.
Sun.	31	The First Session of the Sri Mulam Popular Assembly sat 1905.—H. E. Lord Pentland, Governor of Madras, visited Trivandrum 1914.
Wed.	31	H. E. Lord Wenlock, Governor of Madras, visited Trivandrum, 1892.

Remarkable Events and Christian Festivals.

		November.
Thurs.	1	ALL SAINTS' DAY.
Fri.	2	ALL SOULS' DAY.
Mon.	5	HIS GRACE the Duke of Buckingham and Chandos, Governor of Madras, visited Trivandrum, 1880.
Wed.	7	H. R. H. the Prince of Wales (H. M. the late King-Emperor) arrived at Bombay, 1875.—H. H. the Maha Rajah left on a tour to Rameswaram, 1890. His Highness Prince Chithra Thirunal born 1912.
Fri.	9	H. M. the late King Edward VII born, 1841.—T. R. H. the Prince and Princess of Wales (Their Majesties King George V and Queen Mary) arrived at Bombay, 1905.—First Public Durbar held in the New Durbar Hall, 1886.
Wed.	14	Christ Church at Trivandrum consecrated 1859.—H. H. The Maha Rajah left on a tour to Madras 1913.
Wed.	21	PRESENTATION B. V. MARY.
Thurs.	22	H. H. the Maha Rajah left on a tour to Madras, 1895. H. E. Lord Curzon, Viceroy, visited Trivandrum, 1900. H. H. the Maha Rajah left for the Coronation Durbar at Delhi, 1911.
Fri.	23	H. H. the Maha Rajah left on a tour to Madras, 1888.
Sat.	24	H. E. Lord Kitchener, Commander-in-Chief, India, visited Trivandrum, 1908.
SUN	25	H. H. the Maha Rajah left on a visit to Cochin, 1904.
Fri.	30	H. H. the Maha Rajah left on a tour to Madras, 1909.
		December.
Sat.	1	H. H. the Maha Rajah left on a tour to Madras, 1906.—Their Imperial Majesties landed at Bombay for the Coronation Durbar at Delhi, 1911.
SUN.	2	ADVENT SUNDAY.
Mon.	3	(H. R. H. Prince Albert Victor visited Courtallam and Travancore, 1889.—H. H. the Maha Rajah returned from Madras 1913.)
Tues.	4	Investiture of H. H. the Maha Rajah of Travancore with the Insignia of s. c. s. i., 1888.
Wed.	5	H. H. the Maha Rajah left on a tour to Delhi, 1902.—His Highness Kerala Varma Elaya Rajah, died, 1895.
Fri.	7	State Entry of Their Imperial Majesties at Delhi, 1911.
Sat.	8	IMMACULATE CONCEPTION of B. V. MARY.—Foundation Stone of the New Public Offices at Trivandrum laid, 1865.
SUN.	9	SECOND SUNDAY IN ADVENT.
Wed.	12	Imperial Coronation Durbar at Delhi, 1911.—Delhi proclaimed as the future Capital of India.
Fri.	14	H. R. H. Albert, Prince Consort, died, 1861.—H. H. the Maha Rajah returned from Cochin, 1904.
Sat.	15	H. H. the Maha Rajah returned from Rameswaram, 1890.
SUN.	16	THIRD SUNDAY IN ADVENT.
Mon.	17	(His Highness the Maha Rajah returned from Madras, 1888.—Karamana Bridge opened, 1853).
Wed.	19	H. H. the Maha Rajah returned from Madras, 1895, 1909.
Fri.	21	H. H. the Maha Rajah returned from Madras, 1906.
SUN.	23	FOURTH SUNDAY IN ADVENT.
Tues.	25	CHRISTMAS-DAY.
Sat.	29	H. H. the Maha Rajah returned from Delhi, 1911.
Mon.	31	The first Charter granted to the late East India Company 1600.

Principal Hindu Festivals. &c., in 1917.

JANUARY.

4	Swargavathal Ekadhasi	...	...	...Dhanu 1092	21
6	Car Festival at Suchindram	...	...	... "	23
7	Ardra Darsanam	...	...	... "	24
13	Makara Sivali Uttarayana Punniakalam	...	...	... "	30
14	Tai Pongal	...	...	... Makaram	1
15	Mattu Pongal	...	...	... "	2
22	Vavu Orikkal	...	...	... "	9
23	Vavu—Bali New Moon Sraddha	...	...	... "	10
24	Magha month begins	...	...	... "	11
29	Rattha Septami	...	...	... "	16

FEBRUARY.

6	Tai Puyam	...	...	... Makaram	24
13	Ashtakakalararubha	...	...	... Kumbhom	2
14	Ashtami at Vaikam	...	...	... "	3
20	Sivaratri Vritham	...	...	... "	9
21	New Moon Sraddha—Kali Yugadi	...	...	... "	10
22	Phalguna month begins	...	...	... "	11

MARCH.

23	New Moon Sraddha—	...	...	... Meenam	9
24	Yugadi Pandika—Chaitra month begins— Pingala year begins	...	...	... "	11
26	Meena Bharani	...	...	... "	13
28	Utsavam at Trivandrum begins	...	...	... "	15
31	Sri Rama Navami	...	...	... "	18

APRIL.

6	Arat at Trivandrum (Utsavam closes)	...	...	... Meenam	24
13	Vishu Punniakalam	...	...	... Medom	1
13	Vishu—	...	...	... "	1
21	New Moon Sraddha	...	...	... "	9
22	Vaisakha month begins	...	...	... "	10
24	Akshaya Thriteeya—Kricha Yugadi	...	...	... "	12

MAY.

5 Chitrakupta Pooja	...	...	...	Medom 1092	23
6 Chitra Pournima	...	...	...	"	24
10 Agninakshatra begins	...	...	...	"	28
20 New Moon Sraddha	...	...	...	Idavam	7
22 Jyesta month begins	...	...	...	"	9
23 Agninakshatra ends	...	...	...	"	11

JUNE.

19 New Moon Sraddha	...	...	...	Mithunam	6
20 Ashada month begins	...	...	...	"	7
21 Ardra Pravesam	...	...	...	"	8

JULY.

4 Lunar Eclipse	...	...	...	Mithunam	21
15 Karkataka Seevali	...	...	...	"	32
16 Dekshinayana Punniakalam	...	...	...	Karkatakam	1
17 Vavu Orikkal	...	...	...	"	2
18 Vavu Bali New Moon Sraddha	...	...	...	"	3
19 Sravana month begins	...	...	...	"	5
27 Vara Lakshmi Vritham	...	...	...	"	12

AUGUST.

3 Rigvedi and Yejurvedi Upakarmam	...	...	...	Karkatakam	19
Gayathri Jepam	...	...	...	"	19
16 Adi Aruthi	...	...	...	"	32
17 Avani Pirappu	...	...	...	Chingam 1098	1
New Moon Sraddha	...	...	...	"	1
18 Proshtapada month begins	...	...	...	"	2
21 Vinayaka Chathurthi...	...	...	...	"	5
22 Rishi Panchami	...	...	...	"	6
29 First Onam	...	...	...	"	13
30 Second Onam	...	...	...	"	14
31 Third Onam—Ananā Vritham	...	...	...	"	15

• SEPTEMBER.

1 Fourth Onam...	...	...	...	Chingam	16
2 Mahalayapaksham begins	...	...	...	"	17
6 Ashtakakalarambham	...	...	...	"	21

SEPTEMBER.

8 Ashtami Rohini	...	...	...	...	Chingam	23
13 Dwapara Yugadi	...	...	...	...	"	28
14 Kedara Vritham	...	...	...	...	"	29
15 New Moon Sraddha—	...	...	...	...	"	30
17 Mahalayapaksham ends—	...	...	...	...	Kanni	1
23 Karikkuvettu	...	...	...	...	"	7
24 His Highness the Maha Raja's Birthday 60th Anniversary	...	...	...	...	"	8

OCTOBER.

4 Karthiga Thirunal	...	...	...	...	Kanni	18
15 Utsavam at Trivandrum begins	...	...	...	...	"	29
16 Pooja Vaippu	...	...	...	...	"	30
17 Aswina month begins	...	...	...	...	Thulam	1
21 <i>H. H. the Junior Rani's Birthday</i>	...	...	...	...	"	5
23 Durgashtami	...	...	...	...	"	7
24 Mahanavami	...	...	...	...	"	8
Arat at Trivandrum	...	...	...	...	"	8
25 Vijaya Desami—Pooja Eduppu	...	...	...	...	"	9

NOVEMBER.

12 Deepavali at night	...	...	...	...	"	27
13 Naraka Chathurdesi	...	...	...	...	"	28
14 New Moon Sraddha—(Birthday of <i>H. H. the Elaya Raja</i>)	...	...	...	...	"	29
15 Karthika month begins	...	...	...	...	"	30
18 <i>H. H. the Senior Rani's Birthday</i>	...	...	...	...	Vrischikam	3
25 Gurnvayar Ekadesi	...	...	...	...	"	10
28 Trikkarthika	...	...	...	...	"	13

DECEMBER.

7 Ashtami at Vaikam	...	...	...	...	"	22
14 New Moon Sraddha	...	...	...	...	"	29
15 Margasirsha month begins	...	...	...	...	Dhanu	1
24 Swargavathil Yekadasi	...	...	...	...	"	10
27 Car Festival at Suchindram	...	...	...	...	"	13
28 Ardhradersanam	...	...	...	...	"	14



HIS HIGHNESS
SRI PADMANABHA DASA VANCHI PALA

SIR RAMA VARMA

KULASEKHARA KIRITAPATI
MANNEY SULTÁN
MAHARÁJA RAJA
RÁMARÁJA BAHADUR SHAMSHÉR JANG,

KNIGHT GRAND COMMANDER
OF THE MOST EXALTED ORDER OF THE
STAR OF INDIA,

KNIGHT GRAND COMMANDER
OF THE MOST EMINENT ORDER OF THE
INDIAN EMPIRE,

MEMBER OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC
SOCIETY, LONDON,

FELLOW OF THE ROYAL GEOGRAPHICAL
SOCIETY, LONDON,

FELLOW OF THE MADRAS UNIVERSITY,
OFFICIER DE L' INSTRUCTION PUBLIQUE,
MAHARAJAH OF TRAVANCORE.

BORN 25TH SEPTEMBER 1857.
ASCENDED THE MUSNUD—19TH AUGUST 1885.

GREAT-GRAND-NEPHEW

OF

HIS HIGHNESS THE MAHARAJAH.

HIS HIGHNESS

RAMA VARMA,

ELAYA RAJA OF TRAVANCORE.

[BORN 7TH NOVEMBER 1912.]

GRAND-NIECES

OF

HIS HIGHNESS THE MAHARAJAH.

HER HIGHNESS

SETU LAKSHMI BAYI,

SENIOR RANI OF TRAVANCORE.

[BORN 19TH NOVEMBER 1895.]

HER HIGHNESS

SETU PARVATHI BAYI,

JUNIOR RANI OF TRAVANCORE.

[BORN 8TH NOVEMBER 1896.]

GREAT-GRAND-NIECE
OF
HIS HIGHNESS THE MAHA RAJAH.

HER HIGHNESS
PRINCESS
KARTIGA THIRUNAL
DAUGHTER OF HER HIGHNESS
THE JUNIOR RANI.

(BORN 17th SEPTEMBER 1916.)

GRAND-NEPHEWS-IN-LAW
OF
HIS HIGHNESS THE MAHARAJAH.

RAMA VARMA,
VALIA KOIL TAMPURAN.
[MARRIED TO HER HIGHNESS THE SENIOR RANI.]

REVI VARMA, B. A.,
KOCHU KOIL TAMPURAN.
[MARRIED TO HER HIGHNESS THE JUNIOR RANI.]

Physician to His Highness the Maha Rajah.

H. Campbell Perkins, M. R. C. S. Eng., L. R. C. P. London (*Acting*).

Officers of His Highness the Maha Rajah's Palace.

C. Baghava Chariar B. A.	...	...	Sarvadhikariakar.
T. Sankaran Tampi	...	...	Palace Manager.
B. Krishna Pillai, B. A., B. L.,	...	...	Asst. Sarvadhikariakar.
Narasimhan Tampi	...	...	Chellam Kariakar.
G. Narayana Pillai, B. A.,	...	...	Stables Kariakar.
K. Sankara Pillai	...	...	Chellam Sheristadar.
S. Veloo Pillai	...	...	Kariakar to H. H. The Elaya Rajah.
P. R. Krishna Pillai	...	...	Nithiachilavu Kariakar.
S. Ramaswamy Iyer	...	...	Mathilakom Kariakar.
M. Neeladanta Pillai	...	...	Maramath Superintendent.
K. Sankaranarayana Pillay	...	...	Panivagay Maramat Sheristadar.
G. Krishna Pillay	...	...	Asst. to the Veterinary Surgeon, Royal Stables.

Thirty-five Sovereigns of Travancore.

IMMEDIATELY PRECEDING HIS HIGHNESS THE PRESENT MAHA RAJAH.

	NAME.	Date of Ascension to the Musnud	Length of Reign.
1	H. H. Sri Veera Rama Marthanda Varma Raja	1335-36	40
2	" Eravi Varma Raja.....	1375-76	7
3	" Kaler Kulasekhara Perumal <i>for a short time</i>	1382-83	...
4	" Chera Udaya Marthanda Varma Kulasekhara Perumal Raja.....	1382-83	62
5	" Venant Mootila Raja.....	1444-45	14
6	" Sri Veera Marthanda Varma Raja.....	1458-59	13
7	" Addittya Varma Raja.....	1471-72	7
8	" Eravi Varma Raja.....	1478-79	25
9	" Sri Marthanda Varma Raja.....	1503-04	...
10	" Sri Veera Eravi Varma Raja.....	1504-05	24
11	" Marthanda Varma Raja.....	1528-29	9
12	" Udaya Marthanda Varma Raja.....	1537-38	23

	NAME.	Date of Accession to the Musnud	Length of Reign.
13	H. H. Kerala Varma Raja.....	1560-61	3
14	Addittya Varma Raja.....	1563-64	4
15	" Udaya Marthanda Varma Raja.....	1567-68	27
16	" Sri Veera Eravi Varma Kulasekhara Perumal Raja.....	1594-95	10
17	" Sri Veera Varma Raja.....	1604-05	2
18	" Eravi Varma Raja.....	1606-07	13
19	" Oonni Kerala Varma Raja.....	1619-20	6
20	" Eravi Varma Raja.....	1625-26	6
21	" Oonni Kerala Varma Raja.....	1631-32	30
22	" Addittya Varma Raja.....	1661-62	16
23	" Oomayammal Rani.....	1677-78	7
24	" Eravi Varma Raja.....	1684-85	34
25	" Oonni Kerala Varma Raja.....	1718-19	6
26	" Rama Varma Raja.....	1724-25	5
27	" Marthanda Varma Kulasekhara Perumal Raja.....	1729-30	29
28	" Rama Varma Kulasekhara Perumal Raja	1758-59	40
29	" Bala Rama Varma Kulasekhara Perumal Raja.....	1798-99	1
30	" Rani Gouri Lekshmi Bhaye.....	1811-12	4
31	" Rani Gouri Parvathi Bhaye.....	1815-16	14
32	" Rama Varma Kulasekhara Perumal Raja	1829-30	18
33	" Kulasekhara Perumal Bhagyodaya Marthada Varma Raja...	1846-47	13
34	" Kulasekhara Perumal Bhagyodaya Rama Varma Maha Raja, G. C. S. I.	1860-61	19
35	" Kulasekhara Perumal Bhagyodaya Rama Varma Maha Raja, G. C. S. I &c.	1879-80	5
	HIS HIGHNESS the present MAHA RAJA		

DEWANS OF TRAVANCORE.

Ommi Tampi	1808.
Devan Padmanabhen	1814.
Shungoo Annavi	1815.
Raman Menon	1816.
Vencutrow	1817.
Vencata Row	1822.
Soobrow	1830.
R. Runga Row, Acting	1837.

R. R. R. Venkata Row	...	...	...	1838.
Seobrow	...	...	...	1839.
V. Krishna Row, in charge	...	...	...	1842.
Vencutrow	...	...	...	1843.
Sreenivasa Row, in charge	...	...	...	1845.
V. Krishna Row	...	...	...	1847.
Sir T. Madhava Row, K. C. S. I.	...	...	...	1858.
Sir A. Seshiah Sastai, K. C. S. I.	...	...	...	1872.
N. Nanoo Pillai	...	...	...	1877.
V. Ramiengar, C. S. I.	...	...	...	1880.
T. Rains Row, C. I. E.	...	...	...	1887.
S. Shungrasoobyar, C. I. E.	...	...	...	1892.
K. Krishnaswamy Rao, Dewan Bahadur, C. I. E.	...	...	...	1898.
V. P. Madhava Rao, B. A., C. I. E.	...	...	...	1904.
S. Gopalachariyar, B. A., B. L., Dewan Bahadur	...	...	...	1906.
P. Rajagopala Chari, M. A., B. L., Dewan Bahadur, C. I. E.	...	...	...	1907.
M. Krishnan Naiv, B. A., B. L., Dewan Bahadur	...	...	...	1914.

BRITISH RESIDENCY OF TRAVANCORE AND COCHIN.

R. A. Graham Esq., I. C. S., Resident. (On other duty.)
 A. B. Camming Esq., I. C. S. ... Acting.
 T. Austin Esq., I. C. S., Assistant Resident.

Treasury.

B. K. Govindan, B. A. ... Officer in charge.

Escort.

Subadar Major Abdul Rassak Sahib... Officer Commanding.

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H. Campbell Perkins Esq., M. B. Ch. S., F. R. C. P., Medical Officer in charge, Residency Hospital.

Lazarus D'Rozario ... Senior 1st Class Sub-Asst. Surgeon.

J. Chandran ... 1st Grade Sub-Asst. Surgeon.

Office.

B. K. Govindan B. A. ... Manager.

British Residents in Travancore and Cochin.

- Colonel C. Macanlay, appointed in 1800, relieved 4th March 1810.
- Colonel J. Munro, appointed 23rd March 1810, relieved 24th January 1819.
- Colonel S. McDonall, appointed 23rd April 1819, died 7th November 1820.
- Colonel D. Newall, C. B. appointed 15th February 1821, relieved 1st May 1827.
- Colonel W. Morison, C. B., appointed 13th March 1827, relieved 7th December 1829.
- Lieut. Colonel E. Cadogan, (acting), appointed 25th December 1829, relieved 24th June 1834.
- J. A. Casamajor Esq., appointed 11th April 1834, relieved 12th January 1836.
- Colonel J. S. Fraser, appointed 5th January 1836, relieved 15th August 1838.
- Captain A. Douglas, (acting), appointed 3rd August 1838, relieved 1st November 1839.
- Lieut-Colonel T. Maclean, appointed 4th October 1838, died 31st July 1840.
- Lieut-General W. Cullen, appointed 8th September 1840, relieved 11th January 1860.
- F. N. Maltby Esq., appointed 1st January 1860, relieved 1st May 1862.
- Wm. Fisher Esq., appointed 1st May 1862, relieved 7th April 1864.
- H. Newill Esq., appointed 15th April 1864, on privilege leave 1867.
- A. MacGregor Esq., (acting), appointed 26th February 1867, relieved 27th May 1867.
- H. Newill Esq., resumed Office 27th May 1867, relieved 25th March 1869.
- G. A. Ballard Esq., appointed 29th March 1869, on furlough 1870.
- J. I. Minchin Esq., (acting), appointed 31st March 1870, relieved 22nd June 1871.
- G. A. Ballard Esq., resumed Office 22nd June 1871, on privilege leave 1874.
- Major A. F. F. Bloomfield, (acting), appointed 13th July 1874, relieved 14th October 1874.
- G. A. Ballard Esq., resumed Office 14th October 1874, on other duty 1875.
- Major W. Hay, (acting), appointed 19th April 1875, relieved 11th October 1875.
- A. MacGregor Esq., appointed 11th October 1875, to Europe M. C. 11th March 1877.

- H. E. Sullivan Esq., (acting), appointed 10th March 1877, relieved 20th February 1878.
- J. C. Hannington Esq., (acting), appointed 20th February 1878, relieved 28th March 1879.
- A. MacGregor Esq., resumed Office 28th March 1879, to Europe M. C. March 1881.
- J. C. Hannington Esq., appointed 1st April 1881, on leave 1883.
- W. Logan Esq., (acting), appointed 5th May 1883.
- R. W. Barlow Esq., (Sir Richard Barlow, Bart.), (acting), appointed 25th February 1884.
- J. C. Hannington Esq., resumed Office 15th August 1884.
- General Sir H. N. D. Prendergast, K. C. B.; V. C.; R. E. (acting) 7th July 1887, relieved 7th October 1887.
- J. C. Hannington Esq., resumed Office 7th October 1887, on leave from 15th July 1890.
- H. B. Grigg Esq., M. A., C. I. E., appointed 26th June 1890, assumed charge 16th July 1890, relieved 16th October 1890.
- J. C. Hannington Esq., resumed Office 16th October 1890, on leave from 6th July 1891.
- H. B. Grigg Esq., M. A., C. I. E., assumed charge July 1891, relieved 5th November 1891.
- J. C. Hannington Esq., resumed Office 5th November 1891, relieved 8th November 1892.
- H. B. Grigg Esq., M. A., C. I. E., assumed charge 8th November 1892.
- J. D. Rees Esq., F. R. G. S.; M. B. A. S.; C. I. E., (acting), assumed charge 15th April 1895.
- J. Thomson Esq., M. A., assumed charge 12th July 1895.
- The Hon'ble Mr J. D. Rees, C. I. E., assumed charge 8th August 1896.
- F. A. Nicholson Esq., (acting), assumed charge 15th December 1896.
- J. D. Rees Esq., assumed charge 17th July 1897, (on furlough)
- The Hon'ble Mr. F. A. Nicholson, C. I. E., (acting), assumed charge 22nd August 1898, relieved 11th July 1899.
- G. T. Mackenzie Esq., assumed charge 11th July 1899.
- James Andrew Esq., assumed charge 19th November 1904.
- R. C. C. Carr Esq., I. C. S., Barrister-at-law, (acting), assumed charge 16th March 1906, (on leave).
- L. Davidson Esq., I. C. S., (acting) assumed charge on 24th May 1908.
- R. C. C. Carr Esq., I. C. S., confirmed 5th August 1909.
- A. T. Forbes Esq., I. C. S., assumed charge on 8th October 1910.
- R. A. Graham Esq., I. C. S., (Acting) assumed charge on 11th February 1912.
- A. T. Forbes Esq., I. C. S., assumed charge on 20th March 1913.
- R. A. Graham Esq., I. C. S., assumed charge on 25th March 1915.
- A. R. Cumming Esq., I. C. S. (Acting) assumed charge on 18th November 1916.
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Assistant Residents in Travancore and Cochin.

Lieut. Blacker ...	...	...	1813 to 1818.
Captain H. Drury ...	...	...	1832 to 1862.
Captain C. M. White (acting) ...	...	...	1861.
" " ...	...	...	1863 to 1869.
Captain W. Hay ...	...	...	1867 to 1870.
Lieut. R. G. E. Dalrymple (acting) ...	...	...	1871 to 1872.
Captain C. G. Gunning (acting) .	...	...	
Major Bonham Faunce ...	...	...	1879 to 1880.
J. W. F. Dumergue Esq., c. s. ...	...	...	1881 to 1885.
Captain A. Howlett (acting)...	...	...	1884 to 1885.
" " ...	...	...	1886 to 1888.
Captain G. C. Atkinson ...	...	...	1889.
Captain F. W. Dawson ...	...	...	1889.
Captain L. J. Andrews (acting) ...	...	...	1892.
Captain F. W. Dawson ...	...	...	1894.
Captain L. J. Andrews ...	...	...	1895.
Captain J. J. P. Quinn (acting) ...	...	...	1899.
Captain L. J. Andrews ...	...	...	1899.
Lieut. W. M. Fenning ...	...	...	1901.
Captain N. B. G. Strong (acting) ...	...	...	1903.
Captain W. M. Fenning (on furlough) ...	...	...	1904.
S. Burn Esq., I. C. S., (acting) ...	...	...	1909.
Captain W. M. Fenning, I. A. ...	...	...	1909.
Captain R. E. G. Berkeley, I. A. ...	...	...	1910.
Captain E. F. Ross, I. A. ...	...	...	1913.
T. Austin Esq., I. C. S. ...	...	...	1915.

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T. R. Ratnam Aiyar, B. A.	...Officer in charge	(Rs. 700.)
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Dewan Bahadur	M. Krishnan Nair, B. A., B. L.	...	Dewan.
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V. Subba Iyer, B. A., B. L.	...	Addl. Head Sirkar Vakil.
B. Mahadeva Iyer, B. A.	...	Dewan Peishkar.
K. V. Rangaswami Iyengar, M. A.	...	Professor of History, H. H. The Maharajah's College.
N. Raman Pillai, B. A.	...	Excise Commissioner.
John Kurien, B. A., B. C. E.	...	Executive Engineer, Nagercoil.
I. C. Chacko, B. A., B. Sc. A. B. S. M., A. B. C. S.	...	State Geologist.

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K. G. Parameswara Menon, B. A., B. L.	
T. K. Velu Pillai, B. A., B. L.	
Paul Daniel, M. A., & L. T.	
K. Narayanan Pandalay, B. A., B. L.	... Secretary to the Council.

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Divisions.

No.	Name.	Present Office.	Pay Rs.	Division.	Station.	Remarks.
1	N. Subrahmanya Iyer, M. A. ...	Senior Dewan Peishkar & Dist. Magistrate ...	800 P. A. 100	Trivandrum ...	Trivandrum.	
2	K. Narayana Menon, B. A., B. L. ...	Dewan Peishkar & Dist. Magistrate. ...	700 P. A. 200	Padmanabbapuram ...	Padmanabbapuram.	
3	B. Mahadeva Iyer, B. A. ...	Dewan Peishkar & Dist. Magistrate. ...	700	Quilon ...	Quilon ...	
4	N. Raman Pillai, B. A. ...	Dewan Peishkar and Dist. Magistrate ..	600	Kottayam ...	Kottayam ...	
5	N. Rajaram Bow, B. A. ...	Supernumerary Dewan Peishkar. ...	500	Kottayam ...	(On special duty) Forest Settlement.	
6	S. C. H. Robinson ...	Commissioner. ...	804-4-75 Adm.	Devicolum ...	Devicolum ...	

LAND REVENUE DEPARTMENT.—(Continued).
Division Assistants and 1st Class Magistrates.

No.	Name.	Present Office	Pay Rs.	Division.	Station.	Remarks.
		II. GRADE.				
1	K. Anantanarayana Aiyer, B. A., B. L. ...	Asst. to the Dewan Peishkar & 1st Class Magistrate.	350	Padmanabhapuram ...	Padmanabhapuram.	
2	N. Krishna Aiyengar, B. A., B. L. ...	Do. Do.	350	Trivandrum ...	Trivandrum.	
3	K. Ramaswami Iyer B. A., B. L. ...	Do. Do.	300	Kottayam ...	Perumbavur.	
4	L. K. Fearon.	Asst. Commissioner & 1st Class Magistrate.	Bh. Rs. 475	Devicolem ...	Peermade.	
5	V. S. Kesava Iyer, B. A., B. L. ...	Asst. to the Dewan Peishkar & 1st Class Magistrate.	200 + 50	Kottayam ...	Kottayam.	S. P. T.
	P. Arumukham Pillai, B. A. ...	Do.	200 + 50	Quilon ...	Quilon.	Temporary

No.	Name.	Pay Rs.	Station.	Remarks.
Stationary-Magistrates, 1st Class.				
1	M. E. Ittiyerah, B. A. ...	200	Kottar.	
2	P. P. Kurian, B. A. ...	200	Alleppey.	
3	M. Pereira, B. A. ...	200	Kayankulam.	
Tahsildars.				
I. GRADE—7. (Rs. 200.)				
1	T. Lakshmana Pillai, B. A. ...	200	Trivandrum (Major Treasury.)	
2	P. Arumgom Pillai, B. A. ...	200	Kottayam.	On other duty.
3	V. S. Kesava Iyer, B. A., B. L.	200	Kalkulam	On other duty.
	M. V. Subramania Iyer, B. A. ...			On deputation as President T. I. C., Trivandrum.
4	K. Govinda Pillai, B. A. ...	200	Quilon.	
5	E. Padmanabha Pillai,	200	Kunneattur	
6	K. Maruthanayagam Pillai, B. A. ...	200	Trivandrum	
7	P. Krishna Pillai, B. A. ...	200	Tiruvalla	

LAND REVENUE DEPARTMENT.—(Continued).

No	Name.	Pay Rs.	Station.	Remarks.
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9	V. A. Krishna Iyer, B. A., B. L. ...	175	Tovala	
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12	R. K. Krishna Pillai, B. A. ...	175	Peermade	L. A. Rs. 75.
13	S. K. Mahadeva Iyer, B. A., B. L. ...	175	Shertallay	
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17	P. I. Daniel, B. A. ...	150	Alleppey (Major Treasury)	

No.]	Name.	Pay Rs.	Station.	Remarks.
III. GRADE. (Rs. 150) <i>contd.</i>				
18	P. N. Krishna Pillai, B. A., B. L.	150	Agastisvaram	Under Suspension.
19	G. Subramania Iyer, B. A.	150	Vaikam	
20	K. Padmanabhan Tampi, B. A.	150	Nedumangad	
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29	P. Viswanatha Iyer, B. A.	150	Kottarakkara	
30	R. Nilakanta Pillai, B. A.	150	Karnnagapalli.	
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	R. Nilakanta Puduval, B. A.	150+50	Kalkulam	
	R. Narayana Iyer, B. A.	110+40	Kottayam	

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4	C. N. Srenganatha Sastri, B. A., B. L.	120	Warkalai	(On other duty).
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8	P. Tharian, B. A.	120	Mundakayam	
9	S. Padmanabha Panickar, B. A., B. L.	110	Tiruvalla	
10	K. S. Sivaramakrishna Iyer, B. A., B. L.	120	Trivandrum Oolsavamatom.	
11	R. Nilakanta Puduval, B. A.	110	Colachel	(On other duty).
12	N. S. Raman Pillai, B. A., B. L.	110	Kottayam	
13	N. Parameswaran Pillai, B. A.	110	Neyyattinkara	
14	N. Govinda Panickar, B. A.	110	Thiruvattar	
15	K. N. Kesava Pillai, B. A., B. L.	110	Quilon	
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	N. Govinda Pillai	...	85	Trivandrum.
Neendakaray Sanketham Tahsildar.				
	K. Kesava Pillai	...	85	Neendakaray, Padmanabhapuram.

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- V. Thanavan Nair, G. B. V. C. Do. Do.

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 R. Gopala Menon, B. A., B. L.

and others not practising in the High Court at Trivandrum at present.

District and Sessions Judges.

Name.	Present office.	Pay.	Station.	Remarks.
		Bs.		
P. Cheriyan B. A., B. L. ...	Senior District and Sessions Judge ...	600	Trivandrum ...	On other duty.
T. Palpu Pillai, B. A., B. L. ...	District and Sessions Judge ...	500	Nagercoil ...	S. P. T. Senior District and Sessions Judge. on other duty.
T. Veeraraghavachari, B. A., M. L. ...	Do. ...	500	Quilon ...	Ag. Senior District & Sessions Judge.
K. Sankara Pillai ...	Do. ...	500	Nagercoil ...	
P. Raman Tampi, B. A., M. L. ...	Do. ...	500	Trivandrum ...	Doing duties as District and Sessions Judge Kottayam vice Mr. P. Raman Tampi on other duty.
N. Ramachandra Iyer, B. A., B. L. ...	Do. ...	500	Parur ...	Doing duties as District and Sessions Judge, Parur.
P. J. Varughese B. A., B. L. ...	Ag. Do. ...	(400+100)		Doing duties as District and Sessions Judge, Alleppey.
S. Ramaswami Sastri B. A., B. L. ...	Ag. Do. ...	(400+100)		
	2ND AND ADDITIONAL SESSIONS JUDGES.			
P. J. Varghese, B. A., B. L. ...	2nd and Additional Sessions Judge ...	400	Quilon ...	On other duty.
S. Ramaswami Sastri, B. A., B. L. ...	Do. ...	400	Trivandrum ...	On other duty.
S. Aiyadurai Iyer, B. A., B. L. ...	Do. ...	400		Temporary. doing duties at Nagercoil.
G. Sankara Pillai B. A., B. L. ...	Ag. Do. ...	(300+100)		Doing duties at Trivandrum.
K. Jacob, B. A., B. L. ...	Ag. Do. ...	300+100		Doing duties at Trivandrum.
K. Nagappan Nair, B. A., B. L. ...	Ag. Do. ...	(250+150)		Temporary. Doing duties at Quilon.
K. G. Parameswara Menon ...	Ag. Do. ...	(400)		Alleppey Temporary.

Trivandrum.

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 P. Raman Thanpi, B. A., M. L.
 S. Ramaswami Sastri, B. A., B. L.
 E. Jacob, B. A., B. L.
 G. Sankara Pillai, B. A., B. L.
 T. N. Srinivasa Row.
 K. Nagappan Nair, B. A., B. L.
 A. Venkata Row, B. A., B. L.
 K. K. Chakao, Bar-at-Law.

Senior District and Sessions Judge.
 (on other duty.)
 District and Sessions Judge.
 2nd and Additional Sessions Judge.
 (on other duty.)
 Ag. 2nd and Additional Sessions Judge.
 Do.
 Sheristadar.
 Sirkar Vakil. (On other duty.)
 Do. Acting.
 Temporary Additional Sirkar Vakil.
 (On other duty.)

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District and Sessions Judge. On
 other duty.
 Do. Do.
 Temporary 2nd Judge & Additional
 Sessions Judge.
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District and Sessions Judge.
2nd and Additional Judge. (on other duty.)
Temporary 2nd and Additional Session Judge. (On other duty)
Do. Do.
Sheristadar
Sirkar Vakil (On other duty)
Ag. Sirkar Vakil.
Superannuery Sirkar Vakil.

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K. N. Parameswaran Pillai.
Sankara Variar.
G. Sankaranarayana Iyer.
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Kottayam.

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 C. Abraham.
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 A. S. Rangaswami Iyer, B. A., B. L.
 V. A. Abraham, B. A., B. L.
 J. Pagni, B. A., B. L.
 A. V. John, B. A., B. L.
 K. C. Abraham, B. A., B. L.
 P. M. Venkiteswaran, B. A., B. L.

Parur.

N. Ramachandra Iyer, B. A., B. L. District and Sessions Judge. (on other duty).
 P. J. Varughese, B. A., B. L. Ag. Do.
 C. Nagamoni Pillai, B. A. Sheristandar. On leave.
 N. Parameswaran Unni, B. A., B. L. Acting Do.
 T. N. Nilakanta Pillai, B. A., B. L. Sirkar Wakil.

LICENSED PLEADERS.

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 A. Krishna Iyer.
 N. Ramakrishna Pillai, B. A., B. L.*
 P. K. Anantanarayana Iyer.
 Ganapathi Iyer.
 R. Venketarama Iyer.
 M. Variathu Pilo.
 S. Dharmaraja Iyer.*
 P. A. Subba Iyer, B. A., B. L.*
 D. Subramonia Iyer, B. A., B. L.
 C. Y. Ramakrishna Iyer.
 K. Venkiteswara Iyer.
 M. Ramachandra Bhatji, B. A., B. L.*
 A. Govinda Menon, B. A.
 G. Narayana Iyer.
 P. V. Philip, B. A., B. L.
 M. Krishna Menon, B. A.
 G. Krishna Pillai.

G. Hariharan Iyer, B. A., B. L.*
 K. Velayudhan Pillai.
 K. P. Narayana Menon, B. A., B. L.
 D. Venkateschalam Iyer, B. A., B. L.
 G. Krishna Iyer, B. A., B. L.
 G. Venkitarama Iyer.
 V. K. Kuttan Menon, B. A., B. L.
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 K. P. Kannan Nair, B. A., B. L.
 V. K. Kochummini Menon, B. A., B. L.*
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 P. Pankajakshan Pillay.
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 V. Subramonia Iyer, B. A., B. L.
 A. Balakrishna Menon.

* These are High Court Vakils.

District Munsiffs.

Number.	Name.	Station.	Remarks.
<i>I Grade. (Rs. 300).</i>			
1	S. Sitarama Iyer, B. A. ...	Padmanabhapuram Principal.	
2	G. Sankara Pillai, B. A., B. L. ...	Trivandrum Principal.	On other duty.
3	K. Jacob, B. A., B. L. ...	Quilon Principal.	Do. Do.
	N. G. Narayana Row, B. A., B. L. ...	Trivandrum Principal.	S. P. T. 1st Grade
	P. N. Boothalingom Iyer, B. A., B. L. ...		Ag. 1st Grade.
<i>II Grade. (Rs. 250).</i>			
4	N. G. Narayana Row, B. A., B. L. ...	Trivandrum Additional.	Doing duty as Principal Munsiff Trivandrum.
5	P. N. Boothalingom Aiyar, B. A., B. L. ...	Kuzhithurai.	
6	N. Madhavan Pillai, B. A., B. L. ...	Attingal Principal.	
7	T. S. Kuttalalingom Pillai, B. A., B. L. ...	Mavelikatal.	
8	R. Ramasubba Sastri, B. A., B. L. ...	Chengannur.	
9	K. S. Rama Iyer, B. A., B. L. ...	Karunagapally.	
	C. K. Mathan, B. A., B. L. ...		S. P. T. 2nd Grade.
	M. R. Narayana Pillai, B. A., B. L. ...		Ag. 2nd Grade.

District Munsiffs—(contd.)

Number.	Name.	Station.	Remarks.
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11	M. R. Narayana Pillai, B. A., B. L. ...	Kanjirapalli.	
12	P. N. Sitarama Iyer, B. A., B. L. ...	Kottayam.	
13	R. Palpu Pillai, B. A., B. L. ...	Quilon Additional.	... Doing duties in the Quilon Principal Munsiff's Court <i>vice</i> Mr. K. Jacob on other duty.
14	M. Govindan, B. A., B. L. ...	Adoor.	
15	G. Padmanabha Pillai, Barrister-at-Law ...	Neyyattinkara Principal.	
16	M. R. Venkiterama Iyer, B. A., B. L. ...	Alleppey Principal.	
17	W. D' Netto, B. A., B. L. ...	Nagercoil Principal.	
18	P. V. Kolappa Pillai, B. A., B. L. ...	Kottarakarai	
19	S. Venkitachalam Iyer, B. A., B. L. ...	Thiravella Principal	... S P.T., 3rd Grade. Acting 3rd Grade.
	Varghese Chandy, B. A., B. L. ...		
	P. N. Padmanabha Pillai,		
<i>IV Grade. (Rs. 150).</i>			
20	Varghese Chandy, B. A., B. L. ...	Parur.	

District Munsiffs—(concluded.)

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Number.	Name.	Station.	Remarks.
21	P. N. Padmanabha Pillai, B. A., B. L. ...	Muvattupuzha.	
22	K. M. Itti, B. A., B. L. ...	Perumparur.	
23	K. Sankaran Pandalai, B. A., B. L. ...	Vaikom.	
24	A. Gnanasikamani, B. A., B. L. ...	Neyyattinkara Additional.	
25	A. D. Arumansayagam, B. A., B. L. ...	Tiruvalla Do.	
26	K. O. Joshua, B. A., B. L. ...	Haripad.	
27	K. Ramakrishna Pillai, B. A., B. L. ...	Nagercoil Additional.	
28	M. Satyadas, B. A., B. L. ...	Devikulam Munsiff-Magistrate.	
29	T. K. Madhavan Nair, B. A., B. L. ...	Attingal Additional.	
30	M. Chennakutty Kurup, B. A., B. L. ...	Alleppey Additional.	
31	M. Govinda Varier, B. A., B. L. ...	Meenachil.	
32	S. A. Azariah, B. A., B. L. ...	Padmanabhapuram Additional.	
33	M. P. Joseph, B. A., B. L. ...	Shertala	Doing duty at Trivandrum.
	S. Nilakanta Iyer, B. A., B. L. ...	Quilon Additional	S. P. T.
	A. Krishnaswami Iyer, B. A., B. L. ...	Shertala.	Acting.
	<i>Magistrate—Munsiff.</i>		
	R. Govinda Paduval, B. A. B. L. ...	Shencottah.	

VILLAGE PANCHAYAT COURTS.

I. NAGERCOIL.

1. M. R. Ry. P. Sivasankara Pillai Avergal, B. A., & B. L.,
District Court Vakil, Nagercoil, *President.*
2. " R. Chandrabhanu Lala Avergal, Retired Irrigation
Superintendent, Kottar, *Senior Judge.*
3. " S. Venkitachalam Iyer Avergal, Vadivees-
waram, *Judge.*
4. Mr. D. C. Joseph, Proprietor of the Travancore Times,
Nagercoil, *Judge.*
5. M. R. Ry. M. Emperumal Naidoo Avergal, L. R. C. P.
& s. and L. F., P. & s., Medical Practitioner,
Nagercoil, *Judge.*

II. TRIVANDRUM.

1. M. R. Ry. M. Krishna Pillai Avergal, B. A., Retired
District Judge, *President.*
2. " R. Ranganatha Iyer Avergal, B. A., Formerly
Division First Class Magistrate, Trivandrum.
Senior Judge.
3. Sahib Bahadur S. Adam Sait, Merchant, Trivandrum,
Judge.
4. M. R. Ry. S. Ganapathia Pillai Avergal, Trivandrum,
Judge.
5. " N. Kumaran Asan Avergal, Trivandrum, *Judge.*

III. QUILON.

1. M. R. Ry. C. Sankara Menon Avergal, B. A. & B. L., High
Court Vakil, Practising at Quilon, *President.*
2. " P. K. Padmanabha Sastri Avergal, District
Court Vakil, Quilon, *Senior Judge.*
3. " N. Kumaran Avergal, B. A. & B. L., District
Court Vakil, Quilon, *Judge.*
4. " A. Krishna Pattar Avergal Merchant, Quilon,
Judge.
5. Mr. Stephen Joseph, Quilon, *Judge.*

IV. ALLEPPEY.

1. Mr. Pothan Ouseph, Alleppey, *President.*
2. M. R. Ry. N. Kesava Pillai Avergal of Kalleli Veedu
Alleppey, *Senior Judge.*
3. " Rothensey Govindjee Avergal, Merchant,
Alleppey, *Judge.*
4. " H. Narayana Pillai Avergal of Koikal Veedu,
Alleppey, *Judge.*
5. " N. Srinivasa Naicken Avergal, Thyil, Alleppey,
Judge.

V. KOTTAYAM.

1. Mr. P. M. Varkki, Retired Anchal Superintendent, Kottayam, *President.*
2. Mr. Ulahannan Kurien, Kunnumpurathu, Puthenangadi, Velur, Kottayam, *Senior Judge.*
3. M. R. Ry. Ariyan Narayanan Moosn Avergal, Vaikara, Planthol Illom, Kodimatha, Kottayam, *Judge.*
4. " Kanaku Narayanan Krishnan Avergul of Arakal Veedu, Kottayam, *Judge.*
5. Mr. Itticheria Abraham, Merchant, Chakalhyil, Kodimatha, Kottayam, *Judge.*

VI. PARUR.

1. M. B. Ry. S. Dharinaraja Iyer Avergal High Court Vakil, Practising at Parur, *President.*
2. " R. Easwara Pillai Avergal, B. A., Retired Inspector of Schools, Parur, *Senior Judge.*
3. " Krishnan Gopalan Avergal, Mekkatu House, Kottavalli, Parur, *Judge.*
4. The Revd. Varred Mathu Kathanar, Vicar, Brailil, Parur, *Judge.*
5. Mr. Eliavoo Mosa, Thattungal, Parur, *Judge.*

District Magistrates.

N. Subrahmanya Aiyer, M. A.	... Trivandrum Division.
K. Narayana Menon, B. A., B. L.	... Padmanabhapuram Division
R. Mahadeva Iyer, B. A.	... Quilon Division.
S. C. H. Robinson	... Devicolum Division.
N. Raman Pillai, B. A.	... Kottayam Division.

Magistrates of the 1st class.

K. Anantanarayana Aiyar, B. A., B. L.	... Padmanabhapuram Division.
N. Krishna Aiyengar, B. A., B. L.	... Trivandrum Division.
K. Ramaswami Aiyar, B. A., B. L.	... Perumbavur.
L. K. Fearon.	... Peermade.
V. S. Kesava Aiyar, B. A., B. L.	... Kottayam Division.
P. Arumugom Pillai, B. A.	... Quilon Division.
M. E. Ittyerah, B. A.	... Kottar.
N. Nilakanta Pillai, B. A., B. L.	... Vilavancode.
K. Maruthanayagam Pillai, B. A.	... Trivandrum.
M. Pereira, B. A.	... Kayankulam.
P. P. Kuriyan, B. A.	... Alloppey.
P. N. Krishna Pillai, B. A., B. L.	... Agasteeswarom.
K. Govinda Pillai, B. A.	... Quilon, Taluk.
V. Aundy Pillay, B. A.	... Parur.
S. K. Mahadeva Aiyar, B. A., B. L.	... Shertallay.
P. Krishna Pillai, B. A.	... Thiruvalla.
M. Satyadas, B. A., B. L.	... Devikulam.
M. R. Narayana Pillai, B. A., B. L.	... Kunjirasally.

Magistrates of the 2nd class.

TRIVANDRUM DIVISION.

J. Padmanabha Iyer, B. A.	... Neyyattinkara Taluk.
R. Padmanabhan Tampi, B. A.	... Nedumangad.
C. K. Nagam Pillai, B. A.	... Chirayinkil.
S. Ganapathi Iyer, B. A.	... Trivandrum Town.
K. S. Sivaramakrishna Iyer, B. A., B. L.	Trivandrum (Utsavamatom).
K. P. Neelakanta Pillai, B. A., B. L.	... Warkalai.
N. Parameswaran Pillai, B. A.	... Neyyattinkara.

PADMANABHAP RAM DIVISION.

V. A. Krishna Iyer, B. A., B. L.	... Tovala
R. Neelakanta Paduval, B. A.	... Kalkulam.
V. Thanoo Aiyar, B. A.	... Eraniel.
N. Govinda Panikar, B. A.	... Thiruvattiar.
A. Abraham, B. A.	... Colachel.

QUILON DIVISION.

E. Padmanabha Pillai.	... Kunnathur.
R. Krishnaaswami Row, B. A.	... Mavelikara.
K. Sanguuni Pillai.	... Ambalapuzha
N. Atchuthan Pillai, B. A.	... Pathanapuram.
R. Neelakanta Pillai, B. A.	... Karunagapalli.
S. Padmanabha Panicker, B. A., B. L.	Thiruvella.
P. Sankaralingom Pillai, B. A.	... Karthikapalli.
V. Padmanabha Iyer, B. A.	... Chengannur.
P. Viswanatha Iyer, B. A.	... Kottarakara.
George Verghese, B. A., B. L.	... Paravur.
K. N. Kesava Pillai, B. A., B. L.	... Quilon.
A. Govinda Pillai, B. A., B. L.	... Pathanamtitta.

KOTTAYAM DIVISION.

K. R. Krishna Pillai, B. A., B. L.	... Alangad.
K. Srinivasa Row, B. A.	... Ettumanur.
N. S. Ramana Pillai, B. A., B. L.	... Kottayam.
M. Subramania Iyer, B. A.	... Kunnathunad
G. Yelu Pillai, B. A.	... Minachil.
G. Subramania Iyer, B. A.	... Vaikom.
V. Subramonia Iyer, B. A.	... Arukuttu.
C. K. Krishna Pillai, B. A.	... Changanachery.
R. Narayana Iyer, B. A.	... Kottayam Taluk.
E. I. Mathew, B. A.	... Shertala.
C. N. Sreeranganath Sastri, B. A., B. L.	Thodupuzha Taluk.
M. K. Nilakanta Iyer, B. A., B. L.	... Vaikom.
A. Kumara Pillai, B. A.	... Muvattupuzha.

DEVIKULAM DIVISION.

B. K. Krishna Pillai, B. A.	... Peermade.
P. Thariyan, B. A.	... Mundakayem.

Magistrates of the 3rd class.

K. Sesha Aiyengar, B. A.	...	Shencotta.
P. V. Daniel, B. A.	...	Karunagapalli.

Court of Appeal from the decisions of Special Magistrates.

H. S. Chatfield, B. A., Barrister-at-Law ... Special Appellate Judge

Special Magistrates.

FOR THE TRIAL OF EUROPEAN BRITISH SUBJECTS.

S. O. H. Robinson	...	Devicolum.
J. Pryde, M. A., B. SC.,	...	Trivandrum.
G. F. Clark, M. A., Ph. D.	...	Trivandrum.
L. K. Fearon	...	Peermade.

The Law College, Trivandrum.

H. S. Chatfield, B. A. Barrister-at-Law, Principal (Bh. Rs. 200).

LECTURERS.

E. J. John B. A., B. L.	...	Senior Lecturer (Rs. 150)
K. Kochukrishna Marar, B. A., B. L.	Do.	(Rs. 150)
K. G. Parameswara Menon, B. A., B. L.	Do. Lecturer	(Rs. 125)
M. K. Govinda Pillai, B. A., B. L.	Do. Do.	(Rs. 125)
V. S. Subramania Iyer, B. A., B. L.	Do. Do.	(Rs. 125)
P. K. Kesava Pillai, B. A., B. L.	Do. Do.	(Rs. 125)
Peter N. Lakshmanan, B. A., M. B. & C. M. (Madras), M. R. C. S., M. R. C. P., D. Ph. (London.) Lecturer, Medical Jurisprudence.		

REGISTRATION DEPARTMENT.

P. Curuvilla Varkki, Director of Registration (Rs. 350).

No.	Name.	District.	Station.	Remarks.
District Registrars. (Rs. 150-10-200).				
1	G. Mathen, B. A.	Quilon	Quilon.	
2	P. V. Nanco Pillai, B. A.	Kottayam	Kottayam.	
3	M. R. Krishna Pillai, B. A.	Trivandrum	Trivandrum.	
4	S. C. H. Robinson, <i>Ex-Officio</i> District Registrar.	Devicolum	Devicolum.	
Sub-Registrars.				
I Grade (Rs. 100).				
1	P. K. Cherian	Kottayam	Kottayam.	
2	T. I. Cherian, B. A.	Do.	Parur (Addl.)	
3	Mani Nalnan	Quilon	Changanur.	
4	K. M. George	Do.	Sasthancottah.	
II Grade (Rs. 90).				
5	K. R. Krishna Pillai, B. A.	Trivandrum	Trivandrum	On other duty.
6	W. Varghese, B. A.	Kottayam	Bhramasanganam.	
7	E. Bhagavathiawara Iyer	Trivandrum	Kalkulam.	
8	T. A. Ramachandra Row Dabir	Do.	Nagercoil.	
9	R. Padmanabha Pillai, B. A.	Do.	Vilavankode.	
10	V. A. Namasivayam Pillai, B. A.	Quilon	Kottarakkara.	

REGISTRATION DEPARTMENT - contd.

No.	Name.	District.	Station.	Remarks.
III Grade (Rs. 80).				
11	T. E. Padmanabha Row	Trivandrum	Eraniel.	On other duty
12	K. Neelacanta Pillai	Quilon	Karungappalli.	
13	S. Ramasatha Aiyar	Quilon	Mavelikara.	
14	K. U. Alexander, B. A.	Kottayam	Kanjirappalli.	
15	S. Kumara Pillai	Quilon	Nunad.	
16	B. Ramakrishna Iyer	Quilon	Chavara.	
17	T. S. Venkiteswara Iyer	Quilon	Shencottah.	
18	T. Sundaram Pillai, B. A.	Trivandrum	Nedumangad.	
19	P. I. Ittack, B. A.	Kottayam	Ettumanoor.	
20	M. C. Joseph	Quilon	Krishnapuram.	
21	V. Ramakrishna Aiyar B. A.	Kottayam	Shertallay.	On extraordinary leave
22	G. Krishna Pillay, B. A.	Quilon	Armenula.	
IV Grade (Rs. 70)				
23	G. Paramaswara Pillai, B. A.	Trivandrum	Navaikulam.	S. P. T. III Grade.
24	A. Nilakanta Iyer, B. A.	Kottayam	Kottayam (Adill.)	
25	N. Ramachandra Aiyar	Trivandrum	Trivandrum.	
			(Additional).	On extraordinary leave
26	G. J. Kuruvila, B. A.	Kottayam	Changanacherry.	
27	N. Govindan Pandaray, B. A., M. L.	Trivandrum	Armutas.	
28	S. Samarasangava Iyer	Quilon	Kayamkulam.	
29	B. A. Fernandez, B. A.	Do.	Pathanapuram.	
30	G. Padmanabha Iyer	Trivandrum	Amavavila.	
31	K. Samba Iyer	Do.	Parasala.	
32	M. S. Harithara Iyer	Do.	Chirayinkil.	
33	K. Aiyappan Pillai, B. A.	Quilon	Mazhar.	
34	A. Arunachalam Pillai	Trivandrum	Golachel.	

No.	Name.	District.	Station.	Remarks.
V Grade (Rs. 60)				
35	P. Krishna Pillay, B. A.	Kottayam	Mirachil.	S. P. T. IV Grade.
36	P. M. Raman	Trivandrum	Attingal.	Do. Do.
37	R. Hariharan Iyer	Quilon	Kaerthikapalli.	
38	P. Ramakrishna Pillai	Trivandrum	Thiruvattar.	
39	K. B. Sankara Pillay	Do.	Kunnathumad.	
40	C. K. Sabbapathi Iyer	Quilon	Quilon	
41	K. Ganapathi Aiyar	Trivandrum	Kolloncode.	(On extraordinary leave.)
42	P. M. Rama Kurup, B. A., B. L.	Trivandrum	Kazhakkottam.	
43	K. Narayana Pillai, B. A.	Kottayam	Alengad.	
44	T. K. Nisakanta Pillai, B. A.	Quilon	Alleppey.	
45	R. Subhavigaswara Iyer	Trivandrum	Thovalai.	
46	N. Narayanan Elayasah B. A.	Kottayam	Vyconce.	
VI. Grade (Rs. 50)				
47	G. Surisankarayan Iyer	Trivandrum	Neyyattinkara	S. P. T. V Grade.
48	M. Sivasankaran Nair	Do.	Kunnathumad	Do. Do.
49	S. Ramakrishna Aiyar	Trivandrum	Nemom.	Do. Do.
50	C. H. C. Mahamamad Kunjoo	Quilon	Chudhamuz.	
51	Kerala Varma Raja	Kottayam	Koothattoculam.	
52	P. Ramasubba Iyer	Trivandrum	Munchira.	
53	S. S. Narayana Pillai	Do.	Neyyattinkara (Adl.)	Not joined.
54	O. E. Varghese, B. A.	Do.	Maranallur.	
55	V. I. Korah	Kottayam	Marariculam.	
56	W. C. John	Quilon	Thiruvalla.	
57	B. Raja Raja Varma	Quilon	Pathanamthitta.	
58	P. A. Padmanabha Iyer	Quilon	Ambalapuzha.	

REGULATION DEPARTMENT.—(contd.)

No.	Name.	District.	Station.	Remarks
VII. Grade. (Rs. 40)				
59	B. Parameswaran Pillai	Kottayam	Arukutty.	S. P. T. VI Grade
60	K. Dharma Raja Iyer	Trivandrum	Alloor.	Do. Do.
61	R. Padmanabha Pillai	Quilon	Kundara.	Do. Do. Combined leave.
62	P. M. Mammen. S. A.	Do.	Kunnathur.	Do. Do.
63	L. Narasinga Bow	Trivandrum	Agastheeswaram.	
64	R. Lakshminarayana Bow	Kottayam	Muvattupuzha	
65	V. Velayudan	Kottayam	Atharavad.	
66	A. Udaya Varma Raja	Do.	Thodupuzha.	
67	A. Ananthakrishnan Aiyer	Do.	Angamali.	
68	V. Anantharama Iyer	Quilon	Chudayamsangalam.	
69	M. Madharan Nair	Kottayam	Pannar	
70	K. M. Varghese	Kottayam	Kaduthuruthi.	
71	A. Rama Varma Raja	Quilon	Chavara.	S. P. T.
72	K. George S. A.	Trivandrum	Maransallur.	S. P. T.
73	M. Padmanabha Pillai	Quilon	Kundara.	Acting
74	B. C. Sekhara Pillai	Trivandrum	Kashakkuttam.	S. P. T.
75	B. Sumakkutty Menon S. A.	Do.	Arumava.	Do.
76	K. M. Uthup S. A.	Do.	Nedumangad.	Acting.
77	S. A. Azariah S. A. & B. L.	Devicollam	Devicollam.	Ex-officio.
	P. Subramosy Iyer	Do.	Peermade.	Do.

POLICE DEPARTMENT.

C. R. CUNNINGHAM appointed on 6-1-31 Commissioner of Police (Bh. Rs. 1,000). Services lent by the Madras Government.

Number.	Name.	Date of appointment in the Department.	Station.	Remarks.
District Superintendents.				
1	K. Padmanabhan Tambi, B. A., B. L.	1-12-89	Kottayam District (Pay Rs. 350.)	On combined leave. S. P. T.
2	F. H. Cameron	8-10-1087	Pay Rs. 300.	
3	W. Gallyot	1-3-1057	Pay Rs. 300. Quilon District.	
4	R. Vaidyalingam Pillai, B. A., B. L.	29-5-1087	Trivandrum District. (Pay Rs. 300.)	
5	P. Gnanthayagom Pillai B. A. Asst. Supt.	9-1-1075	Nagercoil (Pay Rs. 205.)	
1st Grade Circle Inspectors. (Rs. 200).				
1	E. V. Abraham, B. A., B. L.	1-7-88	Padmanabhapuram and Trivandrum District.	Prosecuting Inspector.
2nd Grade Circle Inspectors. (Rs. 175).				
2	S. Kumara Pillay	12-3-73	Quilon.	Prosecuting Inspector.
3	S. N. Arumugam Pillay	1-11-1074	Kottar.	Prosecuting Inspector.
4	V. T. Chakko, B. A.	9-4-1079	Kottayam.	
5	B. Narayana Pillay	1-11-73	Alleppey.	
6	R. Pitchu Aiyangar	28-4-1081	Trivandrum.	

Number.	Name.	Date of appointment in the Department.	Station.	Remarks.
<i>3rd Grade Circle Inspectors (Rs. 150).</i>				
7	K. Narayana Pillai	18-11-1962	Alwaye.	
8	Justus J. Daniel	1-4-1979	Arakkutty.	
9	P. Kumara Pillai	24-7-1966	Peermede.	
12	S. V. Gopulaswamy Pillai	28-5-76	Quilon.	
13	K. Raja Raja Varma	25-8-1986	Punalore.	
14	P. Govindan Tampi, B. A.	7-5-1978	Kayankulam.	
<i>4th Grade Circle Inspectors (Rs. 125.)</i>				
15	G. Anandan Pillay	24-5-1982	Moovattupuzha.	
16	C. R. Parameswaran Pillay	17-7-79	Kottayam.	
17	S. Alagappa Pillay	3-4-72	Attingal.	
18	R. Atchuthan Pillai, B. A.	1-11-1985	Devikulam.	
19	Owen Joseph.	27-8-1982	Neyyattinkara.	
<i>Reserve Inspector (Rs. 125)</i>				
+	R. J. H. V. Branchely		Reserve.	

13	First Grade Sub-Inspectors on	Rs. 80 each.
19	Second Grade Sub-Inspectors on	Rs. 70 each.
25	Third Grade Sub-Inspectors on	Rs. 60 each.
13	Fourth Grade Sub-Inspectors on	Rs. 50 each.
20	First Grade Head Constables on	Rs. 20 each.
32	Second Grade Head Constables on	Rs. 15 each.
82	Third Grade Head Constables on	Rs. 12 each.
378	First Class Constables on	Rs. 9 each.
950	Second Class Constables on	Rs. 8 each.
686	Third Class Constables on	Rs. 7 each.

Commissioner's Office.

T. ESAKINUTHU CHETTIAR, B. A., (appointed 1-7-88) Manager (Pay Rs. 110)

Circle.	Charging station.	Out-post.
Trivandrum	1. Bhoothapandy.	1. Nadakani.
	2. Aramboly Frontier.	2. Vellamadam.
	3. Cape	3. Anjagramam.
	4. Edalakkudy	4. Ettimozhi.
	5. Kottar Town	
		5. Rajakamangalam.
	6. Eraniel	6. Karungal.
	7. Colachel	7. Kulasekaram.
	8. Thuckalay	8. Arumana.
	9. Thiruvattar	9. Kallakavila.
	10. Kuzhishura	
		10. Vazhingam.
	11. Neyyattinkara	11. Ottasekaramangalam.
	12. Poovar	12. Parassala.
	13. Nemoon	13. Vidurai.
	14. Nedumangad	14. Vamanapuram.
	15. Kattakada.	
		15. Karamanai.
	16. Fort	16. Kallattimukku.
	17. Puthenchanthai	17. Palace Guard.
	18. Cantonment	18. Stables Guard.
		19. Pettah.
		20. Perukada.
		21. Poojapure.
Quilon	19. Kazhacottam	22. Vattiyooru.
	20. Attingal	23. Kulathur.
	21. Chitakur	24. Thonnakkal.
		25. Palikal.
		26. Chirayinkil.
Punalore	22. Quilon Town	
	23. Quilon Taluk	
	24. Paravoor	27. Kadakal.
	25. Kottarakara	
		28. Anchel.
Punalore	26. Punalore	29. Sambharvadakara.
	27. Shencottah	30. Paliyara.
	28. Alloor	31. Ithathur.
	29. Sasthancotta	32. Ayikudi.
		33. Achampatur.
Kayankulam	30. Chengannur	34. Chavara.
	31. Karthikapalli.	35. Kaipattur.
	32. Kayankulam	36. Ranni.
	33. Mavelikara	37. Kooni.
	34. Pathanamthitta	38. Pantalam.

Circle.	Charging station.	Out post.
Alleppey	35. Ambalapuzha 36. Pulliakunnu 37. Alleppey Town 38. Haripad 39. Thiruvalla	39. Thirukannapuzha. 40. Mannar. 41. Mallappalli. 42. Edathuva. 43. Mannanchery. 44. Beach Station. 45. Pallathurthy.
Kottayam	40. Kottayam 41. Pampadi 42. Changanacherry 43. Karagachal 44. Ettamannur	46. Thiruvurpu. 47. Kumarakkam. 48. Ramangiri. 49. Kidangoor. 50. Kadushudhly.
Arunkutty	45. Vaikam 46. Arunkutty 47. Shertalloy 48. Kuthinthode 49. Mamalai	51. Vetchoor. 52. Vadayar. 53. Anthakarasbi. 54. Thannermukkom.
Muvattupuzha	50. Muvattupuzha 51. Kuthattokulam 52. Kothamangalam 53. Thodupuzha 54. Moenachil	55. Piravam. 56. Vozhakulam. 57. Nellappara. 58. Ramapparam.
Alwaye	55. Purne 56. Munambom 57. Alwaye 58. Edappally 59. Perumbavoor	59. Varapuzha. 60. Putbenvelikara. 61. Puthenchira. 62. Kothakulangara. 63. Perunkadavu. 64. Kolanad.
Devikulam	60. Devikulam 61. Udumbenchola 62. Munnar	...
Peermade	63. Kanjirapalli 64. Peermade 65. Musedakayam 66. Kumili	65. Poonjar. 66. Manimala. 67. Vandiperyar.

CENTRAL PRISON.

V. Chandamiah	...	Superintendent (Rs. 325).
M. Pothan, B. A.	...	Jailor Rs. 85.
A. M. Mathew	...	Medical Officer (Rs. 140).

MILITARY.

NAYAR BRIGADE.

Rank and Name.	Date of Appointment to Travancore Government.	Date of Army Rank in His Majesty's Service.	To what Corps belonging.	Rank and Appointment in Travancore Service.	Pay.			Remarks.
					Rs.	ch.	6.	
L. Colonel R. De La France	2nd November 1916.	13th February 1913.	26th (K. G. O.) (Lt. Cavalry.)	Commandant	1148	7		Draws an allowance of Rs. 203 chs. 16 for charge of Body Guard.
Capt. F. E. Welch	4th April 1910.	5th August 1914.	110th Maratta Lt. Infantry	Commandant, 1st Battalion	508	26		Draws an allowance of Rs. 101-32-0 for charge of 2nd Battalion, and Rs. 51-2-0 as conveyance allowance. In charge of Military Family payments and Pensions.
Capt. F. E. Welch			Acting	Commandant, 2nd Battalion				
STAFF.								
Narayana Pillai	13th January 1902.			Subedar-Major, 1st Battalion	60			Draws Staff allowance of Rs. 30.
Neelacanda Pillai	23rd October 1889.			Do. 2nd Battalion	35			Do. Do. Rs. 15.

UNIFORM... { BODY GUARD—Dark Blue, Lace Gold.
ARTILLERY—Royal Blue, Facing Scarlet—Lace Gold.
INFANTRY—SCARLET. { 1st Battalion, Facing Royal Blue, Lace Gold.
2nd Battalion, Facing Blue Green, Lace Gold.

Establishment of 1st Battalion of Infantry—1 Subadar-Major, 5 Subadars, 6 Jemadars, 30 Havildars, 30 Natives, 416 Privates, 13 Buglers—Total 500.

Establishment of 2nd Battalion of Infantry—1 Subadar-Major, 9 Subadars, 10 Jemadars, 1 Havildar-Major, 1 Drill Havildar, 49 Havildars, 1 Drill Native, 49 Natives, 755 Privates, 1 Drum-Major, 1 Fife-Major, and 39 Drummers and Fifers—Total 908.

Establishment of Artillery—1 Jemadar, 2 Havildars, 2 Natives, 25 Gunners—Total 30. 6 guns.

Establishment of Band—1 Havildar, 1 Native and 30 Musicians—Total 32. 4 Band Half pay Boy.

Establishment of Body Guard—1 Risaldar-Major, 1 Jemadar, 1 Assistant to the Veterinary Surgeon. 1 Kote Duffadar Major. 1 Kote Duffadar, 1 Drill-Duffadar. 1 Duffadar, 4 Lance Duffadars, 2 Farriers, 2 Trumpeters, 2 Rough Riders, 45 Sowars.

3 coolies, 3 mules, 1 Chowdry, 34 Syces, 2 Daug boys, 60 Grass-cutters. Total 165. 2 Elephants, 60 Horses, 2 Bullocks.

Attached to the Brigade—1 Surgeant-Major.

Civil Servants attached to the Brigade.

Name.	Present Office.	Salary.		Remarks.
		Rs.	Ch.	
H. C. Perkins, M. R. C. S., L. R. C. P. ...	Medical Officer.	763	11	Draws Rs. 50-25 chs. as house rent. (On other duty.)
K. Madhavan Pillai, L. M. & S. ...	Ag. Do.	458	1	Draws an allowance of Rs. 50 as Hazur Medical Officer.
3 Hospital Assistants each on ...	...	70	...	
W. Taylor ...	Band Director.	250	...	
T. Muthiya Pillai... ..	Manager.	85	...	

Body Guard.

A. Alderson	Acting Veterinary Surgeon.	61	2	Draws an allowance of Rs. 30-15-0.
Shaik Abdullah	Risaldar-Major ...	101	22	Draws an allowance of Rs. 25-12-8.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

Dr. H. Campbell Perkins, M. R. C. S. (England.), L. R. C. P. (London), Darbar Physician S. P. T.—Pay Bb. Rs. 1200.

No.	NAMES.	SALARY Rs.	STATION.	REMARKS.
<i>SUPERIOR GRADE.</i>				
<i>Surgeons, 1st Grade.</i>				
1	Peter N. Lakshmanan, B. A., M. B. & C. M. (Madras) M. R. C. S., M. R. C. P., D. Ph. (London) ...	850	General Hospital, Trivandrum.	
<i>Surgeons—2nd Grade.</i>				
1	S. Venkitarama Naidu, L. M. & S. ...	450	District Hospital, Alleppey.	
2	MISS. M. C. POONEN, B. A., M. B., B. S. (London)....	400	Women and Children's Hospital, Trivandrum.	
<i>Deputy Surgeons.</i>				
1	P. M. George, L. M. & S. ...	300	District Hospital, Kozhencherry.	
2	J. R. Dias, L. M. & S. ...	300	Do. Do. Kottayam.	
3	V. N. Narayana Pillai, L. M. & S. ...	300	Palace Sub-Dispensary, Trivandrum.	
4	P. Sankaramurti Pillai, L. M. & S. ...	300	Palace Dispensary, Trivandrum.	L. A. Rs. 30
5	M. Joseph, L. R. C. P. & S. (Edin.), L. F. P. S. G. ...	300	Ophthalmic Hospital, Trivandrum.	
6	V. Sankara Valiathan, B. A., M. B. (Edin) ...	300	District Hospital, Mavelikara.	
7	K. Raman Tampi, B. A., M. B. D. T. M. B. (Edinburgh), L. M. (Dublin). ...	250	District & Victoria Jubilee Hospitals, Quilon.	L. A. Rs. 25 for Midwifery class.

Medical Department - (continued).

No.	NAMES.	SALARY Rs.	STATION.	REMARKS.
8	George Stephanos, B. A., M. B. & C. M. ...	250	District Hospital, Tiruvalla.	
9	S. T. Ponnuswami Pillai, L. M. & S. ...	175	District Hospital, Padmanabhapuram.	
10	K. Krishna Pillai, L. M. & S. ...	175	Leper & Lunatic Asylums and the Hospital for Incurables, Trivandrum.	L. A. Rs. 50.
11	P. R. Subba Iyer, L. M. & S. ...	175	Fort Dispensary, Trivandrum.	
12	A. A. Moreira, L. M. & S. ...	175	Assistant, General Hospital, Trivandrum.	
13	A. M. Jacob, B. A., M. B. & C. M. ...	175	District Hospital, Lalom.	
14	T. J. Manavalish, L. M. & S. ...	175		
15	A. M. Draviam, L. M. & S. ...	175	District Hospital, Nagercoil	On combined privilege leave & furlough.
16	A. T. Thomas, L. M. & S. ...	175	District Hospital, Muvattupuzha.	Sub-protem.
17	S. Ramaswamy Iyer, M. B. & C. M. ...	175	Do. Do. Vaikom.	Officiating.
18	K. Thomas, L. M. & S. ...	175	District Dispensary, Thodupuzha.	
	Vacant.			
	<i>Assistant Surgeons.</i>			
1	Samuel John, L. M. & S. ...	140	District Hospital, Parassala.	
2	K. I. Oheriyan Mappilay, L. M. & S. ...	140	District Dispensary, Arukutti.	
3	H. Narayana Iyer, B. A., L. M. & S. ...	140	Do. Do. Chengannoor.	
4	K. C. Chandy, L. M. & S. ...	140	District Hospital, Kanjirapally.	L. A. Rs. 70.
5	A. T. Mathoo, L. M. & S. ...	140	Do. Do. Shencottah.	
6	T. K. Varghese, L. M. & S. ...	140	Do. Do. Chirayinkil.	
7	K. C. Kuriyan, B. A., M. B. & C. M. ...	140	Do. Do. Alwaye.	
8	P. Palpoo, M. B. & C. M. ...	140	Do. Do. Neyyattinkara.	

Medical Department—(continued).

No.	NAMES.	SALARY Rs.	STATION.	REMARKS.
9	N. Lakshmana Iyer, M. B. & C. M.	140	District Hospital, Changanacherry.	
10	A. A. George, L. M. & S.	140	District Hospital, Shertally.	
11	A. M. Mathew, B. A., M. B. & C. M.	140	Central Prison Hospital, Trivandrum.	
12	Miss. A. T. Martin, L. M. & S.	140	House Surgeon, Women & Children's Hospital.	Personal allowance Rs. 35 L. A. Rs. 50.
13	A. Nalleperumal Pillai, L. M. & S.	140	District Hospital, Nedumangad.	
14	N. K. Krishna Pillai, L. M. & S.	140	District Hospital, Parur.	
15	L. A. Ravi Varma, M. B. & C. M.	110	District Dispensary, Haripad.	
16	K. Kuruvilla, L. M. & S.	110	District Dispensary, Kothamangalam.	
17	A. E. John, B. A., M. B. & C. M.	110	Assistant, District Hospital, Alleppey.	
18	B. Dasannachar, M. B. & C. M.	110	Assistant, General Hospital, Trivandrum.	
19	D. W. Isaac, L. M. & S.	110	District Dispensary, Perumbavoor.	
20	V. M. Kuriyan, L. M. & S.	110	Resident Medical Officer, General Hospital, Trivandrum.	
21	N. Krishna Pillay, L. M. & S.	110	Assistant, District Hospital, Quilon.	
22	V. Nagoji Row, M. B. & C. M.	110	District Dispensary, Peermade.	L. A. Rs. 55.
23	P. Parameswaran Pillay, L. M. & S.	110	Assistant, District Hospital, Mavelikara.	
24	John Hilkiah, M. B. & C. M.	80	District Dispensary, Devicoolam.	L. A. Rs. 40
25	J. I. Gomez, L. M. & S.	80	Assistant, General Hospital, Trivandrum.	
26	K. P. Raman Pillay, M. B. & B. S.	80	Do. District Hospital, Quilon.	
27	M. Sankara Menon, L. M. S.	80	Do. District Hospital, Tiruvalla.	
28	S. Christian, L. M. & S.	80	Do. General Hospital, Trivandrum.	
29	M. P. Chacko, L. M. & S.	80	Do. District Hospital, Kottayam.	
30	K. Kesava Pillay, M. B., B. S.	80	Do. General Hospital, Trivandrum.	Officiating.
31	P. A. Abraham, L. M. & S.	80	Do. District Hospital, Alleppey.	Officiating.
32	R. Ramakrishna Pillay, L. M. & S.	80	Do. Do. Nagercoil.	Do.

Medical Department—continued.

No.	NAMES.	SALARY Rs.	STATION.	REMARKS.
<i>Sub-Assistant Surgeons.</i>				
1	O. J. Vieyra	175	District Dispensary, Kottarakara.	C. A. Rs. 15 for Plague duty.
2	Koshi Matbai	180	Assistant, District Hospital, Kottayam.	
3	M. K. Ittyerah	125	District Dispensary, Mundakayam.	L. A. Rs. 624.
4	Vacant.			
5	Do.			
<i>Apothecaries.</i>				
1	Y. Kunjandi	100	District Dispensary, Panalur.	C. A. Rs. 10 for Plague duty.
2	A. Aiyemperumal Pillai	{ 100 plus 50 P. A.	Do. Do. Adoor.	Personal allow- ance Rs. 25.
3	Mrs. S. Quinless	100	Assistant, Victoria Jubilee Hospital, Quilon.	Do. Do.
4	Mrs. V. S. Alweyn	100	Do. District Hospital, Kottayam.	
5	M. C. Mathew	100	Assistant, District Hospital, Mavelikara.	
6	H. J. D'Lemos	100	Do. Do. Changanacherry.	
7	Miss L. Gomes	100	Do. Women & Children's Hospital, Trivandrum.	Personal allow- ance Rs. 25.
<i>Assistant Apothecary.</i>				
1	Mrs. Catherine Jacob	50	Assistant, District Hospital, Alleppey.	Personal allow- ance Rs. 25.
<i>INFERIOR GRADE.</i>				
<i>Hospital Assistants.</i>				
1	S. Soobramony Aiyar	70	District Dispensary, Bhoothapandy.	

Medical Department—continued.

No.	NAMES.	SALARY Rs.	STATION.	REMARKS.
2	V. Narayana Valiathan	70	District Dispensary, Mallappally.	
3	E. Venkitachalapathi Naidu	70	Assistant, Nayar Brigade Hospital, Trivandrum.	
4	B. Sriramulu Naidu	70	Do. Do.	
5	K. I. Varghese	70	District Dispensary, Ettāmannur.	
6	P. K. Joseph	70	Do. Do. Kumaragom.	
7	S. R. Gopala Aiyangar	70	Do. Do. Ambalapuzha.	
8	P. Krishna Menon	70	District Dispensary, Karunagapally.	
9	Miss A. Thompson	70	Assistant, Women & Children's Hospital, Trivandrum.	Personal allow- ance Rs. 35.
10	T. Markose	70	District Dispensary, Kuthattukulom.	
11	W. E. Rasalam	70	Do. Dispensary, Colachel.	
12	N. P. Daniel	70	Do. Do. Kottaram.	
13	T. P. Abraham	70	Do. Do. Kozhi.	
14	M. G. Sankara Pillai	70	Assistant District Hospital, Vaikom.	
15	S. Ranga Iyengar	70	Do. Fort Dispensary, Trivandrum.	
16	C. J. Thanoo Pillai	70	Do. District Hospital, Nagercoil.	
17	Joseph George	70	Do. Leper Asylum, Trivandrum.	L. A. Rs. 15.
18	J. Charles Kamalam	70	Do. District Hospital, Padmanabhapuram	
19	V. Ohellakan	70	District Dispensary, Kulasekarom.	
20	Paul B. Daniel	70	..	On combined privilege and sick leave.
21	T. I. Jacob	70	Assistant, District Hospital, Alleppey.	
22	T. Thomas	70	Assistant, District Hospital, Tiruvalla.	
23	John Joseph	70	Do. Nayar Brigade Hospital, Trivandrum	

Medical Department—continued.

No.	NAME.	SALARY. No.	STATION.	REMARKS.
24	P. Frederick N. David	70	Assistant, District Hospital, Quilon.	
25	K. G. Luke.	70	Do. Do. Do. Kanjirapalli.	L. A. Rs. 35.
26	C. Daniel	70	On Plague duty Chinnar.	L. A. Rs. 35. Plague duty allowance Rs. 15.
27	K. Narayana Omnithan	55	Assistant, District Hospital, Parur.	
28	F. W. Alweyn	55	Do. Do. Do. Kottayam.	
29	K. T. Thomas	55	Assistant, District Hospital, Muvattupuzha.	
30	V. K. Krishna Pillai	55	Do. Do. Do. Quilon.	
31	R. M. Kumaraswamy Naidu	55	Do. District Hospital, Alleppey.	
32	G. R. Subba Row.	40	District Dispensary, Kayencolam.	
33	S. Kochuraman Pillay	40	Assistant, Ophthalmic Hospital, Trivandrum.	
34	R. Ramanatha Iyer	40	Do. Do. Do. Shertalloy.	
35	C. R. Kesava Pillai	40	District Dispensary, Marayoor.	L. A. Rs. 20, O. A. Rs. 15 for plague duty.
36	P. K. Kunjukrishan	40	Do. Do. Udumbanshola.	L. A. Rs. 20.

Medcial Department—concluded.

No.	NAMES.			SALARY Rs.	STATION.	REMARKS.
37	R. Madhavan Pillay	...	...	40	Assistant, District Hospital, Neyyattinkara.	
78	A. I. Joseph.	...	...	40	Do. District Hospital, Kozhencherry.	
39	Y. Rama Iyer.	...	...	40	Do. Do. Lalom	
40	S. Manual	...	...	40	Operation Theatre Assistant, General Hospital, Trivandrum.	
41	Miss. K. Annah Joseph	...	...	40	Assistant, Women and Children's Hospital, Trivandrum.	Personal allow- ance Rs. 20.
42	K. Sankara Pillay	...	...	40	Do. General Hospital, Trivandrum.	
43	K. Thomas Nainan	...	...	40	Do. Do. Do.	Officiating C. A. Rs. 15.
44	Mrs. Annah Thomas	...	...	40	Do. District & Victoria Hospitals, Quilon.	Officiating personal allow- ance Rs. 10
45	N. Padmanabhan	...	...	40	Do. Lunatic Asylum, Trivandrum.	Temporary.
46	M. K. Gopala Pillay	...	...	40	Assistant, District Hospital, Thiruvalla.	Officiating.
	MEDICAL STORES. Store-keeper.					
	X. Thomas	...	...	100	Medical Stores, Trivandrum.	

Chemical Examiner's Department.

Peter N. Lakshmanan, B. A., M. B. C. M. (Madras)

M. R. C. S. (Eng.) M. R. C. P., D. P. H. (London) ... Chemical Examiner to Government.

Ayurvedic Dispensaries and Patasalas.

Paramaswaren Muthathu Superintendent, (Rs. 100 and
draws Rs. 50 as Palace Vydan).

Sanitary Department.

S. Krishnamurti Aiyar, M. B. & C. M., Sanitary Commissioner, (Rs. 500).

No.	Names.	Salary. Rs.	Station.	Remarks.
DISTRICT SANITARY OFFICERS				
1	Andrew Manuel, L. M. & S., 1st Grade	225	Trivandrum.	
2	J. J. Chandy L. M. & S., 2nd Grade	175	Vaccine Depot, Trivandrum.	
3	P. T. Jacob, L. M. & S., 3rd Grade	115	Alwaye.	
ASSISTANT SANITARY OFFICERS.				
1	C. John Jacob	55	Chengannoor.	
2	S. Rayappan	45	Kottayam.	
3	A. S. Samathanam	40	Quilon.	
4	P. V. Jacob	40	Muvattupuzha	
5	S. Rangaswamy Iyengar	40	Kottarakara.	
6	T. S. Krishna Row	40	Kayenkulam.	
7	B. Subramonya Aiyar	40	Nagercoil.	
8	S. A. Alagiasambha Pillai	40	Shertallai	
9	SyedMahomed	40	Vaccine Depot, Trivandrum.	
10	V. Mathavan Pillai	35	Alleppey.	
11	B. Nagaraja Row	35	Reserve.	

TOWN IMPROVEMENT COMMITTEES.

1. Trivandrum.

PRESIDENT.

M. V. Subramony Iyer, B. A., President, Pay Rs. 250+50.

SUBORDINATE AGENCY.

B. Kesava Row, Health Officer, Rs. 225+20.

OFFICIAL MEMBERS.

Hrishikesh Banerjee, B. Sc. B. E., Assistant Engineer, (*Ex-officio*)

K. Maruthanayagam Pillai, B. A. First Tahsildar (Do.).

A. A. Moriera, L. M. & S., Medical Officer, General Hospital

NON-OFFICIAL MEMBERS.

K. Parameswaran Pillai, B. A., B. L. High Court Vakil, (elected).

U. Padmanabha Kukillaya, B. A., B. L. High Court Vakil (elected).

R. Gopala Pillay B. A., B. L. High Court Vakil (elected).

G. Parameswaran Pillay B. A., B. L. High Court Vakil (elected).

N. Kumaran Asan Secretary, S. N. D. P. Yogom (Nominated)

L. H. Netto (elected).

A. Krishna Row (elected)

2. Nagercoil.

PRESIDENT.

K. Narayana Menon, B. A. & B. L., Dewan Peishkar.

VICE-PRESIDENT.

Paul Daniel, M. A. & L. T. Head Master, Scott Christian College
Nagercoil (Non-official).

OFFICIAL MEMBERS.

John Kuriyan, B. A., B. C. E., B. M. E., .. Executive Engineer, Southern
Division.

P. N. Krishna Pillai, B. A., & B. L., Tahsildar of Agasteesvaram.

A. M. Dravium, L. M. & S., Medical Officer, District Hospital, Nager-
coil.

NON-OFFICIAL MEMBERS.

M. D. Daniel, B. A., Proprietor, Alexandra Press, Nagercoil.

P. Manthiramurthi Pillai, Vakil, District Court, Nagercoil.

A. Suriyanarayana Pillay & A. Meeanakshipuram, Nagercoil.

P. Chithambaram Pillai, B. A., & B. L., Vakil, District Court, Nagercoil.

R. Chandrabhanu Lal, Retired Supervisor, P. W. D., Nagercoil.

3. Quilon.

PRESIDENT.

R. Mahadeva Aiyar, B. A., Dewan Peishkar.

VICE-PRESIDENT.

P. Arumukom Pillay, B. A. Temporary Asst. to the Dewan Peishkar.

OFFICIAL MEMBERS.

K. Raman Tampi, B. A., M. D. D. T. M. & H. (Edin) L.M.
(Dublin) Deputy Surgeon, District Hospital, Quilon.

R. Evarard C. E., A. M. Inst C. E., Executive Engineer, Quilon Division.

NON-OFFICIAL MEMBERS.

C. Sankara Menon, B. A. B. L., High Court Vakil, Quilon.

C. Mahamad Kunjoo.

R. Iswara Iyer, B. A. & B. L. High court Vakil, Quilon.

S. Venkitakrishna Iyer, District Court Vakil.

P. A. Subrahmonia Sarma.

O. Raman Tampi B. A., B. L. High Court Vakil.

4. Padmanabhapuram.

PRESIDENT.

K. Narayana Menon, B. A. & B. L., Dewan Peishkar.

VICE-PRESIDENT.

K. Ananthanarayana Iyer, B. A. & B. L., Asst. to the Dewan Peishkar.

OFFICIAL MEMBERS.

E. Bhagavathiswara Iyer, Sub-Registrar, Kalkulam.

NON-OFFICIAL MEMBERS.

P. S. Maruthanayagom Pillai, Padmanabhapuram.

S. Lakshminarayana Iyer, Vakil Munsiff's Court Do

P. Padmanabhan Thampi, Do.

K. Oosan Pillay Thuckalay.

M. Narayana Pillay.

K. N. Padmanabha Pillai, Munsiff's Court Vakil, Padmanabhapuram.

5. Thiruvellah.

PRESIDENT.

P. Krishna Pillai, B. A., Tahsildar and 1st Class Magistrate, Thiruvellah.

OFFICIAL MEMBERS.

George Stephanos, B. A., M. B. & C. M. Medical Officer, Thiruvellah.

W. C. John, Sub-Registrar. Do.

NON-OFFICIAL MEMBERS

Alkoiramen Mahaswaran Bhattathiri, Tharayil Kuzhikkatt Illom, Thiruvellah.

V. Kesavan Valiathan, Vattaparambil Veedu. Do.

V. Subramonian Moothathu, Munsiff's Court Vakil, Thiruvellah. "

K. M. Mammam Mapillay, Munsiff's Court Vakil, Do.

K. Govinda Pillay, Munsiff's Court Vakil, Do.

Krishna Panicken, Thittapallil House, Do.

John Eapen, Munsiff's Court Vakil, Do.

6. Alleppey.

PRESIDENT.

K. A. Krishna Iyengar, B. A. & B. L., High Court Vakil, Alleppey.

VICE-PRESIDENT.

L. A. Subramania Aiyer, B. A. & B. L., High Court Vakil.

OFFICIAL MEMBERS.

S. Venkatarama Naidu, L. B. & S., Surgeon, District Hospital Alleppey.

P. I. Daniel, B. A., Treasury Officer, Alleppey.

C. J. Mani, Sub-Division Officer.

NON-OFFICIAL MEMBERS.

Adam Oosman, Merchant.

K. Saunkara Pillai, Vakil.

N. T. Issac, Vakil.

Vacant.

Vacant.

7. Kottayam.**PRESIDENT.**

N. Raman Pillai B. A., Dewan Peishkar District Magistrate.

VICE-PRESIDENT.

N. S. Kesava Aiyar B. A., B. L. Assistant to the Division Peishkar and First Class Magistrate. (S. P. T.)

OFFICIAL MEMBERS.

K. R. Rangaswamy Iyengar, A. C. S., Executive Engineer, Kottayam Division.

J. R. Dias, L. M. & S., Medical Officer in charge of the District Hospital, Kottayam.

NON-OFFICIAL MEMBERS.

K. M. Mathula Mapilla, Manager, Manorama Office, Kottayam.

A. N. Kesava Pillai, Landlord, Arakal house, Kottayam.

C. I. Chandy, Merchant, Kottayam.

Kumara Menon, Vakil, Munsiff's Court, Kottayam.

A. K. Varkkey, Merchant, Kottayam.

C. Abraham, Vakil, District Court, Kottayam.

8. Alwaye.**PRESIDENT.**

K. R. Krishna Pillai, B. A., B. L., Tahsildar, Alangad.

VICE-PRESIDENT.

T. J. Manavaliah, L. M. & S., Deputy, Surgeon, District Hospital Alwaye.

OFFICIAL MEMBERS.

K. Narayana Pillai, B. A., Sub-Registrar, Alangad.

George Philip, B. A. & B. E., Sub Dn. Officer, D. P. W. Alwaye.

NON-OFFICIAL MEMBERS.

Rev. Fr. Payappilly Varughese, Manager, St. Mary's School, Alwaye.

Rev. Father Syriacose, Vicar, Alangad.

P. K. Neelacandan Elayathu, Landlord.

T. A. Gopala Pai, Vakil.

M. K. Makar Pillai, Merchant.

N. Atchuthen Pillai, Vakil.

9 Vaikom.

PRESIDENT.

Ramaswami Iyer, M. B. & C. M. ... Medical Officer, Vaikom.

OFFICIAL MEMBERS.

P. Narayana Iyer, B. A. ... Head Master, Higher Grade
Secondary School, Vaikom.
S. Bhagavathiswara Aiyar ... Section Officer P. W. D.,
Vaikom.

NON-OFFICIAL MEMBERS.

P. B. Narayana Pillai ... Vakil, Munsiff's Court, Vaikom.
S. Subramnia Pillai ... Vakil, Criminal Do.
P. C. Krishna Pillai ... Vakil, Munsiff's Court, Vaikom.
P. N. Madhavan Pillai ... Do. Do.
K. G. Krishna Pillai.
C. Tharyan.
Deran Vasudaven Nambiathiri, Indan thuruthil Ilom.

10. Kayankulam.

PRESIDENT.

M. Pereira, B. A. ... Stationary First Class Magistrate,
Kayankulam.

OFFICIAL MEMBERS.

G. R. Subba Row ... Medical Officer, District Dis-
pensary, Kayankulam.
S. Samarapungava Iyer ... Sub-Registrar, Kayankulam.

NON-OFFICIAL MEMBERS.

A. Krishna Pillai ... Kayankulam.
E. N. Kesava Pillai, B. A. ... Do.
Rev. Father A. J. Michael ... Do.
Sabib Bahadur N. Siddick Sait ... Do.
P. I. Chacko ... Do.
P. Madhavan Pillai ... Do.
K. G. Madhavan ... Do.

11 Mavelikara.

PRESIDENT.

Dr. V. S. Valiathan, B. A. ... Medical Officer, Mavelikara.

OFFICIAL MEMBERS.

K. Narayana Pillai, M. A. B. Sc. ... Asst. Engineer, Mavelikara.
 S. Badarayanachari, M. A., L. T. ... Head Master, H. G. S. School,
 Mavelikara.
 S. Ramanatha Iyer, F. S. Sc. Lond ... Sub-Registrar, Mavelikara.

NON-OFFICIAL MEMBERS.

M. Udaya Varma Raja, B. A. ... Mavelikara.
 A. Veeramoney Iyer ... Valia Madom, Mavelikara.
 P. J. Kurian ... Patinjamthalakul house,
 Puthiyakavoo, Mavelikara.
 N. G. Parameswaran Pillai ... Vakil, Munsiff's Court,
 Mavelikara.
 K. Govinda Pillai ... Vakil, Munsiff's Court,
 Head Master B. H. H. G. S. School
 P. J. Abraham B. A., L. T. ... Mavelikara.
 Krishnan Krishnan ... Sankur, Kannamangalam,
 Mavelikara.

12. Shencottah.

PRESIDENT.

K. Govinda Puduvai B. A. & B. L. ... Tahsildar Magistrate & Mun-
 siff, Shencottah.

OFFICIAL MEMBERS.

A. T. Mathoo, L. & M. S. ... Medical Officer in charge,
 District Hospital, Shencottah,
 Vacant

NON-OFFICIAL MEMBERS.

G. Sankaranarayana Iyer .. Vakil, Shencottah.
 S. Kasy Iyer ... Land-lord, & Hundi merchant.
 Shencottah.
 S. P. Kuthalalingam Pillai .. Do.
 S. Ammayappa Pillai .. Land-lord. Do.
 B. Anda Pillai .. Vakil, Do.
 N. Subbaya Thevar .. Land-lord, Do.
 B. Savariperumal Pillai .. Land-lord & Pensioner. Do.

13. Colachel.**PRESIDENT**

A. Arunachalam Pillai, Sub-Registrar.

OFFICIAL MEMBERS,

1. S. Krishna Iyer, B. A., Ag. Excise Inspector.
2. W. E. Rasalam, M. R. I. P. H., Medical Officer, Dt. Dispensary, Colachel.

NON-OFFICIAL MEMBERS.

1. Revd. Fr. Joseph L. Fernandez, Vicar, Colachel.
2. N. Kumara Pillai, Vakil.
3. E. J. Smith, Manager, Messrs. Vavasour & Co.
4. T. Raman Pillai, Retired Survey Sub-Assistant.
5. P. Velayudhan Pillai, Chathencarai, Colachel.
6. N. Mahamed Abdulkadir, Pandakasalapuram, Colachel.
7. S. L. Veerabhadra Nadar, Paruthivila.

14. Changanacherry.**PRESIDENT.**

1. The Medical Officer in charge, Dispensary, Changanacherry.

OFFICIAL MEMBERS.

1. The Deputy Tahsildar, Changanacherry.
2. The Sub-Registrar, Changanacherry.

NON-OFFICIAL MEMBERS.

1. T. S. Madhavan Pillai, Thalyil Veedu.
2. Chacko Ouseph, Valia Veedu.
3. A. M. Madhavan Pillai, Valia Veedu.
4. Akara Mytheen Ravuther, Pathuparampu.
5. Vacant.
6. Sivalakadi Bowther, Pizhavath Mudi.
7. K. Narayana Pillai.

15. Parur.

PRESIDENT.

1. U. Rama Krishna Kukillaya, B. A., L. T., Head Master,
H. G. S. School, Parur.

OFFICIAL MEMBERS.

1. N. K. Krishna Pillai, L. M. & S., The Medical Officer.
2. T. N. Neelakanta Pillai, B. A. & B. L., The District Court Sirkar
Vakil, Parur.

NON-OFFICIAL MEMBERS.

1. P. A. Subba Aiyar, B. A. & B. L., High Court Vakil.
2. R. Karunakara Pillai, Landlord.
3. A. Madhava Vadhiar, Do.
4. T. N. Atchutha Panikar, Do.
5. Mathew Ittichen, Do.
6. Rev. Father Paul George, Vicar, Syrian Catholic Church.
7. K. Krishnan Vydian, Native Physician.

16. Neyyattinkara.

PRESIDENT.

1. J. Padmanabha Iyer B. A., Tahsildar.

OFFICIAL MEMBERS.

1. P. Palpu, M. B. C. M., ... Medical Officer.
2. G. Suryanarayana Iyer, ... Sub-Registrar.

NON-OFFICIAL MEMBERS.

1. S. Ramasubba Iyer.
2. B. Thanu Iyer.
3. N. C. Keshava Pillai.
4. X. G. Lopez.
5. Kumara Pillai.
6. K. Alikanco Pillai.
7. Athichen Vydian.

17. Haripad.

PRESIDENT.

- | | |
|-----------------------------------|------------------|
| 1. L. A. Ravi Varma, M. B. C. M., | Medical Officer. |
|-----------------------------------|------------------|

OFFICIAL MEMBERS.

- | | | |
|---|-----|------------------------------|
| 1. R. Harihara Iyer | ... | Sub-Registrar. |
| 2. R. Paramaswaran Pillai, B. A., L. T. | | Headmaster, L. G. S. School. |

NON-OFFICIAL MEMBERS.

1. S. Subbaraya Aiyar.
2. V. Ramakrishna Pannikkar.
3. C. Thomas.
4. S. Subramoney Iyer.
5. Sahib Bahadur M. C. Abdarrahman.
6. A. K. Govindan Channar.
7. M. K. Udaya Varman Thampuran.

18. Attingal.

PRESIDENT.

- | | | |
|------------------------------|-----|------------|
| 1. C. K. Nagan Pillai, B. A. | ... | Tahsildar. |
|------------------------------|-----|------------|

OFFICIAL MEMBERS.

- | | | |
|------------------------------|-----|------------------------------|
| 1. S. Srinivasa Iyer, B. A., | ... | Headmaster, H. G. S. School. |
| 2. J. C. Joyce, | ... | Sub-Division Officer. |

NON-OFFICIAL MEMBERS.

1. S. Harihara Iyer, B. A.
2. A. Harihara Iyer.
3. A. Neelacanta Pillai.
4. K. N. Parameswaran Pillai.
5. V. Kunjukrishna Pillai.
6. B. Ahmad Pillai.
7. K. N. Krishnan Potti.

19. Kuzhitura.

PRESIDENT.

- | | | |
|--------------------------------|-----|----------------|
| 1. R. Padmanabha Pillai, B. A. | ... | Sub-Registrar. |
|--------------------------------|-----|----------------|

OFFICIAL MEMBERS.

- | | | |
|------------------------------|-----|--------------------|
| 1. K. P. Parameswaran Pillai | ... | Excise Inspector |
| 2. S. Mahalingam Iyer | ... | Overseer, P. W. D. |

NON-OFFICIAL MEMBERS.

1. Threavekraman Vasudavan.
2. S. S. Ramaswamy Iyer.
3. K. Ekan Thampy.
4. K. Martandan Tampi.
5. Jacob Yesudasan.
6. P. Piratti Nadar.
7. Sayid Mahamad.

Public Works Department.

A. H. Bastow, M. A., M. C. E., M. Inst., C. E., **M*** Chief Engineer, Rs. 1,400.

F. J. Jacob, C. E., **T*** Deputy Chief Engineer, Rs. 900. (Appointed under special covenant).

Serial No.	Name.	Salary Rs.	Station.	Remarks.
EXECUTIVE ENGINEERS.				
I GRADE No. 2.				
1	O. S. Barrow T*	800	Quilon	
2	K. R. Rengaswami Iyengar, B. C. E.	800	Kottayam.	
EXECUTIVE ENGINEERS.				
II Grade No. 7.				
1	R. Everard, C. E., A. M. Inst., C. E., T*	700	"	P. L.
2	K. V. Natesa Iyer, B. A., B. E. ...	600	Trivandrum.	{ Appointed under special covenant. On combined leave.
3	L. H. Jacob T* ...	600		
4	John Kuriyan, B. A., B. C. E., M. M. E.	600	Nagercoil (Sn. Dn.)	Appointed under special covenant.
5	Herbert E. Parratt, A. M. I. M. E., M*	600	Trivandrum (Workshop.)	
6	V. Arnnachalam Iyer, B. A., B. E.	500	Nagercoil (K. P.)	
7	O. S. Ratnaswamy Iyer, B. A., B. E.	500	Alwaye.	

* This mark indicates that the officers concerned have passed the colloquial examination in Vernacular.

"T" denotes Tamil and "M" Malayalam.

Public Works Department. — (continued).

Serial No.	Name.	Salary. Rs.	Station.	Remarks.
Assistant Engineers. No. 15-				
1	K. Thanoo Pillai, B. A., B. E.	400	Nagercoil.	
2	G. Padmanabha Iyer	350	Sheencottah.	
3	M. P. Mani, B. E.	350	Trivandrum.	
4	K. Govinda Pillai, B. Sc., L. C. E.	350	Thuckalay.	
5	S. S. Krishna Iyengar, B. A., B. E.	300	Kottayam.	
6	Hrishikesh Banerjee, B. Sc., C. E., R. E.	300	Trivandrum.	
7	C. Balakrishna Rao, B. A., B. E.	300	Peermade.	
8	Arthur W. Thomas T*	350	...	Appointed under special covenant. On leave, Serving in the Army.
9	Alexander Slater M*...	350	...	Do.
10	C. N. Elliot M*	350	...	Do.
11	J. H. Cameron M*	350	...	Do.
12	V. Hariharan Iyer, B. A., B. E.	300	Nagercoil.	
13	M. S. Duraiswamy Iyengar, B. A., B. E.	300	Alleppey (canal)	
14	George Philip, B. E.	250	Alwaye.	
15	M. N. Parameswara Kurup, L. M. E.	250	Trivandrum.	
	A. M. I. M. E. ...		(Workshops).	
	K. Narayana Pillai, M. A., B. Sc.	120	Mavelikara.	Acting.
		+ 130		
		A.)		
	I. C. Chacko	120	Munnar.	Acting.
		+ 100		
		A.)		
SUB-ENGINEERS No. 3-				
1	N. Thiruvambalam Pillai	275		On combined leave.
2	K. I. Thomas	275	Neyyatinkarai.	
3	J. C. Joyce	275	Attungal	

* This mark indicates that the officers concerned have passed the colloquial examination in Vernacular.

"T" denotes Tamil and "M" Malayalam.

Public Works Department.—(continued).

Serial No.	Name.	Salary. Rs.	Station.	Remarks.
SUPERVISORS.				
I GRADE. No. 2.				
1	C. J. Mami	200	Alleppey	In charge of the Alleppey Sub-Division.
2	P. Chandrasekhara Pillai	185	Quilon	
II GRADE. No. 8.				
3	K. Atchutha Menon	150	Thiruvellah	On other duty as Acting Assistant Engineer.
4	O. S. Sundram Iyer, C. E.	150	Attingal	
5	G. Krishna Pillai	135	Thuckalay	
6	M. K. Kesava Pillai	135	Nagercoil	
7	I. C. Chacko, B. Sc.	150		
8	G. V. Subramonia Aiyah	135	Trivandrum	
9	K. Narayana Pillai, M. A., B. Sc.	120		
10	S. Sesha Iyer	120	Munnar	
11	K. C. Thomas, B. A., B. E.	120	Trivandrum	
12	M. C. Gopala Pillai, B. Sc., M. R. SAN. I. Overseers No. 50.	120	Trivandrum	

CHIEF ENGINEER'S OFFICE.

K. Kerala Varma Thampan, B. A., Manager, (Rs. 200 + P. A. 50).

P. Vasudeva Kurup, B. A., Superintendent.

MARAMUT DEPARTMENT.

A. Kunjunni Panikkar, Sub-Engineer, Rs. 250 (200- $\frac{1}{2}$ -250)

Forest Department.

V. Subramania Iyer, M. A., F. L. S., F. Z. S., Conservator of Forests,
(Bh. Rs. 850)

DEPUTY CONSERVATORS.

T. S. Venugopala Iyer ... Northern Division (Rs. 400)
V. K. Govinda Menon ... Quilon (Rs. 400) doing duty as
Office Assistant to Conservator
B. Swaminatha Reddy ... Quilon (Rs. 340).

ASSISTANT CONSERVATORS.

1. M. Velu Pillai, Teak Plantation Division (Rs. 220)
2. M. P. Jacob ... Shencottah (Rs. 200)
3. B. Dhanukoti Pillai, B. A., High Range (190 plus L. A. 75) Rs. 265
4. T. V. Subbaiyer ... Central (Rs. 180)
5. K. S. Narayana Iyengar ... on special duty (Rs. 180)
6. P. Thanu Pillay, M. A., B. SC., ... Kottayam (Rs. 150)
7. P. Raman Pillai, M. A., B. SC., Bar at-law, Southern (Rs. 150)

RANGERS.

28 Rangers on Rs. (50-5-100).

DEPUTY RANGERS.

5 on Rs. 45 12 on Rs. 40, 3 on Rs. 35 and 3 on Rs. 30.

CONSERVATOR'S OFFICE.

J. O. Surrao, Manager (Rs. 100).
K. Venkoba Row, Curator (Rs. 100)

Excise Department.

N. Raman Pillai, B. A., Excise Commissioner, (Rs. 700).

No.	Name.	Circle.	Station.	Remarks.
ASSISTANT EXCISE COMMISSIONERS.				
1	C. Rajaratna Naicker, B. A., (Rs. 350) ...	Kottayam ...	Kottayam	On combined P. L. & furlough from 2-7-91.
2	A. Hoogewerf (Rs. 300 + A. A. 50) ...	Alwaye ...	Parur	
3	A. J. Vanross (Rs. 275) ...	Arakutti ...	Arakutti	
	K. Govinda Pillai, B. A. (200 + A. A. 50) ..	Kayankulam.	Kayankulam	Acting.
CIRCLE OFFICERS.—I Grade—Rs. 200.				
1	B. V. Gunther	Quilon ...	Quilon	Acting.
2	K. Govinda Pillai, B. A. ...	Kayankulam.	Kayankulam	
	C. E. Kasava Pillai, B. A. ...	Trivandrum..	Trivandrum	
CIRCLE OFFICERS.—II Grade—Rs. 175.				
1	C. E. Kesava Pillai, B. A. ...	Trivandrum..	Trivandrum	Acting.
2	T. V. Ramakrishna Iyer, B. A. ...	Nagercoil ...	Nagercoil	
	T. R. Kasava Iyer, B. A. ...	Trivandrum..	Trivandrum. (office)	
CIRCLE OFFICERS.—III Grade—Rs. 150.				
1	T. R. Kesava Iyer, B. A. ...	Excise Com- missioner's Office.	Trivandrum	
2	K. John	Alleppey ...	Alleppey	
3	K. Udayavarma Baja, B. A. ...	Piravom ...	Piravom	

Excise Department—(contd.)

No.	Name.	Circle.	Station.	Remarks.
4	K. H. Venkateswara Iyer, B. A.	Devicoolam ...	Devicoolam.	L. A. Rs. 75.
5	G. Nilakantan, B. A.	Salt Factory Circle ...	Thamarakulam.	
	M. N. Charles, B. A. (75+75)	Kottayam ...	Kottayam.	
	INSPECTORS.			
	I Grade—Rs. 90.			
1	S. Ramakrishna Iyer, B. A.	Alwaye ...	Alwaye Ry. Chowkey.	
2	H. R. Gunther	Trivandrum..	Trivandrum Port Salt Depot.	
3	S. Swarnam Pillai	Nagercoil ...	Agastheewaram Range.	
4	K. Gopala Menon	Alwaye ...	Munambam Port Salt.	
			Depôt.	
5	W. White	Alleppey ..	Alleppey (Customs.)	
	II Grade—(Rs. 75).			
1	M. N. Charles, B. A.	Nagercoil ...		Acting as Circle Officer.
2	C. T. Oommen, B. A.	Trivandrum..	Nedumangad Range.	
3	M. Parasu Pillai, B. A.	Nagercoil ...	Aramboly Chowkey.	
4	P. Musthan Khan	Do. ...	Karinkulam Range.	
5	K. C. Mani	Piravom ...	Muvattupuzha Range.	
6	J. W. Kelly	Quilon ...	Quilon Tobacco Bankshall.	
7	Y. Sindhuraja Pillai	Trivandrum..	Trivandrum Port Salt Depot.	
8	K. P. Nilakanta Pillai, B. A.	Arakutti ...	Arakutti Chowkey.	
9	Nagan Mathavan	Kottayam ...	Peermade Range.	
				L. A. Rs. 37½.

Excise Department—(contd.)

No.	Name.	Circle.	Station.	Remarks.
III Grade—Rs. 60.				
1	V. A. Subramanya Iyer	Nagercoil	South Frontier Patrol Range.	253203 Acting as Clerk in the Secretariat
2	S. Saukara Varier, B. A.	Excise Com- missioner's Office.	Office Reserve.	
3	A. Raman Pillai, B. A.	Alwaye	Mamala Range.	
4	K. Pitcha Iyer, B. A.	Kottayam	Moencal Range.	
5	K. Mahomed Hussain	Nagercoil	Kalkulam Range.	
6	W. J. Cleur	Kayankulam.	Karunagapally Range.	
7	K. Kesava Pillai	Trivandrum	Chirayinkil Range.	
8	I. Arunachalam Pillai	Quilon	Kottarakara Range.	
9	B. Velu Pillai	Trivandrum.	Trivandrum Town Range.	
10	R. Ramalingam Iyer	Nagercoil	Nagercoil Distillery.	
11	K. P. Parameswaran Pillai	Do.	Vilavancode Range.	
12	A. Rama Iyer	Kayankulam	Mavelikara Range.	
13	M. Lakshmana Rao, B. A.	Quilon	Shencottah Distillery.	
14	V. P. Madhavan Pillai	Salt Factory	Rajakamangalam Allom.	
15	K. Sivasankara Pillai	Alwaye	Varapuzha Range.	
16	V. Ghulam Hussain	Nagercoil	Thovala Range.	
17	C. Govinda Pillai	Quilon	Quilon Range.	
IV Grade—Rs. 45.				
1	K. C. Sankara Pillai	Arukutti	Perumbalam Range.	
2	Ipe Thariyan, B. A.	Piravom	Piravom Range.	

Excise Department—(contd.)

No.	Name.	Circle.	Station.	Remarks.
<i>IV Grade Rs. 45 (contd.)</i>				
3	V. Krishna Pillai	Kayankulam.	Thiruvella Range.	On P. leave & furlough.
4	P. Padmanabha Pillai	Quilon	Pathanapuram Range.	
5	B. Rabiman Khan	Do.	South Paravoor Range	
6	R. Sankaranatha Pillai	Salt Factory Circle	Thamankulam Extension Factory.	
7	G. Raman Menon	Alleppey	Alleppey Tobacco Bankshall.	
8	N. Syed Maroof	Salt Factory Circle	Thamaraaculam new Allom.	
9	M. Madhavan Pillai	Alwaye	Alengad Range.	
10	K. Parameswaran Pillai	Piravona	Thodupuzha Range.	
11	T. R. Hari Row	Alwaye	Vallom Range.	L. A. Rs. 23½.
12	T. K. Krishnan Tampir	Salt Factory Circle	Variyur Allom.	
13	K. Krishna Pillai	Quilon	Shencotta Range.	
14	M. S. Chellappa Pillai	Arukutti	Nerai kudavoo Range.	
15	V. Narayana Pillay, B. A.	Alwaye	Parur Range.	
16	B. Moreira	Alleppey	Alleppey Range.	
17	S. Valiyepuri Pillay	Nagoreoil	Eraniel Range.	
18	C. N. Madhavan Pillai	Dovikolam	Dovikolam Southern Range.	
19	A. Arulsikamony	Alleppey	Alleppey Port Salt Depot	
20	K. Govindan	Arukutti	Pogthotta Range.	

Excise Department—(concluded)

No.	Name.	Circle.	Station.	Remarks.
• IV Grade—Rs. 45—(contd.)				
21	P. Marthandan	Arakutti	Chenganda Range.	
22	C. Krishna Iyer, B. A.	Nagercoil	Kottar Tobacco Bankshall.	
23	S. P. Narayana Iyer, B. A.	Quilon	Quilon Railway Customs.	
24	K. Thanu Pillai, B. A.	Kayankulam	Chengannur Range.	
25	C. Gopala Pillai	Kottayam	Changanacherry Range.	
26	S. Sathyavageswara Iyer, B. A.	Alleppey	Ambalapuzha Range.	
27	M. G. Walsalom, B. A.	Quilon	Kannattur Range.	
28	B. Krishna Pillai	Kottayam	Kottayam Range.	
29	A. Subba Bhaktan	Trivandrum.	Neyyattinkara Range.	
30	A. Batnaswami Pillai	Trivandrum.	Trivandrum Taluk Range.	
31	B. Arumugom Pillai	Kayankulam.	Kozhencheri Range.	On probation.
32	T. K. Narayana Panikar, B. A.,	Arakutti	Velathulli Range.	Do.
33	K. N. Gopala Pillai, B. A.	Do.	Vadayar Range.	Do. On leave.
34	S. Arumabayagom.	Quilon	Quilon Port Salt Depot.	Do.
35	A. Ramaswami Iyer, B. A.	Kottayam	Ettumanoor Range.	Do.
36	P. M. Parameswara Iyer	Kayankulam.	Karthigapally Range.	Do.
37	N. S. Narayana Pillai (40 + 1 5)	Trivandrum	Nemom Range.	Temporary.
38	B. Haridhara Iyer	Devicolum	Devicolum Northern Range	Acting L. A. Rs. 22½.
39	S. Krishna Iyer, B. A.	Salt Factory Circle	Colachel Range.	Do.
40	K. Sankunni Menon	Kayankulam.	Kayankulam Range.	Do.
41	K. Iyappan Pillai	Do.	Thiruvella Range.	Do.
42	K. N. Raman Pillai	Arakutti	Vadayar Range.	Do.
Excise Commissioner's Office.		Manager, Excise Commissioner's Office.	Trivandrum.	
R. Kunjanni Puduval, Es. (105-5-125)				

Marine Department.

W. L. Kelly Lt. Commander R. N. R. ... Principal Port Officer,
Travancore, Head quarters, Alleppey.
J. S. Johnson ... Pier Master, Alleppey.

Education Department.

DIRECTION AND INSPECTION.

(1) *Direction.*

A. W. Bishop, Ph. D., Director of Public Instruction (Bh. Rs. 1200)
on leave.
L. O. Hodgson, M. A., &g. Director of Public Instruction (Bh Rs. 1200)
P. Ramaswamy Iyer, B. A., Deputy Director of Public Instruction
(Rs. 450)
R. Ranga Iyer, B. A., Manager, office of the D. P. I. (Rs. 110)
A. Sankara Pillai, M. A. Do. office of the Dy. D. P. I. (Rs 70)
on other duty.

(2) *Inspection.*

J. Pryde, M. A., B. Sc., Inspector of Secondary Schools
(Bh. Rs. 650)
J. T. Jesudasun, B. A., L. T., Assistant Inspector of Secondary
Schools (Rs. 120)
I. Ramakrishna Iyer, B. A., L. T., Assistant Inspector of Secondary
Schools (Rs. 130)
S. Subrahmanya Sastri, M. A., Inspector of Elementary Schools,
Southern Range (Rs. 300 + P. 50)
O. M. Cheryan, B. A., B. T., Inspector of Elementary Schools
Northern Range (Rs. 260)
K. Parama Pillai, M. A., Inspector of Elementary Schools on other duty
(Rs. 300)
Miss E. C. Carrapiett, M. A., L. T., Inspectress of Girls' Schools
(Rs. 400)

ASSISTANT INSPECTORS.

V. Padmanabha Iyer, B. A., District I (Rs. 150)
P. K. Malhavan Pillai, B. A., District II (Rs. 120)
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			K. E. Koshi, Adoor.
Irinjalakuda	W. Kocher and wife Boys' orphanage interned.	1906	K. V. Abraham, Kaviyoor.
Kununkulam	Miss. Burchardt Repatriated.	1909	P. T. Thomas, Kayankulam.
"	" Diecle	1913	F. Numby, Pathupally.
			K. M. Thomas, Rancee.
			Daniel, Kottarakarai.
	Number of		
	Congregations	...	63
	Schools	...	34
	Other Evangelists, teachers and colporteurs	...	61
	Scholars about	...	1000
	Adherents about	...	9000

London Missionary Society.
Commenced work in Travancore, 1805.
Secretary.—Rev. A. T. Foster, Pareychaley.
Treasurer.—Rev. A. Parker, Trivandrum.

European Missionaries.	Native ordained Ministers.
agercoil:— Rev. G. Parker, M. A., B. D. ... " " S. Cave, B. A., B. D. (on furlough.) ... " " R. Sinclair ... " Miss B. J. Duthie ... " " Harries, B. A. (on furlough) ... Martandam:— Rev. I. H. Hacker ... Neyoor:— Mr. S. H. Pugh, M. A., Ch. ... " Miss Blanchard ... Pareychaley:— Rev. A. T. Foster ... Trivandrum:— " A. Parker ... " " H. Hewett ... Quilon:— Rev. W. J. Edmonds ... Attungal:— Vacant ...	Pnttalam ... Rev. S. Vethamany. Zionpuram ... " S. Visuvasam. Tamarakulam ... " S. Abraham. Agasteesvaram ... " M. Solomon. Ananthanadamkudi ... " V. Arulanantham. Nagercoil ... " J. M. Kesari, B. A. Kadamalaikunnu ... " T. Joel. Senamvilai ... " Y. Moses. Martandam ... " A. Samuel. Kullukkottam ... " M. Vothamanikkam. Pareychaley ... " S. Mattibas. " ... " G. Ebenezer. Ammaravilai ... " N. Joseph. Kristukovil ... " S. Devasaghayam, B. A. Maruthengodu ... " S. Jacob. Neyyattinkara ... " S. Sumanam. Nellikakuly ... " W. G. Rasolam. Venganoor ... " Y. Sanantham. Trivandrum ... " K. P. Thomas. Attingal ... " Samuel Daniel. Quilon ... " I. David. Neyoor ... " N. H. Harries.

South Travancore Medical Mission L. M. S.

Medical Missionaries:—

S. H. Pugh, M. B., Ch. B.

Lady Superintendent:

Miss O. M. Schaffter.

Medical Evangelists:—

Abel, N.	Paruttipalli.
Aseervatham, B.	Neyoor.
Cornelius, P. J.	Lepor Homes, Neyoor
Devanayagom, V.	Kundara.
Charles, A.	Ravenencherrie.
Fletcher Simeon.	Martandam.
George, J.	Nagercoil.
Henry, Y.	Nagercoil.
Jesudian, S.	Kazhacuttam.
John Williams, S.	Nellieacalie.
Kamalam, J. J.	Attungal.
Manuel, S. G.	Colasagaram and Attoor.
Samuel, A.	Nedungolam.
Samuel, S.	Santhapuram.
Solomon, M. D.	Agasteesvaram
Thomas, D. W.	Kilimanoor.
E Daniel Edwards.	Tittuvilei.
Samuel, G. M.	Neyoor.
Peter Enos.	Do.
Ambrose, S.	Do.
Arnulhas, A.	Do.
Nullathumby, G.	Do.
Mannel, S.	Do.
Percy C. Bhanu.	Attungal.

The Salvation Army, Nagercoil.

COLONEL C. A. CASE (Nursi), Chief Officer. Arrived in India, 1899.

BRIGADIER E. W. KEIL (YesuPathem.) Chief Secretary.

Arrived in Travancore, 1891.

BRIGADIER McILWRAITH (Anbol) Industrial Secretary.

Arrived in India.

MAJOR GNANA SREELAN, Field Officer's Training Secretary.

STAFF CAPTAIN LARSON, Educational Secretary.

ADJUTANT COBB, Trade Manager. ADJUTANT PENNICK, Financial Special.

CAPTAIN SPOONER, Accountant.

Names of the Chief Stations.	Names of European and leading Native Officers.	Arrived in Travancore.	No. of sub-stations.
Nagercoil	Brigadier McIlwraith ...	1891	
"	" Perera ...	1908	
"	Staff Captain Larson ...	1900	
"	Adjutant Pennick ...	1909	
"	" Cobb ...	1909	
"	" Brostrom ...	1913	
"	Ensign Burtoh ...	1916	
"	" Clark ...	1916	
"	Captain Spooner ...	1913	
"	" Berthelson ...	1915	
Trivandrum ...	Adjutant Antouson ...	1910	
"	Ensign Reddaway ...	1910	
"	Captain Blykert ...	1914	
"	" Johnson ...	1914	
Vadasery ...	Dr. P. E. Turner, M. B. B. S., D. Ph. ...	1900	
"	Ensign Willis ...	1914	
Aramboly, Branch Hospital ...	Adjutant Noah ...		
Muttacadoo Branch Hospital ...	" David ...		
Koluthumal Branch Hospital ...	Captain Samuel ...		
Chembaivilai Dispensary ...	" D. YesuRatnan ...		
Kadagaraniam ...	Staff Captain Jeya Nathan ...	1897	60
Erniol ...	" Yudhaprasinghie ...		87
Naujonadoo ...	" Gnana Vadivoo ...		30
Tittuvilai ...	" Jivamoney ...		31
Colasagaram ...	Adjutant Joshua ...		46
Marthandam ...	" Senaputran ...		49
Parachalai ...	Staff Capt. Jeya Velanthem ...	1905	28

Names of Chief Stations.	Names of European and leading Native Officers.	Arrived in Travancore.	No. of Sub-stations.
Neyyattinkarai ...	Major Devasiganoney ...	1891	33
Trivandrum ...	Adjutant Thomas ...		40
Mavelikarai ...	Staff Captain Manickavasager ...		81
Tiruvella	Major Yesudasen ..		67
Kottarakarai	Adjutant Abraham ...		31

No. of Boarding Schools. ...	...	...	4
No. of Day Schools. ...	...	...	105
No. of Boys. ...	...	...	3417
No. of Girls... ..	...	...	1425

Medical Department.

Chief Medical Officer, Dr. P. E. Turner, M. D., B. S., D. Ph.

Superintendent of Nurses, Mrs. Turner.

Assistants 15. Students 6.

In-patients 880. Out-patients 12,729.

Catherine Booth Hospital.

Assistant Medical Officer, Adjutant N. T. Sundram.

" " " P. Packianathan.

Cashier, Ensign Prabhu Singh (Willis)

Girls' Boarding School, Brigadier McIlwraith.

Women's Training Home " "

Men's Training Home, Brigadier Perera.

Teachers' Training, Nagercoil, " "

Teachers' Training, Trivandrum, Adjutant Antonson.

Boys' Boarding School, Nagercoil, Staff Captain Larson.

" " Trivandrum, Adjutant Antonson.

Girls' Boarding School, Trivandrum, Ensign Reddaway.

Industrial Department, Brigadier McIlwraith.

Missouri Evangelical Lutheran Mission, Travancore.

Names of Missionaries.	Date of arrival.	Station.	No. of Sub-Stations.	No. of baptized Christians.	No. of adher- ents.	No. of Cate- chists.	No. of Board- ing Schools.	No. of Teachers.	No. of pupils.	No. of village Schools.	No. of teachers.	No. of pupils.
Rev. G. Huebenr	25th October 1909.	Nagercoil.	6	234	337	4	1*	7	104	3	4	103
" A. J. Lutz	6th November 1912.		8	334	474	8	1†	2	48	5	10	267
" R. W. Goeras	4th November 1913.		6	173	352	5	...	...	...	5	5	137
" F. R. Zucker	13th September 1910.	Trivandram.	4	34	342	2	1*	5	59	3	6	112
" J. Harms	6th November 1912.		5	110	530	2	...	...	...	4	7	157
" O. A. Ehlers	4th November 1913.		4	22	400	2	...	...	...	3	4	75
Total			33	807	2435	23	3	14	211	23	36	851

* Boys' † Girls'.

Diocese of Travancore and Cochin. Established in 1879.

- BISHOP** :—THE RIGHT REVEREND CHARLES HOPE GILL, M. A., D. D.
Residence, Kottayam.
- Archdeacon of Kottayam and Commissary**,—The Ven'ble
J. J. Beauchamp Palmer, M. A.
- Archdeacon of Mavelikara**,—The Ven'ble Jacob Chandy.
- The Bishop's Examining Chaplains**,—The Rev. E. V. John and the
Ven'ble J. J. B. Palmer, M. A.
- The Bishop's Honorary Chaplain**—The Revd. E. V. John.
- Diocesan Missioner**—The Rev. T. K. Joseph.
- Diocesan Registrar**—The Rev. W. A. Stephens, M. A.
- Principal, Cambridge Nicholson Institution**,—The Ven'ble J. J. B.
Palmer, M. A.
- Principal, C. M. S. College**—The Rev. F. N. Askwith, M. A.
- The Bishop's Commissaries in England**—The Revs. Cecil H. Gill, M. A.
and Canon A. B. G. Lillingston, M. A.
- The Bishop's Secretary**,—Mr. T. Korula.
- Land and legal Agent**, Mr. P. M. Samuel.
- Representatives of the Church Missionary Trust Association of
London**—Ven'ble J. J. B. Palmer & Rev. F. N. Askwith.
- Native Church Missionary Association Missionary**—Rev. P. K.
Chandy.

CLERGY OF THE CHURCH MISSIONARY SOCIETY.

Rev. F. Bower	...	Trichur,	1867
Ven. J. J. B. Palmer, M. A.	...	Kottayam,	1891
Rev. F. N. Askwith, M. A.	...	Kottayam,	1894
" W. A. Stephens, M. A.	...	Tiruvalla,	1901
" W. S. Hunt, A. K. C.	...	Alleppey,	1905
" J. H. Osmaston, B. A.	...	Alwaye,	1909
" J. B. Mac Vicar M. A.	...	Kottayam,	1912
" G. A. N. Shackle, M. A.	...	Do.	1916

Indian Clergy

Rev. P. M. Curien retired	...	Nedugadapalli,	1872
Ven. J. Chandy	...	Ettumanur,	1875
Rev. E. V. John	...	Olesha,	1879
" W. K. Kuruvilla retired	...	Pattam,	1882
" T. K. Joseph	...	Mavelikara,	1886
" A. O. Mathai	...	Kaviyar,	1887
" M. C. Thoma	...	Mavelikara,	1887
" K. M. Mathai Retired...	...	Mallapalli,	1890
" T. K. Ninan	...	Pallam,	1891
" T. I. Abraham	...	Trivandrum,	1891
" T. K. Benjamin, B. A.	...	Kottayam,	1895
" T. Koshi	...	Tiruvella,	1895
" K. P. Ooman	...	Thalavadi,	1895
" P. A. Samuel	...	Kurumpunadam,	1895
" P. O. Mathan	...	Mundakayam,	1899
" C. C. Thomman	...	Putupalli,	1900
" E. V. Mani	...	Mattuchira,	1900

Rev. C. I. Mari	...	...	Erumapra,	1901
" P. J. Joshua, B. A.	...	...	Trichur,	1902
" M. T. Chakko	...	...	Kanam,	1903
" T. I. Cheryan	...	...	Kodunwalangi,	1903
" P. J. Joseph	...	...	Pampadi,	1906
" C. N. Thomas	...	...	Peermade,	1906
" W. O. Ooman	...	...	Mallapalli,	1906
" T. J. Andrew	...	...	Muvattupuzha,	1906
" P. K. Chandy	...	...	Adur,	1906
" T. E. Abraham	...	...	Ranni,	1909
" M. P. Oommen	...	...	Mankonpu,	1909
" K. O. Chakko	...	...	Erikad,	1912
" K. V. Thomas	...	...	Velluratty,	1912
" M. J. Chandy, B. A.	...	...	Elantur,	1914
" P. C. Kora, B. A.	...	...	Alleppey,	1914
" C. K. Jacob, B. A.	...	...	Melkavu,	1914
" P. Samuel	...	...	Munnar,	1915
" P. E. Chackko	...	...	Kattanam,	1916
" K. C. David	...	...	Cochin,	1916
" C. K. Varughese	...	...	Kannit,	1916

CHAPLAINS.

" B. I. Morgan, M. A.	...	...	Cochin and Munnar,	1916
" W. Light	...	...	Trivandrum & Quilon,	1911

LADY MISSIONARIES.

Miss L. M. Cox	C. E. Z. M. S.	Furlough	1896
" C. Elwin	do.	Trichur	1904
" E. Beaumont	do.	Trivandrum	
" A. Adamson	do.	Trivandrum	1911
" C. Baker	do.	Olesha	1896
" I. A. Baker	C. M. S.	Kottayam	1899
" E. J. Neve	do.	Pallam	1907
" G. E. Meager, B. A.	do.	Kottayam	1908
" K. M. Richards	do.	Pallam	1904
" J. G. Kellaway, M. A.	do.	Kottayam	1912
" A. Robbins	C. E. Z. M. S.	Branakulam	1913
" S. M. Kendall	C. E. Z. M. S.	Trichur	1913
" L. Davis	C. M. S.	Mavelikara	1913
" Wilkinson, B. A.	do.	Kottayam	1914
" Cowley	C. E. Z. M. S.	Trichur	1915
" Waitlock	do.	Mavelikara	1916
" Hill	do.	Pallam	1916

Institutions of the Church Missionary Society.

Kottayam C. M. S. College,	Rev. F. N. Askwith, M. A.,	Principal.
	J. R. Macvicar, M. A.,	Vice-Principal.
Do. C. N. Institution,	Ven'ble J. B. Palmer, M. A.,	Principal.
Do. Baker Memorial	} {	Miss G. E. Meager, B. A. Lady
High School.		Principal.
	} {	Miss J. G. Kellaway, M. A.
		Wilkinson, B. A.
Do. Industrial School	Mr. M. T. Thomas, B. A.,	I. T. Secretary.
Do. C. M. S. Press.	Mr. John Chandy,	Superintendent.

Palam Buchanan Institution. Miss Richards & Miss Nevo..

Alleppey Leper Asylum. Rev. W. S. Hunt.

Trichur C. M. S. High School Rev. F. Bower *Treasurer*
Mr. P. A. Stephen, M. A. *Secretary*.

Do. Girls School Mrs. Bower

Mavelikara Bishop Hodges High School, Mr. P. J. Abraham, B. A.,
L. T. *Head Master*.

Tiruvalla Boys and Girl's Boarding Schools, Rev. W. A. Stephens, M. A.,

Kunnankulam Boys and Girls Boarding Schools, Rev. F. Bower.

Also 15 Secondary and 302 Elementary Schools.

The Church of England Zenana Missionary Society.

Chief Stations.	Missionaries.	First work in.
Trivandrum, Missionary in charge	Miss Adamson	1911
Lady Superintendent, Girls' School, Fort ...	Do.	"
" ...	"	"

Trivandrum	...	No. of Girls' School	...	1
"	...	No. of Hospitals and Dispensaries	1+1	
"	...	No. of pupils (Fort School)	...	404

Stations.	Missionaries.	First work in.
Mavelikara ...	Vacant.	
Olesha ...	Miss C. Baker ...	1895
Trichur ...	" A. Kendall ...	1913
Eranakulam ..	" A. Robbins ...	1913

The Church of England Zenana Missionary Society.

No. of Girls' Schools	...	13
No. of orphanages	...	1
Hospital for women	...	1
Dispensary	...	1
No. of Hospital patients	...	1,386
No. of pupils in Schools	...	1,340

Other Societies.

Christian Literature Society, Rev. T. K. Benjamin, B. A. Convener.

Malayalam Religious Tract Society Do.

Mission to the Jews on Malabar Coast, Rev. W. S. Hunt.

Archdiocese of Verapoly, erected on the 1st September 1886.

Archbishop His Grace the Most Rev. DR. BERNARD OF JESUS, C. D.; arrived in Travancore 1893.

(Residence: Ernakulam, Cochin.)

No.	Missionaries of the Diocese, Carmelite Order.	Arrival in Travancore
1	Mgr. Angel Mary, Coadjutor Arch bishop Vicar General, Ernakulam ...	1906
2	Very. Rev. Dominic of the Holy Trinity, Vicar Prov., St. Albert's High School, Ernakulam ...	1883
3	John Joseph of Jesus, Rector of the Clerical Seminary in Puttenpally, Verapoly ...	1901
4	Gereon of St. Joseph, Professor in Puttenpally, Verapoly ...	1897
5	John Vincent of Jesus Mary, Ernakulam ...	1900
6	Liguori of the Virgin of Carmel, Verapoly ...	1901
7	Angelus of the Virgin, Chathiath ...	1902
8	Serapion of Resurrection, Vicar, Chathiath ...	1903
9	John Emmanuel of St. Joseph, Kottayam ...	1903
10	Berard, Professor in Puttenpally Seminary, Verapoly ...	1901
11	Mathias, Good Shepherds, Kottayam ...	1903
12	Marian, Kottayam ...	1905
13	Bonaventure of St. Joseph, Ernakulam ...	1909
14	Zepherinus of the Cross, Verapoly ...	1906
15	Victorinus of Carmel, Professor in Puttenpally Seminary, Verapoly ...	1904
16	Blasius of Jesus Mary, Kottayam ...	1904
17	Toribius of the Virgin of Carmel, Ernakulam ...	1904
18	Salustianus of S. Teresa, Kottayam ...	1904
19	Fulgentius of Infant Jesus, Kottayam ...	1909
20	Lucianus of Carmel, Ernakulam ...	1909
21	Cyrine of M. H. Sacrament, Ernakulam ...	1911
22	Vidal of Infant Jesus, Kottayam ...	1901
23	Br. Leo of V. Carmel, Ernakulam ...	1906
24	John M. of S. H. Jesus Puttenpally ...	

No.	Missionaries of the Diocese, Carmelite Order.	Arrival in Travancore.
25	Very. Rev. Joseph Vincent of Infant Jesus, Verapoly	1910
26	Malachy, St. Albert's High School, Ernakulam	1911
27	Aurelianus of M. H. Sacrament, Professor in Pathenpally Seminary, Verapoly	1912
28	Elidorus of the Holy Family.	1912
29	Faustians of St. Joseph	1913

- Monastery of European Carmelite Priars in Ernakulam—Conventual Fathers 4,
Lay Brother, 1; Very Rev. Crescentianus, Superior
2. Monasteries of Native Carmelite Priars: (a) In Mangumel—Convent Fathers 8, Lay Brothers 7, Novices 3. Very Rev. Michael of the Holy Family, Prior; (b) In Cunenao—Convent Fathers 2, Lay Brothers 2. Rev. Albert, Vicar.
3. Convents of Nuns: (a) Kottayam—Sisters 9; Rev. Mother Angela, Superioress. (b) In Ernakulam—Sisters, 13; Rev. Mother Pierre, Superioress. (c) In Verapoly—Sisters, 12; Rev. Mother M. Clara, Superioress.

Native Priests, Latins	39
" Syriacs	3
Brothers of St. Teresa	3
Catechists	15
Churches and Chapels	64

Catholic population, 95,513
 Parochial Schools, 116; pupils, 9,110
 One High School for boys, Students 1,054
 One High School for Girls, Girls 305
 Anglo-Vernacular Schools, 4
 Three Convent-boarding schools for girls:
 Students 865
 Two Orphanages for boys, orphans } about 166
 Three " for girls, " }
 One Hospital with dispensary at Mangumel directed by the Revd. Brothers Nicolas Verhoeven and Isidore Da Costa. In-patients, treated during the year 1916, 60; out-patients 14,046; Total 14,106.
 One Printing Press for English and Malayalam, attached to the Boys' Orphanage in Ernakulam.
 Two Vernacular periodicals, one Latin and one English.

Diocese of Quilon.

Erected as Vicariate Apostolic in 1553, as Bishopric in 1886.

BISHOP:—HIS LORDSHIP THE RIGHT REV. ALOYSIUS MARIA
BENZIGER, O. C. D.

Nominated as Coadjutor Bishop on the 17th July 1900; succeeded
as Bishop of Quilon on the 16th August 1905.

Residence—Olikkay—Quilon.

BISHOPAL CURIA.

Vicar-General: Right Rev. Fr. John of the Cross, D. C., M. Ap.

Councillors: Very Rev. Fr. Eliseus, D. C., M. Ap.

 " " Fr. Alexander, D. C., M. Ap.

 " " Fr. Benigno, D. C., M. Ap.

 " " Fr. [redacted] D. C., M. Ap.

 " " Fr. John Netto.

Secretary: Rev. Fr. Francis X. Pereira.

The Diocese is divided into 8 Divisions, comprising 49 Districts, with 165 Churches and 80 Chapels, and 1,32,240 Catholics.

Priests 69, of whom 20 Europeans, Carmelite Missionaries are in charge of the Churches, Institutions and Schools. There are, besides 3 Fathers in the Carmelite Convent on Carmel Hill, Trivandrum and 2 Fathers at St. Joseph's High School, Trivandrum. 3 Fathers in St. Elias' Residences, Thakalay.

Nuns 130, of whom 49 Europeans, belonging to 4 Religious Congregations are working at the education of the children and the nursing of the sick.

INSTITUTIONS FOR BOYS.

St. Raphael's Preparatory Seminary, Quilon; Rev. John Ribeiro, Director.

The Children's Friend Institution, Quilon, preparing teachers for Malayalam Schools; Rev. Fr. Mark P. Fernandez, Director.

St. Francis' Institution, Nagercoil, preparing teachers for Tamil schools. Rev. Raphael M. Silva, Director.

Boys' Orphanage, Kottayam, under the care of the Sisters of Cross.

St. Joseph's High School Trivandrum. Very Rev. Fr. Dominic, O. C. D., Manager.

St. Aloysius' High School Quilon, Rev. Fr. John Ribeiro, Manager.

INSTITUTIONS FOR GIRLS.

Holy Angels' High School, with boarding, orphanage and Industrial school, Trivandrum; Rev. Mother M. Michael, Mother General; Rev. Mother M. Angela, Lady Superior.

St. Joseph's English Middle School, with boarding orphanage, and Industrial school, Tutth—Quilon; Rev. Mother Raphael, Lady Superior.

English Middle School of Our Lady of Mount Carmel, with boarding orphanage, and Industrial school, Tangasseri-Quilon; Rev. Mother Archangel, Lady Superior.

Infant Jesus' School, with orphanage, Industrial school. Dispensary and a home for old destitute widows, Mulagumadu; Rev. Mother M. Augustin, Lady Superior.

Immaculate Conception School and orphanage, Cape Comorin under the Sisters of Mulagumadu: Rev. Mother Aram Lady Superior. St. Joseph's Convent Nagercoil; Rev. Mother Hermette, Lady Superior.

Blessed Marguerite Home, with a noviciate and school for the Sisters of the Holy Heart of Mary, Caguracode; Rev. Mother Santosha Maria, Superiress.

Sisters of the Holy Cross, nursing the sick in the General Hospital, Trivandrum and the District Hospital, Quilon; Rev. Mother Pauline Muller, Provincial Superiress.

MIXED SCHOOLS FOR BOYS AND GIRLS.

English Middle School at Anjengo; 130 Vernacular Primary Schools.

Diocese of Cochin.

Erected by Bull of Pope Paul IV, of 4th February 1558. Re-organised according to the Concordat of 23rd June 1866, concluded between His Holiness the Pope Leo XIII, and His Most Faithful Majesty the King of Portugal.

Catholic Population 107,590.

Clergy 54.

Churches and Chapels 78.

BISHOP.

The Right Revd. Joseph Bento Martins Ribeiro D. D., nominated Bishop of Cochin, 31st December 1908; appointed by the Holy See 28th February 1909, consecrated 15th August 1909.

EPISCOPAL CURIA.

Vicar General.—The Right Rev. Mgr. J. Pires Antunes.

Secretary to the Bishop and the Ecclesiastical Curia and Treasurer.—Rev. Vincent Mierdes da Silva.

Interpreter Secretary of the Curia.—Rev. J. W. F. Ribeiro.

COUNCILORS.

Rev. V. B. Das Neves	...	Arathainkal.
Rev. L. P. Windthorst	...	Edscochin.
Rev. D. J. L. de Nazareth	...	Amarabady,
Rev. J. W. F. Ribeiro	...	Cochin.

INSTITUTIONS.

Seminary at Alleppey.—Rev. Fr. J. Gil Vaz s. j. Rector; Rt. Rev. J. S. Beirao, A. J. J. Pereira, Professors; Rev. J. Pereira, Prefect Seminarians 6.

Leo XIII English High School, Alleppey.—Attached to the Seminary. Rev. Gil Vaz, s. j., Manager staff the Headmaster and 16 Assistant Masters. Pupils 359 Lower Grade Elementary School with 5 teachers and 183 pupils.

St. Joseph's Convent Lower Grade Secondary School Alleppey.—For girls, under the direction of the Canonian Sisters, Rev. Mother Margaret Cambiaghi Superioress Headmistress Mother Erther Assistants 3 Sisters and 3 lay Teachers. Pupils 94. Attached to the Convent there is a Boarding Establishment with 84 boarders, a Technical School with 46 pupils.

Lower Grade Elementary School for girls; Headmistress Sister Annie; Assistants 5 Sisters and 5 lay teachers, Pupils 231.

Santa Cruz High School, Cochin.—Rev. J. Pires Antunes s. j. Manager; Rev. W. Arkwright s. j., Head-Master; R. Rev. J. Ribeiro Delgado, A. Roliz, D. D'Silva, Assistants and 31 secular teachers. Attendance on rolls 861.

St. Mary European Convent High School, Cochin.—For Girls under the direction of the Canonian Sisters. Rev. Mother Magdalena Lucian, superioress. Assistant Sisters 7. Pupils 139. Attached to it there is also a Malayalam School for Native girls, Pupils 180,

Vernacular Schools—*Anglo Vernacular* 6 with an attendance of 848 boys and girls. *Lower Grade Secondary* 3, pupils 637 *Vernacular* 96 with an attendance of 6547 boys and girls

Orphanages.—*St. Antony's at Alleppey* for boys, with 15 orphans and another for girls attached to the Convent of St. Joseph at Alleppey with 5 orphans; and another for girls attached to St. Mary's Convent at Cochin; orphans 54.

Pious Institutions.—64 Confraternities, 3 Congregations of the 3rd order of St. Francis Assisi, 1 Association of the Holy Family 2 Societies of St. Vincent de Paul, 2 Societies of Jesus, Mary and Joseph for the relief of the souls in Purgatory, 14 Sodalties of the Blessed Virgin Mary, 9 for ladies, 5 for men.

The Vicariate Apostolic of Changanacherry.

This Vicariate comprises six districts, *viz*, Changanacherry Kalluread, Anakallunkal, Pala, Muttachira and Koravilangad.

Boundaries.—This Vicariate is bounded on the West by the Arabian Sea, on the South by the Diocese of Quilon, on the East by the Ghauts and on the North by the Vicariate of Ernadulam.

VICAR APOSTOLIC.

The Right Reverend Mar Thomas Kurialacherry, D. D., Bishop of Pella and Vicar Apostolic of Changanacherry.

Born 14th January 1873.

Ordained Priest at Rome 27th May 1899.

Elected Bishop 28th August 1911.

Proclaimed at Rome 30th August 1911.

Consecrated at Kandy 3rd December 1911.

Took charge of the Vicariate 15th December 1911.

Residence—Changanacherry.

EPISCOPAL CURIA.

Vicar General ... The Rt. Revd. Magr. C. Kandancar
Domestic Prelate to His Holiness.

Consultors	{	The Very Rev. Jacob Thelliyil.
		" Thomas Purackal.
		" Jacob Kallarackel.
		" Abraham Karipapalacal.
		" Antony Puthenpura.

Secretary ... The Very Rev. Jacob Kallarackal.

RELIGIOUS INSTITUTIONS.

A. Carmelite Tertiary Monks.

1. *Chethiousha*.—S. Hearts of Jesus and Mary.

Vicar. The Revd. Mathew T. O. C. D.

Monks 5 Lay Brothers 2.

2 *Mannanam*.—St. Joseph's.
Prior. The Revd. John T. O. C. D.
Monks 2, Lay Brothers 8, Aspirants 17.

3. *Mutholy*. St. John of the Cross.
Prior. The Rev. Silvester T. O. C. D.
Monks 8, Clerics 19, Lay Brothers 8.

4. *Pulincunnu*.—St. Sebastian's.
Prior. The Revd. Joseph T. O. C. D.
Monks 7. Lay Brothers 2.

B. Carmelite Tertiary Nuns.

5. *Changanacherry*.—St. Joseph's.
Chaplain. The Revd. Mathew Tekamalikal.
Nuns 18. Novices 7. Aspirants 6.
Superioress. Rev. Mother Tresa catharine of
Jesus.

2. *Mutholy*.—St. Joseph's.
Chaplain. The Revd. Marcellinus T. O. C. D.
Nuns 10, Novices 12. Aspirants 12.
Superioress. Rev. Mother Margaret of Jesus.

13 *Pulincunnu* - Sacred Heart Lay Sisters 2,
Chaplain. The Revd. Gregory T. O. C. D.
Nuns 12, Aspirants 4.
Superioress. Rev. Mother Mary Evapra of Holly
Encarist.

C. Sisters of the Holy Adoration.

Champakulam.—S. Francis De Shanthal.
Chaplain. The Revd. George Katreth.
Nuns 5. Novices 1. Aspirants 18.
Superioress. Rev. Mother Mary Angela.

D. Tertiary Nuns of St. Clare.

Aonakulam.—Bharananganam Sacred Heart's.
Chaplain. The Revd. Emmanuel Paranculan-
gna
Nuns 7. Novices 10. Aspirants 4.
Superioress. Rev. Mother Maria Magderna of
Jesus. Orphan 1.

2. *Changanacherry*.—St. Germana's.
Chaplain. The Revd. Jacob Callarackel.
Nuns 10. Novices 7. Aspirants 5. Orphans 7.
Superioress. Rev. Mother Margartha of Jesus.

Kannadiurump.—St. Francis of Assisi's.
Chaplain. The Revd. Joseph Madapatt.
Nuns 9. Novices 4. Aspirants 10.
Superioress. Rev. Mother Teresa Kathrine of
Jesus.

4. *Koyiparam* (Pulincunnu).—St. Joseph's.
Chaplain.—The Revd. Joseph Vashayil.
Nuns 6. Novices 5. Aspirants 6.
Superioress. Rev. Mother Mary Teresa of Jesus.

R. Tertiaries of St. Francis Assisi.

Stations Athirampully, Kannadinrump, Koravilangad and Punthop.

Total number of Tertiaries 2315.

Vice-Superior. The Revd. Abraham Kaipanplacal.

EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS FOR BOYS.

- Changanacherry.—St. Thomas' Preparatory Seminary. Seminarists 20
 Rector. Revd. Abraham Kaipanplacal
 Spiritual Director The Revd. George Katrath.
 Latin Professors. The Revd. G. Joseph Thayil, Rev. George Amphiath,
 Syriac Professor. The Revd. G. Joseph Thayil.
1. (a) *Changanacherry*.—St. Berchman's H. G. S. School. Teachers 23. Pupils 423.
 Manager. The Rt. Rev. Mgr. C. Kandancary.
 Domestic Prelate to His Holiness.
 Correspondent. Rev. F. M. M. Thomas.
 (b) St. Berchman's Boarding House.
 Boarders 61.
 Rector. Rev. Abraham Kaipanplacal.
 2. *Edathua* (a) St. Alosyius, H. G. S. School. Teachers 13. Pupils 210.
 Manager. The Revd. C. James Cadavil.
 (b) St. Alosyius' Boarding House.
 Boarders 20.
 Rector. The Revd. C. James Cadavil.
 3. (a) *Mannanam*.—St. Ephraim's H. G. S. School. Teachers 13. Pupils 258.
 Manager. The Revd. Hilariion T. O. C. D.
 Asst. Manager. The Revd. Martin T. O. C. D.
 (b) St. Alosyius' Boarding House.
 Boarders 126.
 Rector. The Revd. Hilorian T. O. C. D.
 4. *Athirampully*.—St. Alosyius' L. G. E. School. Teachers 9. Pupils 300.
 Manager. The Revd. Joseph Chackala.
 5. *Champaculam*.—St. Mary's H. G. E. School. Teachers 13. Pupils 343.
 Manager. Puthenpurayil Antouey.
 6. *Edathua*.—St. Alosyius' L. G. E. School. Teachers 6. Pupils 187.
 Manager. The Revd. C. James Cadavil.
 7. *Koravilangad*.—St. Mary's L. G. S. School. Teachers 6. Pupils 90.
 Manager. The Revd. Thomas Parackel.
 8. *Mutholy*.—St. George's Elementary School. Teachers 7. Pupils 221.
 Manager. The Revd. C. Thomas Kaleyckattil.

9. *Pala*.—St. Thomas' L. G. S. School.
Teachers 10. Pupils 196.
Manager. The Revd. George Naganooly.
- Parail*.—St. Mary's I. C. J. Memorial L. G. E. School.
Manager. Rev. Fr. George Alanchery.
Teachers 4. Pupils 121.
10. (a) *Pulincunna*.—St. Joseph's L. G. S. School.
Teachers 9. Pupils 162.
Manager. The Revd. Bonaventure T. O. C. D.
- (b) Sacred Heart's Boarding House.
Boarders 34.
Rector. The Revd. Bonaventure T. O. C. D.
11. Parish Schools 431.
Pupils 15561.

EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS FOR GIRLS.

12. *Athirampoly*.—St. Mary's L. G. E. Girls' School. Teachers 3
Mistresses 3, Pupils 126.
Manager. The Revd. Joseph Chackala.
13. (a) *Changanacherry*.—St. Joseph's L. G. S. Girls' School. Teachers 2, Mistresses 10, Pupils 215.
Manager. The Rt. Rev. Mgr. C. Kandancary
Domestic Prelate to His Holiness.
- (b). St. Teresa's Boarding House. Boarders 58.
Rectrix Rev. Mother Angela of the Sacred Heart.
14. (a) *Changanacherry*.—St. Anna's Girls' School. Teachers 8.
Mistresses 1, Pupils 217.
Manager. The Revd. Jacob Callarackel.
- (b). St. Anne's Boarding House. Boarders 20.
Rectrix. Rev. Mother Beatrix.
15. (a) *Champakulam*.—St. Thomas' H. G. E. School. Teachers 5.
Mistresses 9, Pupils 223.
Manager. Revd. George Katrathe.
- (b). St. Francis Deshanthal's Boarding House
Boarders 42.
Rectrix Rev. Mother Mary Magadlen.
16. (a) *Kannadiyurup*. St. Joseph's School. 2 Mistresses, Pupils 30
Manager. The Revd. Joseph Kodacuchira.
- (b). St. Mary's Boarding House. Boarders 16.
Rectrix Rev. Mother Katharine of Jesus.
17. *Edathua*.—St. Mary's L. G. E. Girls' School. Teachers 4
Mistress 1 Pupils 144.
Manager. The Revd. C. James Cadavil,

18. (a) *Pulincunnu*.—H. G. E. School of St. Mary Immaculate. Mistresses 8. Pupils 177.
Teachers 2.
Manager. The Revd. Zacharias, F. H. D.
(b) St. Mary Immaculate's Boarding House.
Boarders 17.
Rectrix, Rev. Mother Mary Ursula.
19. *Pulincunnu*.—(Koyiparam) St. Joseph's Girls' School.
Teacher 1. Mistresses 3. Pupils 133.
Manager Rev. Joseph Vashayil.
20. (a) *Mutholy*.—St. Joseph's H. G. E. Girls' School. Teachers 3.
Mistresses 12. Pupils 293.
Manager. The Revd. Aloysius, T. O. C. D. St. Leresa's Boarding House. Boarders 50. Rectrix, Rev. Mother Catherine of Mary Immaculate
21. *Thuruty*.—St. Thomas L. G. E. School.
Manager Rev. Thomas Neriamparampil
Teachers 2. Female teachers 3. Pupils 87.

CATECHUMENATES.

Athirampoly, Changanacherry, Chethipusha, Edathua, Kootbrapally, Koshuenaal, Koravilangad, Koor, Koodallore, Mannanam, Mutholy, Muttuchira, Nedumunnam, Pulincunnu and Turuthy.

Pupils 415.

Vice-Superior. The Revd. Abraham Kaipapalackal.

SUMMARY OF STATISTICS

Bishop 1,	English Schools 6.
Priests 253,	Pupils 1332.
Clerics 46.	Teachers 73.
Seminarists 83.	Boarding Houses 4.
Parish Churches, 96.	Boarders, 241.
Chapels and Oratories 86.	Vernacular Schools, for boys 9.
Special Churches 9.	Pupils 1720.
Catholic Families, 28,745	Teachers 53.
Population, 1,53,181.	Vernacular Schools for Girls 9.
Neo-Converts 8378.	Pupils 1503.
Religious houses for monks, 4.	Teachers 29.
Monks 32.	Female Teachers 49
Clerics 19.	Boarding houses 6
Lay brothers, 15.	Boarders 303.
Aspirants, 17.	Parish Vernacular Schools 431.
Religious Houses for nuns, 8.	Pupils 15,156.
Nuns, 77.	Catechumenates 15.
Novices, 66.	Catechumens 415.
Aspirants, 65.	Catholic Printing Establishments, 3
Orphanages, 2.	News Paper 1.
Orphans, 21.	Magazines, 3.

Vicariate Apostolic of Ernakulam.

(Erected on July 28, 1896 by H. H. Pope Leo. XIII.)

Description.—This is one of the four Vicariates Apostolic erected for the Catholic Syrians (Romo-syrians) of Malabar who Number 4,13,142, the remaining Vicariates being those of Trichar, Changanacherry and Kottayam. It is bounded on the east by the Ghauts, on the north by the Chalakudy river, on the west by the Arabian sea on the south by the Vicariate Ap. of Chanaganacherry extending thus in this direction as far as the Vempanad backwater. It has therefore its territory in Travancore and Cochin as well as in British Malabar and is divided into the five Decanates of Edapally, Angamaly Arakushey, Pallipuram and Parur (northern.)

VICAR APOSTOLIC.

The Right Reverend Mar Aloysius Pareparambil, D. D. Bishop of Tio, and Vicar Apostolic of Ernakulam, Born 25th March 1847, Elected 11th August 1896; consecrated by His Excellency the Delegate Apostolic, at Kandy 25th October 1896. Residence—Ernakulam.

COADJUTOR.

The Right Rev. Augustine Kandathil, D. D. Bishop of Arad and Coadjutor, with the right of succession, to the Vicar Apostolic of Ernakulam. Elected, 29th August 1911; consecrated at Kandy by H. Excellency the Delegate Apostolic, December 3, 1911. Residence—Ernakulam.

EPISCOPAL CURIA.

Vicar-General, Rt. Rev. Mgr. G. Bernad Madempacam.

Consultors. { 1. Rev. Fr. Thomas Vashathara.
2. " " George Valiaveetil.
3. " " Joseph Painadath. (Sr)
4. " " Paul Elancunnapuzha.

Secretaries. Rev. Fr. Joseph Kalachery.

-
1. Religious Institutions—(1) Four Monasteries of the Syrian Carmelite Tertiary Monks at Carmel, Coonamavoo, Pambavally and Thevara

(2) Seven Convents of the Carmelite-Tertiary Nuns of the Syrian rite at Coonamavoo, Vaikam, Arakuzhey Karukutty, Chengal, Parur (Northern) and Ernakulam with 159 Nuns and 44 Postulants.

II Educational institutions:—

(1) Seminary—(a) S. Heart's Petit seminary, Ernakulam with 10 students.—(b) In the Urban College, Rome 1.—(c) In the Papal Seminary Kandv (Ceylon) 7.—(d) In Puthenpally Seminary 29.—In St. Joseph's seminary, Mangalore 1.

(2) Schools for boys:—(a) St Mary's Higher Grade Secondary School, Alwaye, Manager, Rev. Varghese Payapilly, staff 17, strength 871, (including the L. G. E. Department).

(b) S. M. S. Jubilee L. G. S. School Thaikattuchery Manager, Ayanat Kunja ara Tharakan; staff 8, strength 34.

(c) Four other recognised L. G. E. Schools under the management of the local Vicars, at Karukutty Muttam, Vaikam and Arakusha.

(3) Schools for girls.—

(a) L. G. S. School at Parur (Northern); Manager, Rev. P. Elanmapusha; staff 9: strength 150 (including Elementary Department).

(b) H. G. E. School, Vaikam; Manager, Rev. J. Maukambamparampil; staff 15; strength 303 (including Elementary Department).

(c) Anglo-Vernacular School, Chengal; Manager, Rev. A. Chiramel, staff 6, strength, 88.

(d) Three other L. G. E. recognised schools under the management of the local Vicars at Karukutty, Muttam and Chengal.

NOTE:—All the girls' schools are attached to convents of nuns except the one at Muttam.

(4) Mixed Schools:—

(a) Nineteen L. G. E. Schools (recognised by Government), under the management of the local Vicars at Ampallur, Edakattuvayal Diamper (new), Edapally Kumpalam, Parur (southern), Thevara Kadukutty, Kanjur, Koratty, Malayattur, Melur, Kodavechur, Pallipuram, Vadayar, Kushupally, Nedumgad, Periyagusha, and Kullurcad.

(b) 170 other primary, parochial and industrial, Schools.

GENERAL SUMMARY OF STATISTICS.

Area	about 2350 sq. miles.	Boarders	...	169
Total population (Census 1911)	10,29,000	Orphanages	...	2
Catholics	do. 99,484	Orphans	...	14
Churches	...	Monasteries	...	4
Capels	...	Monks	...	30
Oratories	...	Convents	...	7
Secular priests	...	Nuns	...	159
Seminarists	...	Postulants	...	44
Schools (Census 1911)	201	Jacobite churches (within	the limits of this Vicariate) 37	
Pupils	do. 12,886	Jacobites (do.) about	25,000	
Boarding establishments.	7			

Vicariate Apostolic of Trichur.

Vicar Apostolic—The Right Revd. John Menacherry, D. D.

Bishop of Paralus and Vicar Apostolic of Trichur, consecrated on
25th October 1896.

EPISCOPAL CURIA.

Vicar-General—Right Revd. Mgr. Francis Alapatt.

Councillors—1 Very Revd. George Irimpen.

" 2 " John Alapat.

" 3 " George Mumpilly.

" 4 " Luis Thekinith.

Secretary 5 " John Ukken.

Educational Institutions.—St. Thomas High School, Trichur.—
Manager, Revd. Francis Vazhapilly. Staff 36 Strength 1020.

St. Joseph's High School, Paratti—Manager, Revd. Fr.
Athanasius. Staff 24. Strength 800.

2. Lower Secondary, 254 Anglo-Vernacular and Elementary
Malayalam Schools, with 18,545 children of both sexes.

Religious Institutions—There are three convents of Tertiary-
Carmelite monks at Ampalacud, Elthuruth and Paratti, with 24 pro-
fessed Fathers. There are also six nunneries of Native Carmelite
sisters, at Ampalacud, Ollur, Manaloor, Trichur, Edathurthy and
Pariyaram with 107 nuns and 50 novices, one of Clarists at Karu-
vannur with 8 nuns and 14 novices, and one of holy family at Puthen-
chira with 1 nun and 7 novices.

GENERAL SUMMARY OF STATISTICS.

Catholics (Census 1911)	1,11,709	Convents	...	8
Churches and Chapels	...	Nuns	...	116
Secular Priests	...	Novices	...	71
Seminary (Petit)	...	Orphanage	...	1
Seminarists	...	Orphans	...	12
High Schools	...	Catechumenate	...	1
Monks	...	Catechumens	...	20
Middle Schools	...	Boarding establishments	...	5
Elementary Schools	...	Boarders	...	380
Pupils	...	Conversions	...	181
Monasteries	...			

The Vicariate Apostolic of Kottayam

Vicar Apostolic:—The Rt. Revd. Mar. Alexander (alias Chandy) Chulaparambil, Bishop of Busiris and Vicar Apostolic of Kottayam—Born 14th October, 1877 elected Bishop 10th July 1914; and consecrated in Kandy by the Delegate Apostolic on 1st November 1914.

Residence:—Catholic Bishop's House, Kottayam.

EPISCOPAL CURIA.

Vicar-General:—Monseigneur Mathew Kooplicat. Domestic Prelate to His Holiness the Pope.

Consultors:—Very Revd. M. Vattakalam, c. n.

" " Th. Mapilet.

" " John Pallieunel.

" " Luke Kalladanthil.

Pro Secretary:—Very Rev. M. Vattakalam.

SUMMARY OF STATISTICS.

Catholic population (Census of 1911)	29530.	Recognised Elementary Schools for girls	2.
Churches and chapels	38.	Recognised Secondary Schools for boys	1.
Secular priests	36.	Petit seminary	1.
Visitation nuns	27.	Boarding establishments	3.
Visitation convents	4.	Ecclesiastical Students	19.
Recognised Elementary Schools for boys	9.	Catechumenates	2.

St. Thomas Syrian See of Malabar.

His Grace The Most Rev. Titus II Mar Thoma,
Metropolitan.

Consecrated as Suffragan to the Metropolitan 1898.

Installed as Metropolitan 1909.

Residence. Syrian Christian Seminary, Tiruvella.

Private Secretary.—Mr. J. Vurgese.

Vicars-General.—

(1) The Very Rev. K. Eipo Thomas Kattanar, Tiruvella, President of the Association.

(2) " " P. K. Thomas Kattanar, Elanthur.

Samudaya Trustees.—

(1) The Rev. A. Yavanan Kattanar, Kottarakara.

(2) The Rev. A. Jacob Kattanar, Eraviperur.

(3) Mr. P. J. John, Aiymanam.

(4) " K. G. Thomas, Pallikkal.

Samudaya Secretary.—Mr. J. Vurgese.

" Treasurer. " K. M. Abraham, B. A., L. T.

" Syrian Professor. The Rev. J. Joseph Malpan.

No. of Churches 153

No. of Ministers 86

No. of Deacons 5

EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS.

(a) The Mar Thoma Syrian Seminary, Zion Hill, Kottayam.

Established 1896.

Head Master, C. P. Thomas Esq., B. A., L. T., on furlough.

P. O. Onnien Esq., B. A., L. T. Acting Assistants 13.

(b) The Syrian Christian Seminary, Tiruvella. Established 1902.

Head Master, P. V. Varghese Esq., B. A., L. T. with 20 Assistants.

(c) Nicholson Syrian Girls' School, and training Home, Tiruvella.

Head Mistress, C. E. Stern with 10 Assistants.

(d) St Thomas Lower Grade Secondary School, Kozhencherry.

Head Master, M. Chakko Koshy Esq., with 13 Assistants.

(e) Lower Grade Secondary School, Eraviperur.

Head Master V. T. Thomas Esq., B. A. with 6 Assistants.

Vernacular Schools, aided and unaided 96.

No. of Teachers 218

" of Pupils 6,734

Malayalam Monthly Magazine.

The "Malankara Sabha Tharaka "

The Syrian Archdiocese of Malankara-

His Grace the Metropolitan .. The Most Rev. Mar Dionysius. Residence, Syrian Seminary, Kottayam.
 Private Secretary K. V. Chakko, B. A. & L. T.
 Secretary, Syrian Association K. V. Chakko B. A. & L. T.

Statement of the Archdiocese

Metropolitans.	Monks.	Malpans or Syrian Professors.	Churches.	Chapels.	Syrian Seminaries.	Monasteries.	Vernacular Schools.	English Middle and Primary Schools.	English High Schools.	Printing Establishments.	Magazines.
7	1	3	298	18	6	2	75	3	2	2	2
Most Rev. Mar. Ivanios. Do. Gregorius. Do. Philoxenos. Do. Eustatius. Do. Kuriakos. Do. Athanasius. Do. Severinus.	The Very Rev. T. Eugene. Do K. T. George. Do C. Jacob.	Rev. Kount Mathan Catanar. Rev. Mattakal Alexander Catanar. Rev. K. E. Thomas Catanar.			Kottayam. Alwaye, Perumala, Piravann, Pampacoda & Kundara.	Vottikel. Pampadi.		Mar Gregorius School, Thumpam. St. Thomas School. Mulau. thirathi. M. G. D. L. G. N. School, Kundara.	Mar Dionysius Seminary, Kottayam. Mar Gregorius Memorial High School, Tiruvilla.	Mar Thomas Press, Kottayam. Mar Julius Press, Pampacoda.	Malankara Idavanga Patrika. The Vedadhiya- pakan.

The Syrian Knanaya Diocese of Malabar.

Erected as Vicariate General under the Syrian Metropolitan of Malabar in 1882: as separate Bishopric in 1910.

Metropolitan - His Grace The Most Rev. Mar Geevergese Severius.

Born 28th Thulam 10²⁷ M. E. Ordained priest 13th Medom 1050 M. E.

Appointed Vicar General 6th May 1901. Consecrated Metropolitan 28th August 1910 by H. H. Moran Mar. Ignatius Abdalla II, Prince Patriarch of Antioch.

Residence - Valiapally Cathedral House, Kottayam.

Episcopal Curia

Vicar General	Very Rev. Fr.	T. K. Abraham
Councillors	Rev Fr.	M. C. Jacob.
"	Rev. Fr.	M. E. Zachariah.
"	Mr.	V. O. Thomas.
"	Mr.	T. K. Kuruvilla.
Secretary	Rev. Fr.	T. K. Thomas.

The Knanaya Association

Secretary	Mr.	E. P. Mathew, B. A.
Trustees	Mr.	N. T. Kuruvila.
"	Mr.	P. O. Kora.

The Knanaya Young Men's Association Established 1084.

President	Rev. Fr. P. J. John,
Secretaries	Mr K. M. Ittiyerah.
	Mr. K. C. Chacko.

Summary of Statistics.

Knanaya Population	11540	Monastic Deacons	3
Churches	18	Sunday Schools	11
Chapels	5	Mission L. G. E. Schools	4
Secular priests	19	Catechists	7
Secular Deacons	10	Baptised	267
Monastic priest	1	Catechumens	59

NEWSPAPERS IN TRAVANCORE.

Trivandrum Division.

No.	Name of Newspaper.	Place of Publication.	Language of Publication.	Daily, weekly or otherwise.	Name of Proprietor.	Name of Editor.
1	The Western Star.	Trivandrum.	English.	Tri-weekly.	C. J. Curien.	C. J. Curien.
2	Vivekodayam.	Do.	Malayalam.	Monthly.	The S. N. D. P. Yogan.	N. Kumaran Asan.
3	Subhashini.	Do.	Anglo-Malayalam.	Weekly.	P. K. Govinda Pillai.	P. K. Govinda Pillai.
4	Monthly Review.	Do.	English.	Quarterly.	K. N. Sivaraja Pillai, B. A.	K. N. Sivaraja Pillai, B. A.
5	People's Opinion	Do.	English.	Weekly.	P. S. Nataraja Pillai.	K. N. Sivaraja Pillai B. A.
6	Samudaya Parishcarini	Trivandrum.	Malayalam.	Fortnightly.	A. P. Nair	A. P. Nair.
7	Tamilan	Do.	Tamil.	Monthly.	Pandit, S. Muthuswami Pillai.	Pandit, S. Muthuswami Pillai.
8	Bharatakesari.	Trivandrum	Anglo Malayalam.	Bi-weekly.	K. Velu Pillai.	K. Velu Pillai.
9	Conch.	Do.	English.	Weekly.	M. Ramen Pillai.	M. Ramen Pillai.
10	Samudratheeram.	Do.	Malayalam.	Do.	L. A. Netto	L. A. Netto.

Padmanabhapuram Division.

No.	Name of Newspaper.	Place of Publication.	Language of Publication.	Daily weekly or otherwise.	Name of Proprietor.	Name of Editor.
1	Travancore Times.	Nagercoil.	English.	Weekly.	D. C. Joseph.	D. C. Joseph.
2	Travancore Abhimani.	Do.	Tamil.	Do.	Do.	Do.
3	War-Cry of Pore Sathem.	Do.	Do.	Monthly	The Salvation Army.	Major Gnanaseelan of the Salvation Army.
4	Dekshana Deepam.	Do.	Tamil.	Do.	Rev. J. M. Kesari B. A. Protestant Christian Pastor.	Rev. J. M. Kesari, B. A.
5	Messenger to the Young.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Rev. S. Vedamony, Indian Christian Pastor	Rev. S. Vedamony.

Quilon Division.

Come to me and realise

Name of Newspaper.	Place of Publication.	Language of Publication.	Daily, weekly or otherwise.	Name of Proprietor.	Name of Editor.
1 Indian National Missionary Deepika.	Kayencolam.	Malayalam.	Monthly.	Indian National Society.	P. O. Philip, B. A.
2 Sadanandavilasom.	Vettikavala, Kottarakara.	Do.	Do.	Brahmasri Sadanandaswami.	Sadanandaswam.
3 Keralabhinani.	Mavelikara	Anglo-Malayalam.	Weekly.	Jacob Kurien.	Jacob Kurien.
4 Atmopakari.	Thiruvella.	Do.	Monthly	P. C. George.	Rev. T. Koshi, C. M. S. Pastor.
5 Nammuta Masika.	Do.	Do.	Do.	A. V. George, B. A.	A. V. George, B. A.
6 Sree Sankaracharya.	Haripad.	Do.	Do.	Govindan Namboothiri.	Govindan Namboothiri.
7 Malayalee.	Quilon.	Do.	Bi-Weekly.	K. V. Raman Onnythan.	Palpoo Pillay.
8 Adhispanan.	Do.	Do.	Monthly.	G. Raman Menon M. A.	G. Raman Menon M. A.

Quilon Division—(Contd.)

No.	Name of Newspapers.	Place of Publication.	Language of Publication.	Daily, weekly or otherwise.	Name of Proprietor.	Name of Editor.
9	Dharmaposhini.	Quilon.	Malayalam & English.	Bi-Monthly.	R. Madhava Oonithan.	R. Madhava Oonithan.
10	Prabudhakeralam.	Do.	Malayalam.	Monthly.	Sree Rama-krishnasramom.	N. Sankaran Pandalai.
11	Desabhimani.	Do.	Do.	Weekly.	(1) Padmanabhan Ghannan. (2) Madhavan.	T. K. Narayanan.
12	Bhasbasarada.	Punalur.	Do.	Monthly.	R. Velu Pillai.	T. V. Rayarappa Kurup.
13	Sumangala.	Kayankulam.	Do.	Do.	P. K. Joseph.	E. N. Kesava Pillai & M. Chackrapani Variar.
14	Arya Kesari.	Chengannur.	Do.	Do.	The Travancore Malayala Brahmins.	Purushothaman Namburi & Vasudevar Bhattathiri.
15	Syrian Sunday School Sandersani.	Thiruvellah.	Do.	Do.	Syrian Sunday School Samajom.	V. P. Mammen.
16	Mitabhaashini.	Mayyanad, Quilon.	Do.	Do.	Balandaswami & V. Padmanabhan.	V. Padmanabhan.
17	Balamasika.	Quilon.	Do.	Do.	G. Raman Menon.	G. Raman Menon.
18	Udajanamithram.	Pandalom.	Do.	Bi-Monthly.	Dayanandaswami.	Dayanandaswami.
19	Vedadhiapakan.	Thekkekara, Thiruvellah.	Do.	Monthly.	N. I. Pothan.	N. I. Pothan.

Kottayam Division.

No.	Name of Newspaper.	Place of Publication.	Language of Publication.	Daily, weekly or otherwise.	Name of Proprietor.	Name of Editor.
1	Nazrani Deepika.	Mannanam, Ettumanur.	English & Malayalam.	Bi-weekly.	Very Rev. Fr. John. T. O. C. D.	T. M. Varghese Mappila.
2	Flower of Carmel.	Do.	Malayalam.	Monthly.	Do.	Rev. Fr. Mathios, T. O. C. D.
3	Malayala Manorama.	Kottayam.	English and Malayalam.	Bi-weekly.	Manorama. Co., Limited.	K. M. Mathula Mapila.
4	Bhasha Poshini.	Do.	Malayalam.	Monthly.	Do.	K. C. Maman Mapila, B. A.
5	Malayala Mitram and Treasury of knowledge (combined).	Do.	Do.	Do.	C. M. Society.	Rev. T. K. Benjamin, B. A.
6	Family Friend.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Ch. Lit. Society.	Rev. T. K. Benjamin, B. A.
7	Diocesan Record	Do.	English.	Once in two months.	Church Missionary Society.	Rev. E. Bellerby.
8	Malankara Sabha Tharaka.	Kottayam	Malayalam.	Monthly.	Mar Thoma, Syrian Church.	K. N. Daniel.
9	Uthara Tharaka.	Parur.	Do.	Weekly.	Pyl Ittiachan Kulangara.	C. M. Narayana Panikar.
10	Catholic Messenger.	Kuruvilangad, Ettumanur.	Do.	Monthly.	C. George.	A. Mani Nidhiari, B. A.
11	Our Magazine.	Kottayam.	Do.	Do.	Children's Special service Mission.	A. V. George, B. A.

Kottayam Division—continued.

No.	Name of Newspaper.	Place of Publication.	Language of Publication.	Daily, weekly or otherwise.	Name of Proprietor.	Name of Editor.
12	Kerala Dheepika.	Muvattupuzha.	Anglo Vernacular.	Fortnightly.	1 Rev. P. Joseph John. 2. K. J. Jacob.	Rev. P. Joseph John.
13	Missionary Intelligencer.	Kottayam.	Malayalam.	Once in two months.	Nation Church Missionary Society.	Rev. E. V. John.
14	Pupchiri Panjaram.	Do.	Do.	Monthly.	M. C. Cheryan.	M. C. Cheryan.
15	Dekshina Deepam.	Patanakad.	Do.	Do.	Kavil Krishna Pillai.	V. M. Narayana Pillai.
16	Homeopathic Vydia Deepika.	Shertalai.	Do.	Do.	Dr. Padmanabha Menon. L. M. S.	Dr. Padmanabha Menon, L. M. S.
17	Vijnana Chandrika.	Do.	Do.	Do.	K. G. Sankara Pillai.	K. G. Sankara Pillai.

PRINTING ESTABLISHMENTS IN TRAVANCORE.
Padmanabhapuram Division.

Station.	Taluk.	Proverthy.	Names of Presses.	Directors of the Press.	Nature of work done.	Remarks.
Nagercoil	Agastiswarum	Nagercoil.	Victoria Press. Alexandra Press. London Mission Press. Union Press.	Paul. C. Joseph. M. D. Daniel Rev'd. G. Parker. V. P. Samuel.	Newspaper & Printing Job-Works. Do. Do. Printing Job-Works.	
Do. €	Do.	Do.	Eraniel Amelia Press.	Y. V. John.	Printing Job-Works.	

Trivandrum Division.

Cantonment.	Trivandrum	Vanchiyoor	Western Star Press	C. J. Curion	Newspaper printing and Job-Work.
Thycaud	Do.	Do.	Sundara Press	K. N. Sivaraja Pillai.	Newspapers printing &c.
Pathenchantal	Do.	Do.	Sreedhara Printing house.	B. A. Le Ramaswami Sastri.	Book and Job Works.
Do.	Do.	Do.	Saraswathivilasam Press.	Vijayan Potti	Do.
Do.	Do.	Do.	Mahadeva Vilasam Press.	F. G. Menon	Do.
Do.	Do.	Do.	Rama Varma Royal Printing Press.	Mathew Mudalali	Do.

PRINTING ESTABLISHMENTS IN TRAVANCORE—Trivandrum Division—(contd.)

Station.	Taluk.	Proverthy.	Names of Presses.	Directors of the Press.	Nature of work done.	Remarks.
Puthenchanthai	Trivandrum.	Vanchiyoor.	Subodhini Press.	L. C. Koshi.	Book-work and Job-work and Judgment printing.	
Pettah.	Do.	Paikulangara.	Bhasha Bhushanam Press.	Raman Pillay Assn.	Copy books printing.	
Puthenchanthai	Do.	Do.	Raja Raja Varma Press	Kochukunju Mappila.	Job and book-work.	
Pettah.	Do.	Vanchiyoor.	Keralodayam Press.	Rymond D' Cruz.	Do.	
Puthenchanthai.	Do.	Do.	Bhaaskara Press.	K. Narayana Iyengar.	Do. and Judgment printing.	
Pazhavangadi.	Do.	Do.	Anantha Press	P. Madhavan Vydian.	Printing general and Judgment printing.	
Porunthanni.	Do.	Do.	S. M. R. V. Press.	A. Palpu Pillai.	Book-work and Job-work.	
Puthenchanthai.	Do.	Do.	Kamalahayom Printing Press.	R. Rama Menon.	Do.	
Do.	Do.	Do.	Travancore Printing & Publishing Co., Ltd.	Parameswaran Pillai.	Job-works.	
Chalai.	Do.	Chengazhi- seri.	Sri Natesa Vilasom Press.	Narayana Pillai.	Do.	

PRINTING ESTABLISHMENTS IN TRAVANCORE—Quilon Division.

Station.	Taluk	Proverthy.	Names of Presses.	Directors of the Press.	Nature of work done.	Remarks.
Alleppey	Ambalapuzha	Alleppey	Santa Cruz	Rev. Fr. Gil Vas, S. J.	Books and Job-work in English, Malayalam and Portuguese.	
Quilon	Quilon	Quilon Town	Vidyabhivardhini Press.	Subbiah Thennud Reddiar	Printing books in Malayalam and Tamil.	
Do.	Do.	Do.	Sree Krishna Vilasom Press.	P. C. B Palaniyandi Kunar.	Printing educational books & job-works.	
Do.	Do.	Do.	St. Joseph Press.	L. Leon Fernandez	Printing books	
Alleppey Town	Ambalapuzha	Alleppey	Kerala Santhanom	Thomas M.	Job-works, Books Malayalam & English.	
Do.	Do.	Do.	Malayala Mayangbam	Aiyappan Krishnan	Job-works.	
Kayencolam	Karunnapalli	Krishnapuram	Swarna Ratna Prabha Press	J. J. Manuel Proprietor.	Printing books, periodicals, &c.	
Sreemadanandapuram.	Kottarakara.	Vedikkavala.	Sadananda Press.	Brahma Sree Avadhuthar Sadananda Swami	Printing religious works.	
Alleppey	Ambalapuzha	Alleppey	Vanajolsa Mudra-layam.	Ligores.	English and Malayalam Job-works.	
Do.	Do.	Do.	Nagendra Vilasom.	Nagendra Prabhu.	Job-Works.	
Quilon.	Quilon.	Quilon.	E. V. R. Onnithan & Co's Printing Works	E. V. R. Onnithan & Co.	Printing books.	

PRINTING ESTABLISHMENTS IN TRAVANCORE—Quilon Division—(contd.)

Station.	Taluk.	Proverthy.	Names of Presses.	Directors of the Press.	Nature of work done.	Remarks.
Thiruvellah.	Thiruvellah.	Thiruvellah.	Keralavilassam Press.	Irappooty Chakko.	Printing Judgments and Job-works.	
Alleppey.	Ambalapuzha	Alleppey.	Jubilee Press.	Aiyadura Iyen.	Job-works.	
Alleppey.	Do.	Do.	Desopakari	Sulaima Moulabi Sahib	English, Malayalam, Gujarati and Tamil Job-works.	
Do.	Do.	Do.	Keralabhini Press.	Jacob Karien.	Printing newspaper.	
Quilon.	Quilon.	Quilon	Manomohanam Press.	E. V. Raman Onnythan.	Printing "Malayalee" Paper and Job-Works. Printing books in Malayalam, Tamil and English and other Job-works.	
Haripad.	Karthikapalli	Haripad	Tharakas Press.	A. M. Mammen.	Printing newspapers, books and job-works.	
Vadakkakara.	Chenganoor.	Vadakkakara	K. T. K. Thomas Press	K. Thomas Kathanas Thomas.	Printing books and job-works.	
Thiruvellah.	Thiruvellah.	Thiruvellah.	Rajaraja Vilasom Press.	C. C. Thomas P. K. Basso, M. C. Chacko, E. P. Varghese, K. C. Abraham, I. Vazhey and N. A. Cherian.	Printing book, forms and job-works.	
Eraviperoor.	Thiruvellah.	Kavinar.	Dharana Vilasom Press	T. C. Varkki.	Printing judgment and job-works.	

PRINTING ESTABLISHMENTS IN TRAVANCORE—Kottayam Division.

Station.	Taluk.	Proverthly.	Names of Presses.	Directors of the Press.	Nature of work done.	Remarks.
Mannanam	Ettimannur	Ettimannur	St. Joseph's Press	Congregation of the Syro-Carmelites.	Printing Malayalam, Tamil, English and Syriac books "Nasrani Deepika" and "Flower of Carmel," Job Ruling, Book binding works, &c., &c. of all kinds.	The Press is the property of the Monastery. Applications for printing, &c., to be addressed to the Superintendent, Saint Joseph's Press, Mannanam. This is the only establishment in India, which won a 'Silver Medal' for Book-binding in the Central Provinces and Berar Exhibition.
Kottayam	Kottayam	Kottayam	Church Missionary Society's Press	The C. M. S. Press Committee. Venerable J. J. B. Palmer, M. A., Secretary and Treasurer.	Printing, Book binding, Typesetting, Stereo typing.	A Book Depot is attached. Applications to be addressed to John Chandly, Superintendent.
Do.	Do.	Do.	Mar Thoma Press	The Syrian Community under the Most Revd. Mar Dionysius Syrian Metropolitan.	Printing, Binding and Type-casting.	A Book Depot is attached. Applications to be addressed to K. V. Bapen, Manager.
Do.	Do.	Vijayapuram.	Malayala Manorama Press.	The Malayala Manorama Co., Ltd.	Printing, Book-binding and Type casting.	A Book Depot is attached. Medicines for small-pox and cholera are also sold. Those who wish to become subscribers to the 'Malayala Manorama' and 'Basha Poshini' should apply to K. M. Mathulla Mappillay, Managing Editor.

PRINTING ESTABLISHMENTS IN TRAVANCORE—Kottayam Division—(contd.)

Station.	Taluk.	Prowerthy.	Name of Presses.	Directors of the Press.	Nature of work done.	Remarks.
Kottayam.	Kottayam.	Kottayam.	Panchiri Panjaram.	M. C. Cheryan.	Printing and publishing one Monthly Malayalam Magazine named Panchiri Panjaram & books.	
Changanacherry.	Changanacherry.	Vazhapally East.	Kerala Bharata Vilasom.	K. Velayudhan Pillai Tharuthimatom.	Printing of books, Newspapers and Job-works.	
Parur.	Parur.	Parur.	S. P. Press.	C. R. Narayana Pillai.	Job-works.	
Do.	Do.	Do.	Bhasha Shroothanam.	Pyl Itiachen, Kulanger Vaddu.	Newspaper printing and Job-works.	
Kottayam	Kottayam	Vijayapuram	V. G. Press	K. N. Daniel, Manager.	Religious books, a Magazine and other job-works.	
Do.	Do.	Kottayam	Syrian Printing Press	Philipose Thommen, Manager	Do.	
Pala	Minachil	Minachil	Mar-Thomas Sliha Press.	Anthrayas Kathanar Kalapurackal Kizhadiyur Lalam.	Job-works.	
Muvattupuzha	Muvattupuzha	Arakuzha	Coronation Memorial Syrian Press.		Job-works, Book works & Newspaper works.	A Book Depot is attached. Newspaper Kerala Deepika is published from this Press; all applications of whatever nature should be addressed to Rev. P. Joseph John, Manager.
Pala.	Minachil.	Lalom.	Varna Vilasom.	Ouseph Thoma, Kayalakkayathu.	Job-works.	
Muttathangady, Shertalay.	Shertalay.	Shertalay North.	Ramachandra Vilasom	Vappicha Kammathi Govinda Kammathi Pethalathu, Katakarakara	Job-works in Malayalam and English & printing of books.	
Do.	Do.	Do.	Ramanujan.	Kavil Krishna Pillai.	Printing of newspapers and other Job-works.	

List of Joint Stock Companies in Travancore.

R. Ananda Row, B. A. & B. L., Acting Registrar.

No.	Names of Companies.	Registered Office.	When registered.	Capital, &c.
1	The Malayala Manorama Company (Limited) ...	Kottayam ...	4th March 1889.	Rs. 10,000
2	The Travancore Malayala Vypava Sangham (Limited) ...	Trivandrum ...	13th July 1889.	Rs. 16,000
3	The Kerala Vartaka Company (Limited) ...	Parur ...	6th January 1890.	Rs. 15,000
4	The Changanacherry Commercial Company (Limited) ...	Changanacherry ...	23rd February 1890.	Rs. 20,000
5	The Kerala Booshana Company (Limited) ...	Paravur (Quilon) ...	1st April 1891.	Rs. 20,000
6	The Sri Mula Rajah Vajpayanthi Company (Limited) ...	Trivandrum ...	2nd April 1892.	Rs. 19,500
7	The Kandathil Kudumbayoga Company (Limited) ...	Tiruvalla ...	30th April 1892.	Rs. 100,000
8	The Trivandrum Friend-in-Need Society ...	Trivandrum ...	14th December 1894.	Voluntary monthly subscriptions.
9	The Sri Ratnam Company (Limited) ...	Kumbalangi ...	3rd October 1896.	Rs. 15,000
10	The Arunavilasa Drevia Sahaya Ela Nidi Company (Limited) ...	Kulathur, Shencottah ...	11th October 1898.	Rs. 60,000
11	The Aravinayaka Drevia Sahaya Ela Nidi Company (Limited) ...	Pudur, Shencottah ...	25th October 1898.	Rs. 30,250
12	The Letchominicathana Drevia Sahaya Ela Nidi Company (Limited) ...	Shencottah ...	26th October 1898.	Rs. 37,000
13	The Dharmasamvarthana Anchal Drevia Sahaya Ela Nidi Company (Limited) ...	Shencottah ...	8th December 1898.	Rs. 18,275
14	The Thiruvaryu Swami Janapakara Ela Nidi Company (Limited) ...	Shencottah ...	10th January 1899.	Rs. 48,000
15	The Trivandrum Permanent Fund (Limited) ...	Trivandrum ...	7th April 1899.	Rs. 204,000
16	The Travancore Bank (Limited) ...	Tiruvella ...	3rd February 1900.	Rs. 100,000
17	The Sri Bala Subramonyaswamy Drevia Sahaya Ela Nidi Company (Limited) ...	Shencottah ...	17th April 1900.	Rs. 57,000
18	Nydia Kaliadi Ambal Drevia Sahaya Ela Nidi Company (Limited) ...	Shencottah ...	20th September 1900.	Rs. 21,000
19	Munnar Supply Association (Limited) ...	Munnar (Kannan Devan Hills).	25th October 1900.	Rs. 12,000 increased to Rs. 45,000

List of Joint Stock Companies in Travancore.—(continued)

No.	Names of Companies.	Registered Office.	When registered.	Capital, &c.
20	The Cape Comorin Transport Trading Company (Limited)	Kottar, Nagercoil	15th June 1901.	Rs. 19,800
21	The Sri Bela Subramonyaswamy Drevia Sahaya Ela Nidi Company (Limited)	Shencottal	27th September 1901.	Rs. 9,680
22	The Travancore Cardamom Estates Company (Limited)	Trivandrum	21st December 1901.	Rs. 22,000
23	The Keraliya Kudumba Paripalana Company (The Kerala Provident Company) (Limited)	Trivandrum	24th January 1902	Rs. 7,000
24	The Kandathil Kudumba Yogam Bank	Tiravella	15th October 1902	Rs. 2,00,000
25	The Aruvippuram Sriarayana Dharmapariपालana Yogam	Trivandrum	15th May 1903.	Voluntary contributions.
26	The Kuzhithurai Sugar Refining and Trading Company (Limited)	Kuzhittura	27th August 1903.	Rs. 75,000
27	The Malabar Mar Thoma Syrian Christian Evangelistic Association	Tiravella	11th February 1904.	Voluntary contributions.
28	The Nanjnad Permanent Fund (Limited)	Nagercoil	12th February 1904.	Rs. 98,156
29	The Travancore Agricultural and Trading Company (Limited)	Punalur	29th March 1904.	Rs. 50,000
30	The Travancore Vivahadhana Sahaya Company (Limited)	Trivandrum	14th April 1904.	Rs. 2,46,000
31	Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals—Trivandrum	Trivandrum	10th September 1904.	Voluntary contributions.
32	The Travancore Kannappuram Vyvasaya (Industrial Trading Company) (Limited)	Shertallay	10th September 1904	Rs. 2,00,000
33	The Travancore Janopakara Vivaha Drevia Sahaya Company (Limited)	Olaganasery	30th September 1904.	1,000 members limited by guarantee to Rs. 10 each member.
34	The Malabar Mail Company (Limited)	Trivandrum	12th October 1904.	Rs. 30,000
35	The Central Travancore Industrial Trading Company (Limited)	Pallathuruthi	9th December 1904.	Rs. 1,00,000
36	Travancore Plantation Company (Limited)	Kottayam	9th January 1905.	Rs. 20,000

List of Joint Stock Companies in Travancore.—(continued.)

No.	Names of Companies.	Registered Office.	When registered.	Capital, &c.
37	The Jesurin Thiru Hiruthaya Sneha Sabaya Ethircala Asharavoo Nithy Company (Limited)	Karangand	8th March 1905.	1,000 members limited by guarantee to Rs. 10 each member. Membership since increased to 4,000 members.
38	The Travancore Thirukudumba Drevia Sabaya Kaliyana Benefit Fund (Limited)	Kottar	14th March 1905.	1,000 members limited by guarantee to Rs. 10 each.
39	The Travancore Provisions, General trading and Banking Company (Limited)	Chalay	20th April 1905.	Rs. 1,000.
40	Arch Anthoniyar Dravia Sabaya Provident Fund (Limited)	Alagappapuram	19th May 1905.	1,000 members limited by guarantee to Rs. 10 each.
41	Naojined Maria Nayagi Dravia Sabaya Marana Provident Fund (Limited)	Ramanputhur	27th May 1905.	1,000 members limited by guarantee to Rs. 15 each.
42	The Malabar Trading Company Kerala Vyapara Company, (Limited)	Parur	3rd June 1905.	Rs. 30,000
43	Theivasservatha Dravia Sabaya Provident Fund (Limited)	Alagappapuram	9th June 1905.	1,000 members limited by guarantee to Rs. 10 each.
44	Pathukavalakia Arch Antoniar Dravia Sabaya Kaliyana Benefit Fund (Limited)	Do.	27th June 1905.	1,000 members limited by guarantee to Rs. 15 each.
45	Sri Anantha Padmanabha Swami Sarvajananukoola Kaliyana Nidhi (Limited)	Trivandrum	9th August 1905.	Rs. 2,46,000

List of Joint Stock Companies in Travancore.—(continued.)

No.	Names of Companies.	Registered Office.	When registered.	Capital, &c.
46	Vadasheri Kila Kalangudi Krishni Abhivardhi Eka Chettu Company (Limited) ...	Kalangudi ...	11th August 1905.	Rs. 10,000
47	Archia Sishta Paraloha Matha Sahaya Kaliyana Fund (Limited)...	Mathiravilay, Bramel Taluk ...	8th November 1905.	1,000 members limited by guarantee to Rs. 15 each.
48	The Sri Moola Vilasom Company (Limited) ...	Mavelikara ...	30th November 1905.	Rs. 10,000
49	The Thirivaha Numa Dravia Sahaya Provident Fund (Limited)..	Managady ...	7th December 1905.	1000 members limited by guarantee to Rs. 15 each.
50	Indian Marriage Benefit Fund (Limited)...	Vadassery ...	13th December 1905.	1000 members limited by guarantee to Rs. 10 each.
51	Travancore Sakalajana Dravia Sahaya Kaliana Company (Limited)	Konnankadu ...	14th December 1905.	1000 members limited by guarantee to Rs. 15 each.
52	The Idanad Marriage Provident Fund (Limited) ...	Martandam ...	18th December 1905.	3000 members limited by guarantee to Rs. 15.
53	Nainar Swamy Surva Jaganukula Kaliana Nidhi Company (Limited)	Ariamanurthurai ...	20th January 1906.	1000 members limited by guarantee to Rs. 10.
54	The Trivandrum Mercantile Trading Company (Limited)	Trivandrum ...	3rd February 1906.	Rs. 1,00,000
55	Macia Selva Nayagi Dravia Sahaya Provident Fund (Limited) ...	Kottar ...	5th February 1906	1000 members limited by guarantee to Rs. 15.

List of Joint Stock Companies in Travancore—(continued.)

No.	Names of Companies	Registered Office.	When registered.	Capital, &c.
56	Travancore Provident Fund Company (Limited) ...	Trivandrum ...	12th March 1906.	Rs. 72,500
57	Colaba Hatchukar Dravin Saeha Sahaya Kaliana Benefit Fund (Limited) ...	Nullivila ...	17th March 1906.	1000 members limited by guarantee to Rs. 15.
58	Thiruvikrama Jothi Anantha Nidhi Company (Limited) ...	Aloor ...	17th March 1906.	1000 members limited by guarantee to Rs. 10.
59	The Karnagad Marriage Provident Fund (Limited) ...	Karangad ...	19th March 1906.	5000 members limited by guarantee to Rs. 15.
60	The Kottayam Agricultural and Commercial Banking Company (Limited) ...	Nattakam ...	11th April 1906.	Rs. 10,000
61	Dera Mathavan Saeha Vivaha Dhanu Sahaya Company (Limited) ...	Thuckalay ...	14th April 1906.	10,000 members limited by guarantee to Rs. 10.
62	The Cape Comorin General Traffic Company (Limited) ...	Kottar ...	17th April 1906.	Rs. 5,00,000
63	The Nanchi Kerala Provident Fund (Limited) ...	Nagercoil ...	19th June 1906.	1,000 members limited by guarantee to Rs. 15.
64	The Sarva Mathanukoolla Sathiadharmam Paripalana Samastha Kaliana Dravin Sahaya Company (Limited) ...	Quilon ...	28th July 1906.	Rs. 1,23,000
65	Travancore South Indian Kaliana Dravin Sahaya Company (Limited) ...	Mavelikara ...	3rd August 1906.	Rs. 2,46,000
66	Travancore Thirunabbi Jothi Nidhi Company (Limited) ...	Kottar ...	6th August 1906.	500 members limited by guarantee to Rs. 10.

List of Joint Stock Companies in Travancore.—(continued.)

No.	Names of Companies.	Registered Office.	When registered.	Capital, &c.
67	Travancore Karunakara Kaliana Dhana Sahaya Company (Limited)	Vadasery	20th August 1906.	1,000 members limited by guarantee to Rs. 10.
68	Lekshmi Prasada Viyasayabharthar Company (Limited)	Attungal	21st September 1906.	Rs. 5,000
69	The Malayala Kudumba Sahaya Company (Limited)	Kottayam	8th April 1907.	Rs. 10,000
70	The Hindu Sandana Bakya Dhana Lakshmi Nidhy Need Company (Limited)	Trivandrum	20th September 1907.	1,000 members limited by guarantee to Rs. 10 each.
71	The Trivandrum Rice, Oil Mill, Company (Limited)	Trivandrum	11th October 1907.	Rs. 22,000
72	The Travancore Morning Star Pala Janapakara Kalyana Company (Limited)	Parur	16th December 1907.	Rs. 11,400.
73	The Kandathil Katcharada Company (Limited)	Thiruvellab	20th December 1907.	Br. Rs. 50,000.
74	The Travancore National Transit Boat Company, (Limited)	Trivandrum	9th July 1908.	Rs. 20,000
75	The Malabar Bank (Limited)	Trivandrum.	16th October 1908.	Br. Rs. 2,00,000
76	The Travancore General Trading Company (Limited)	Quilon	7th April 1909.	Rs. 5,000
77	The Sri Balasubramoniaswami Devia Sahaya Prize Nidhi (Limited)	Shencottah	17th April 1909.	Rs. 62,500
78	The Ambalapuzha Christian Bank (Limited)	Thalavadi	29th October 1909.	Rs. 10,000
79	The Malabar Company Limited, Alleppey	Alleppey	15th December 1909	Rs. 3,00,000
80	The South Travancore Weaving and Spinning Company (Limited)	Neyyoor	17th February 1910.	Rs. 50,000
81	The Travancore Industrial Company Limited, Chengannur	Chengannur	21st June 1910.	Rs. 1,00,000 Increased to Rs. 2,00,000
82	The Malankara Rubber and Produce Company (Limited)	Kottayam	22nd June 1910.	Rs. 4,50,000

List of Joint Stock Companies in Travancore—(continued.)

No.	Names of Companies.	Registered Office.	When registered.	Capital, &c.
83	The Niranam Weaving Establishment Limited	Chengannur	23rd June 1910.	Rs. 25,000
84	The Mar Thoma Rubber Company Limited	Alleppey	8th October 1910.	Rs. 3,00,000
85	The Kuttanad Rubber Company Limited	Kasnakari	2nd November 1910.	Rs. 2,00,000
86	The Meeenchil Rubber Company Limited	Pala	3rd November 1910.	Rs. 1,50,000
87	The Panavalli Sri Mulam Silver Jubilee Memorial Weaving Company Limited	Panavalli	4th November 1910.	Rs. 10,000
88	Sirdar and Company, Limited	Changanassery	7th December 1910.	Bh. Rs. 50,000.
89	The Sanathana Dharma Vidyaśala, Alleppey	Alleppey	21st December 1910	Voluntary contributions.
90	The Kumarakom Krishi Vyavasaya Company, Limited	Kumarakom	15th February 1911.	Bh. Rs. 1,00,000.
91	The Pullippadavil Kadumba Yoga Company Limited	Kadapen	16th February 1911.	Bh. Rs. 1,00,000.
92	The Malabar Commercial Corporation, Limited	Trivandrum	6th March 1911.	Bh. Rs. 25,0,000.
93	The Malabar Agricultural and Industrial Company Limited	Kottayam	24th March 1911.	Bh. Rs. 4,50,000.
94	M. Joseph, and Company, Limited	Do.	6th July 1911.	Bh. Rs. 20,000.
95	The Punnathura Agricultural and Industrial Company Limited	Ettumamur	24th August 1911.	Bh. Rs. 60,000.
96	The Malabar Trading and Industrial Company Limited	Thalavandi	11th November 1911.	Bh. Rs. 3,00,000.
97	The Great Indian Chronogramophone Company Limited	Trivandrum	11th January 1912.	Bh. Rs. 12,500.
98	The Travancore Printing and Publishing Company Limited	Do.	Do.	Bh. Rs. 50,000.
99	The Rajakia Kshetris Sabha	Mavelikara	28th February 1912.	Voluntary contribution.
100	The Keraliya Nair Samajam	Trivandrum	13th June 1912.	Do.
101	The Kerala Deepika Company Limited	Ettumamur	22nd June 1912.	Bh. Rs. 25,000.
102	The Travancore National Bank Limited	Thiruvalla	16th December 1912.	Bh. Rs. 2,00,000.
103	The Changanacherry Banking Company Limited.	Changanacherry	8th May 1913	Bh. Rs. 60,000.
104	The Rama Varma Plantation and Industrial Company Limited	Thodupuzha	10th May 1913.	Bh. Rs. 1,50,000.
105	The Travancore Tamilian Sangam	Nagercoil	28th August 1913.	Bh. Rs. 50,000.
106	The Travancore Motor Company Limited	Quilon	26th September 1913.	Bh. Rs. 1,00,000.
107	The Travancore Cardamom Company Limited	Kanjirapalli	27th September 1913.	Bh. Rs. 3,00,000.

List of Joint Stock Companies in Travancore—(concluded.)

No.	Names of Companies.	Registered Office.	When Registered.	Capital, &c.
106	The Travancore Commercial Company Limited.	Palai.	22nd October 1913.	Rs. 50,000.
109	The Kottayam Weaving and Mercantile Company Limited	Kottayam.	18th November 1910	Rs. 10,000.
110	The Taluk Association, Nedumangad	Nedumangad.	20th December 1913.	Voluntary contributions.
111	The Carpenters Co-operative Corporation Limited	Attamanoor	2nd June 1914.	Rs. 4,000.
112	The Quilon Club	Quilon	3rd January 1914.	Consisting of 150 members.
113	The Mundaikayam—Peermade Motor Transport and Aerial Ropeway Company Limited.	...	...	...
114	The Travancore Christian Sadhu Jana Vidyabhivardhini Sanghom	Kottayam.	11th August 1914.	Rs. 6,00,000.
115	The Mundaikayam Club	Nemom.	5th September 1914.	Voluntary contributions.
		Mundaikayam.	15th September 1914.	Consisting of 100 members.
116	The Nagercoil Lekshmi Vilasam Motor Company Limited	Nagercoil.	24th September 1914.	Rs. 50,000.
117	Travancore Elava Purohitha Yogam	Varkaly	1-1-1915	Voluntary Contribution
118	The Travancore Varkalay Janardana Prabha Boat Coy. Ltd.	Do.	2-2-1915	Rs. 1050.
119	Thomas Steaphon & Co. Limited.	Quilon	10-2-1915	Rs. 2,50,000
120	The Travancore Mohammedan Motor Company Limited	Kuttar	23-3-1915	Rs. 50,000
121	The Kerala Nadar Samajam	Venganoor	12-4-1915	Voluntary Contribution
122	The Malayali Printing & Publishing Company Limited	Quilon	19-8-1915	Rs. 25,000
123	The New Indian Motor & Rice Mill Company Limited	Nagercoil	17-9-1915	Rs. 50,000
124	The Wyford and Ashley Estates Limited	Peermade	19-10-1915	Bh. Rs. 6,00,000.
125	The Auto-Transports Limited	Nagercoil	17-1-1916	S. Rs. 50,000.
126	The Cosmopolitan Emporium Limited	Trivandrum	9-2-1916	Bh. Rs. 30,000.
127	The Chozhava Samudaya Kshema Pazhipalana Yogam	Trivandrum	15-4-1916	Voluntary contributions.
128	The Industrial Corporation Company Limited	Ithiary, Quilon	19-5-1916	Bh. Rs. 1,00,000.
129	The Central Travancore Industrial Company Limited	Komeram, Kottayam.	22-7-1916	Bh. Rs. 1,00,000.
130	The Padukuruchi Commercial Union Limited	(Pallipuram)	...	...
		Trivandrum	9-8-1916	Bh. Rs. 20,000.
131	The Cape Comorin Coast Trading Co., Limited	Lalachavadi, Kottar.	15-9-1916	S. Rs. 20,000.
132	The South Travancore Industrial and Trading Company Limited	Neyoor, Eraniel	16-10-1916	Bh. Rs. 50,000.

Co-operative Department

C. Gorinda Pillai, B. A., B. L., (Rs. 250-30-350).

Inspecting Staff
A. Krishna Pillai, B. A. Inspector (Rs. 50)

P. Sivamkasa Pillai, Do. (Rs. 30)

List of Co-operative Societies.

No.	Names of societies.	Registered office.	When registered.
1	The Trivandrum Central Co-operative Bank Ltd.	Trivandrum.	8th Vriscidgum 1091
2	The Oachira Seimoolavilassam Co-operative Credit Society.	Oachira.	19th Vriscidgum 1191
3	The Krishnapuram Lekshmiwilassam Agricultural Co-operative Society Ltd.	Krishnapuram.	16th Dhana 1091
4	The Trivandrum Co-operative Distributive Society Ltd.,	Trivandrum.	16th Dhana 1091
5	The Onattukara Sri Vivekanandavilassam Co-operative Credit Society.	Mavelikara.	27th Dhana 1091
6	The Kartigapally Mar-Thomas Co-operative Credit Society.	Kartigapally.	27th Dhana 1091
7	The Kartigapally Yuvavilassam Co-operative Credit Society.	Do.	13th Makuram 1091
8	The Pappizha Co-operative Credit Society.	Pappizha.	30th Makuram 1091
9	The Sri Kaniyavilassam Co-operative Distributive Society Ltd.,	Pazhavor.	26th Kumbham 1091
10	The Sri Krishnavilassam Co-operative Credit Society.	Do.	Do.
11	The Ramapuram Lekshmiwilassam Co-operative Credit Society.	Ramapuram.	30th Kumbham 1091
12	The Chingoli Sanmarza Nandayani Co-operative Credit Society.	Chingoli South.	Do.
13	The Rameswar Mar-Thomas Syrian Christian Co-operative Credit Society.	Gadamb.	10th Mesoma 1091
14	The Pandukari Roman Catholic Chaldan Syrian Christian Co-operative Credit Society.	Pandukari.	11th Mesoma 1091
15	The Kuzhakkon Co-operative Credit Society	Kuzhakkon.	15th Mesoma 1091
16	The Mavelikara Pathiakavu Co-operative Credit Society.	Pathiakavu.	20th Mesoma 1091
17	The Arivar Co-operative Society Ltd.,	Arivar.	2nd Mesoma 1091
18	The Kallor Co-operative Credit Society.	Kalloppuram.	5th Idavom 1091
19	The Kavanampuray Co-operative Credit Society.	Kavanampuray.	8th Idavom 1091
20	The Mavelikara Nadakkavu Co-operative Credit Society.	Nadakkavu.	26th Idavom 1091
21	The Thimavella Co-operative Distributive Society Ltd.,	Thiruvella.	27th Idavom 1091
22	The Vattakkattil Devivilassam Co-operative Credit Society.	Vattakkattil.	13th Idavom 1091
23	The Pazhanna Mission & Sons' Co-operative Credit Society Ltd.,	Pazhanna.	22nd Idavom 1091
24	The Mavelikara Co-operative Distributive Society Ltd.,	Mavelikara.	7th Karkadigum 1091
25	The Mangalodayam Co-operative Credit Society.	Chernkol.	17th Karkadigum 1091
26	The Vellore Co-operative Credit Society.	Vellore.	24th Karkadigum 1091
27	The Parur Co-operative Credit Society.	Parur.	18th Chingam 1091
28	The Cheriappil St. Mary Co-operative Credit Society.	Cheriappil.	1st Kanni 1092

PLANTERS' ESTATES AND PLANTING COMPANIES.

KANNAN DEVAN HILLS, NORTH TRAVANCORE.

Kannan Devan Hills Produce Company, Ltd.

Anglo-American Direct Tea Trading Co. Ltd.

GENERAL MANAGER, H. L. PINCHES ESQUIRE,

MATTUPATTY P. O.

Estates.	Manager or Superintendent.	Post Town.
1. Chitavurrai	H. A. Ragg	Ellapatti.
2. Chokanad	A. Yates H. J. Watson. H. C. Boyd	Munnar. do. do.
3. Chandavurrai	Wm. Mackenzie	Ellapatti.
4. Devikulam	H. W. Leamon	Surianalle.
5. Grahamsland	C. Rowson	Munnar.
6. Gundumallay	J. S. B. Wallace Bi-John	Mattupatti. do.
7. Guderalo	E. H. Francis	do
8. Kalaar	A. W. John R. D. Armstrong A. J. Wright A. H. Mackie	Munnar. do. do. do.
9. Kanniamallay		
10. Letchmi	E. A. Hughes C. H. Mitchell	do do.
11. Luckham	R. T. Landale	Thliar
12. Madupatty	W. A. Lee A. H. Dixon	Mattupatti. do.
13. Mankulam	E. M. R. Gamble F. E. Vernede	Munnar. do
14. Munnar	A. G. Murray E. L. Koechlin	do. do.
15. Nettigadi	D. V. Crowe	Mattupatti.
16. Nallatanni	W. O. Milne	Munnar.
17. Nyamakad	J. W. Tolson G. R. Strachan	do. do.

Kannan Devan Hills, North Travancore. (contd.)

Estates.	Manager or Superintendent.	Post Town.
18. Periyavurrai	J. B. Ingram ... W. F. Inman ...	Munnar. do. do.
19. Pallivasal ...	C. Fraser ...	do.
20. Periakanal ...	J. S. Hawkins ...	Surianalle.
21. Sevenmallay ...	J. M. Bridgman ... C. Bowden ...	Munnar. do.
22. Sholamalay ...	L. H. Ley ...	do.
23. Thenmallay ...	D. Mackintosh ...	Mattupatti.
24. Vagavurrai ...	L. G. Bennett ...	Talliar.
25. Yellapatty ...	J. C. Swayne ... J. C. Robertson ...	Ellapatti. do.
26. Parvathy	A. Hall ...	Munnar.

ENGINEERING DEPARTMENT.

G. W. Cole, Esq., Chief Engineer. Munnar P. O.

Name.	Station.	Post Town.
C. A. V. Grant Asst. Engineer...	Top station.	Elapatti.

TRANSPORT DEPARTMENT.

A Blair Hill ... Traffic Manager .. Munnar.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

Dr. J. S. Nicholson ...	Medical Officer ...	Munnar.
E. W. Inglefield Dall, M. D.	Do.	do.

HEAD QUARTERS.

Robert Brown ...	Secy. to General Manager ..	Mattupatti.
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Other Estates

ESTATES.	PROPRIETOR.	MANAGER.	POST TOWN.
Chattamauniar	... F. E. Williams	... A. H. Gerrard	Talliar.
Craig Lamount	... E. E. Williams	... J. O. Abbott	Do.
Kadagumudi	... E. E. Williams and A. W. Turner...	... Do.	Do.
Lockhart	... The Malayalam Rubber and Produce Coy...	J. A. Gwynne.	Devikulam. Acting.
Manale	... Do.	A. B. Byres, Asst.	
Surianalle	... Do.	J. A. Gwynne	Do. Do.
		A. W. Leslie, Manager.	Surianalle.
		W. Gillespie, Asst.	
		W. Wisc, Asst.	
Talliar	... A. W. Turner and E. E. Williams	J. C. Abbott	Talliar.
		L. Hayes, Asst. (at present on Military Service)	
Leshmukripai	... T. R. Lakshmana Singh	T. R. Lakshmana Singh...	Do.
Jubilee	... Do.	Do.	Do.
Pulikarakadu	... Do.	Do.	Do.
Ramanagaram	... Do.	Do.	Do.
Pankajam	... A. S. Suppan Chetty	... A. S. Suppan Chetty	Bodinaikanoor.
Nairsland	... Do.	Do.	Do.

Peermade Hills.

CENTRAL TRAVANCORE PLANTERS' ASSOCIATION.

ESTATES.	PROPRIETOR.	MANAGER.	POST TOWN.
Arnakal	G. L. Acworth	S. Sinclair	Vandy Periyar.
Ashley	Twyford & Ashley Estates Ltd	W. F. Stephen	Peermade.
Bison Valley	Do.	Do.	Do.
Bonami	Travancore Tea Estates Co. Ltd.	A. A. Brodie	Do.
Brecon	S. Sinclair, T. A. Kimmond & G. E. Elers	S. Sinclair	Vandy Periyar.
Brighton and Pambanar.	Travancore Tea Estate Co.	E. G. Cameron	Peermade.
Caradygody	R. H. Goldie	W. H. G. Leahy	Vandy Periyar.
Chenthalaar	Peermade Tea Co.	T. C. Forbes & J. M. Wilkie	Peermade
Chenkara	Wallardie Tea Estates Co.	M. M. Knight	Vandy Periyar.
Fairfield	R. P. Roissier { Lady M. Wilbraham.	R. P. Roissier	Peermade.
Glenmary	S. Indian Tea Estates Co.	J. S. Wilkie	Do.
Glen Rock	Misses Munro	J. M. Wilkie	Do.
Granby	Travancore Tea Estates Co.		Vandy Periyar.
Haileyburia	A. H. Mead, F. W. Le Feuvre & H. C. Westaway	A. R. St. George	Peermade.
Koliekannam	Travancore Tea Estates Co.	J. F. Fraser	Do.
Kudavakarnam	S. Indian Tea Estates Co.	A. C. Mackenzie	Do.
Ladrum	Do.	F. W. Winterbotham	Do.
Wallaadi	Agents Harrison & Crossfield	K. H. Lysons	Vandy Periyar.

Peermade Hills.

CENTRAL TRAVANCORE PLANTERS' ASSOCIATION.—(contd.)

ESTATE.	PROPRIETOR.	MANAGER.	POST TOWN.
Maimalai	Stagbrook Rubber and Tea Estates. Ltd....	R. Tait ...	Peermade.
Mount	Travancore Tea Estates Co.	T. A. Kimmond.	Vandy Periyar.
Manjamalai Group	Do.	C. W. Lacey.	Do.
		B. E. Elers.	
Pambanar	Do.	E. G. Cameron.	Peermade.
Paykanam	R. H. Goldie	W. H. G. Leahy.	Do.
Penshurst	Mrs. Parker	F. Bissott	Do.
Periyar	Abraham Pillay	Abraham Pillay	Vandy Periyar.
Pulikanam	R. E. Haslam	G. Cook.	Eratupetta
Raneecoil	J. E. G. Pigott	J. E. G. Pigott	Vandy Periyar.
Stagbrook	Stagbrook Rubber and Tea Estates Ltd....	H. C. Westaway	Do.
Twyford	Twyford & Ashely Estates Ltd...	W. A. J. Milner.	Do.

Peermade Hills.
CENTRAL TRAVANCORE PLANTERS' ASSOCIATION—(concl'd.)

ESTATES.	PROPRIETOR.	MANAGER.	POST TOWN.
Thangamalai	D. McArthur	D. Mc Arthur	Vandy Periyar.
Thengakal	Travancore Tea Estates Co.	J. F. Fraser	Do.
The Valley	F. Bissett	F. Bisett	Do.
Vembanad	Miss Baker & Mrs. Munro.	W. A. J. Milner	Do.
Wasspudinghey	R. H. Goldie	W. H. G. Leahy	Do.
Wood lands	S. I. Tea Estates Co	R. Tait	Do.
Pashunnallai	Travancore Tea Estates Co. Ltd.	G. E. Elers	Do.
Arniekudy	G. S. Napier Ford	G. S. N. Ford	Do.
Dymock	J. D. Deane Drummond	Do. G. S. N. Ford	Do.

Rubber Estates.
MUNDAKAYAM, DISTRICT.

Estate.	Proprietor.	Manager.	Cultivated area.	Reserve.	Total.
Mundakayam ...	The Malayalam Rubber & Produce Coy., Ltd.	Wm. Hendry, Supt. P. Napier, Asst. Chas Hendry, Supt.	Rubber. 846.84 ac.	535.05 ac.	1381.89 acres.
Boyce ...	Do.	G. E. Hefle Bower, Asst.	Rubber. 712.24 ac.	1784.7 ac.	890.98 acres.
Vellamudi ...	The Rani Travancore Rubber Coy. Limited.	Manager, H. M. E. Howson.	Rubber. 637.90 ac.	68.98 ac.	706.88 acres.
Eldorado ...	The Stagbrook Tea & Rubber Estates Ltd.	Manager, G. H. Danvers Davy. E. Vincent Asst.	Rubber. 680.00 ac.	584.00 ac.	1264.00 acres.
Kokayar ...	Do.	Manager, G. H. Danvers Davy.	Rubber. 420.67 ac.	58.03 ac.	478.70 acres.
Peruvanthanam...	Messrs. Henry Ward & H. B. Kirk.	Manager, H. B. Kirk.	Rubber. 626.05 ac. Tea. 88.82 ac. Tea & Rubber inter-planted 45.00 ac.	15.89 ac.	775.56 acres.
Yendayar ...	J. J. Murphy Esq.	Manager, J. J. Murphy E. E. Eyre, Asst. H. J. Byrne Asst.	Rubber. 515.77 ac. & Tea 280.74 ac.	105.39 ac	901.90 acres.
Elankadu ...	Messrs. J. J. Murphy, J. H. Davy & Henry Smail.	Do.	Tea. 286.00 ac.	15.00 ac.	301.00 acres.

Rubber Estates.
MUNDAKAYAM DISTRICT.---(contd.)

Estate.	Proprietor.	Manager.	Cultivated area.	Reserve.	Total.
Teekoy ...	The Teekoy Rubber Estate Coy. Ltd.	Manager, W. A. Asher N. B. Hartley } Assts. O. J. Egan Wyer, }	Rubber. 1432.00 ac	320.00 ac.	1752.00 acres.
Kutikul ...	The Mundakayam Valley Rubber Co. Limited.	Manager, J. R. Vincent. T. A. M. Johnstone & B. G. Hutson. K. V. Tachariah, Supt.	Rubber. 1184.00 ac.	215.74 ac.	1380.74 acres.
Nemmeny ...	J. R. Vincent Esq.	K. V. Tachariah, Supt.	Rubber. 367.00 ac.	265.03 ac.	632.03 acres.
Kuppakayam ...	The Central Travancore Rubber Coy., Ltd.	Supt., Ashton Hamond	Rubber. 622 ac.	42 ac.	664 acres.
Chennapara ...	Do.	A. Hammond, Manager. } George West Supt., }	Rubber. 737 ac.	337 ac.	1074 acres.
Valley End ...	Do.	A. Hammond, Manager. } W. C. Fuller, Supt. }	Tea. 330 ac.	...	330 acres.
Cheruvally ...	The Malayalam Rubber & Produce Co. Limited.	Superintendent. E. Hall. Ag. W. B. Stairforth.	Rubber. 1035.40 ac.	1415.17 ac.	2450.57 acres.
Kadamkolam ...	The Travancore Rubber Coy., Ltd.	Manager, R. Harley Esq.	Rubber. 646.00 ac.	406.53 ac.	1142.53 acres.

Rubber Estates.

MUNDAKAYAM DISTRICT. — (concl.)

Estate.	Proprietor	Manager.	Cultivated area.	Reserve.	Total
Paloor ...	The (Travancore) Rubber Coy., Ltd.	Manager R. Harley Esq. Supt., N. D. Pollock Esq.	Rubber. 389.41 ac.	79.65 ac.	469.06 acres.
Anaikolam ...	Do.	Manager, R. Harley Esq. Supt., (1) T. W. H. Fitchett Asst., (2) Hamish B. Macpherson.	Rubber. 736.45 ac.	42.17 ac.	778.62 acres.
Manikal ...	Do.	Manager, R. Harley. Supt. M. H. Byfield.	Rubber. 405.64 ac.	185.97.	591.61 acres.

Rubber Estates, Thodupuzha Taluk.

Estate.	Proprietor.	Manager.	Cultivated area.	Reserve.	Total.
Kaliyar Estate ...	The Malayalam Rubber and Produce Co., Ltd.	A. C. Morell ...	1146.06 acres.	344.84 acres.	1490.40 acres.
Velliamattom ...	Thodupuzha Rubber Company, Ltd.	G. F. Ewart ...	865.07 acres.	646.79 acres.	1511.86 acres.
Malankara ...	Malankara Rubber and Produce Co., Ltd.	P. John ...	1300 acres.	500 acres.	1800 acres.
Mar Thoma Rubber Estate.	M. K. Knucheria.	Chacko Joseph Valliaracettil.	142.71 acres.	125.51 acres.	268.22 acres.

Shencottah District.

Name of Company.	Name of Estate.	Malayalam Name.	Proprietors.	Manager and Superintendent.	Tea.	Coffee.	Rubber.	Forests.	Total.
Malayalam Rubber & Produce Company.	Isfield ...	Perunan Estate.	Malayalam Rubber and Produce Co.,	I. L. Jackson } W. J. Thom }	58-14	...	201-63	308-01	567-78
	Nagamalai ...			A. H. L. White } W. Mac Murtrie }	...	...	360-85	1015-68	1376-53
	Midlothian ...			J. Stewart ...	...	...	191-26	245-98	437-24
	New Arandel			L. G. Knight } C. L. Lister }	87-18	...	563-65	659-30	1310-13
	Koravanthavalam.			J. L. Hall } R. N. Jodrell }	...	...	684-77	545-43	1230-20
	Lahai Group...			J. A. Anderson ...	...	...	83	40	123
	Florence 1st & 2nd bit.			R. Branson, Supt.	...	...	160-31	...	160-3
	Anachadi ...			A. F. Macdonald, Supt.	288-33	...	...	...	288-33
	Little anachadi			Do.	...	...	...	...	225-69*
	Nedumpara ...			Do.	...	...	...	...	231-17*
	Do. Homestead			Do.	...	...	...	...	7-35*
	New Muria-panchan			A. Upcher, Supt.	...	...	...	...	43-58†
	Upper Florence			Do.	...	...	507-53	...	507-53
	Chinnakuliratti			Do.	...	...	53-42	...	53-42
	Upper Anachadi.			Do.	...	...	...	...	11-81†
	Venture ...			A. F. Macdonald, Supt.	2-16	...	292-63	112-46	407-25
	Ridgeband ...			Do.	28-24	...	...	98-96	127-80
	A. B. Block ...			Do.	269-96	...	205-70	235-35	711-1

* Mixed Tea and Rubber.

Do.

Do.

† Mostly Rubber jungle.

* Mixed Tea and Rubber.

Shenootah District.—(contd.)

Name of Company.	Name of Estate.	Malayalam Name.	Proprietors.	Manager and Superintendent.	Tea.	Coffee.	Rubber.	Forests.	Total.
Malayalam Rubber and Produce Company.	New Swarnagiri	Preunan Estate	Malayalam Rubber and Produce Company.	A. Upcher, Supt.	24-62	...	123-7	61-18	208-87
	Upper Florence 2nd bit	Sittar	Ranni Reserve Rubber Company	R. Brannan Supt.	...	...	17-80	21-49	32-29
	Shalikara			J. O. Gray and F. C. Chatfield.	...	...	108-10	...	708-10
	Sittar Estate			H. S. K. Morrel	...	...	893	99	992
	Perinad Estate.	Kurungali	Colombo Commercial Co.,	S. Alexander Martin.	...	...	916	240	1156
	Upper Rose-male	J. A. B. Clark and W. B. Miller.		W. B. M. King on Earlough T. Ponniah Ag. Manager.	235-6	...	...	...	235-6
	Ettappadappu				57-25	...	...	...	57-25
	Little Rose-male				364-38	...	...	...	364-36
	Marymuttaya				25-21	...	...	...	25-21
	Little Rose-male 2nd bit				91-20	...	...	...	91-20
	Goatfell				408-28	...	...	...	408-29
	Herisford				374-63	...	...	...	374-83
	Eldersley				518-72	...	...	...	518-75
	South Vandalode.				...	...	107-49	...	107-49
	Lower Herisford				90-5	...	...	...	90-5
	Lower Elderslie				55-96	...	...	...	55-96
	Churotemala				108-99	...	...	...	108-90
	Rockwood				305-85	...	...	...	305-85
			R. T. Miller transferring shortly to P. W. Keir.	P. W. Keir. J. D. Keir.					

Shencottah District—(conold.)

Name of Company.	Name of Estate.	Malayalam Name.	Proprietor.	Manager and Superintendent.	Tea.	Coffee.	Rubber.	Forests.	Total.
Malayalam Rubber & Produce Company	Bedford 1st & 2nd bit ...	Thenparamala ...	S. Punnayana Mooppanar ...	S. Punnayana Mooppanar ...	...	...	...	76-57	76-57
	Kuliratti or Ariyakavu Theerthakara ...	Kuliratti ...	Executors and trustees of Mr. F. M. Ewart.	A. F. MacDonald Supt.	50	...	...	170	220
	Inverdate Achencoil ...	Achencoil ...	Do.	Do.	130	...	20	336-86	486-86
	Arundal Estate	Arundal ...	Do.	Do.	45	...	...	544-15	589-15
	Viluthupidi Estate ...	Viluthupidi ...	Nathaduvava Rowther	Nathaduvava Rowther ...	...	...	...	58-49	58-49
	Hereford Estate Group or Lower Rose-male ...	Kallarhottam ...	J. A. B. Clark and W. B. Miller ...	Ponnaiyya, Supt.	...	...	...	149-24	149-24
	Mukkudal-kurichimala...	Mukkudal-kurichi ...	Subbaraja Alagaraja	Subbaraja Alagaraja ...	...	...	...	274-30	274-30
	Cavanal ...	Cavanal ...	Cavanal Co. ...	C. Brander ...	...	...	260	100	360
	Kundakolam..	Kundakolam ...	C. Brander ...	C. Brander ...	...	...	200	100	300
	Madamon ...	Madamon ...	Do.	Do.	150	...	...	150	300
	Koney Estate	Koni Estate...	Messrs. Harrisons & Crossfields ..	C. Hall	583	...	600	1432	2615

Ponnudi District.

Name of Company.	Name of Estate.	Malayalam Name.	Proprietor.	Manager and Superintendent.	Acreage.										
					Tea.		Coffee.		Rubber.		Forests.		Total.		
					Acre.	Cent.	Acre.	Cent.	Acre.	Cent.	Acre.	Cent.	Acre.	Cent.	
The Ponnudi Tea and Rubber Co., Limited, Trivandrum.	Ponnudi I Bit.	Ponnudi.	The Ponnudi Tea and Rubber Co., Limited, Kallar, Trivandrum.	J. S. Valentine Esq. Managng. Director.	451	48	...	...	57	...	400	37	906	85	
	Do. II "				311	67	...	...	94	...	359	39	765	76	
	Braemore I II "	Pattanithottan		R. Ross Esqr., Superintendent.	297	45	...	...	...	...	283	8	560	53	
	Do. III "	...			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
	Bonaccord I "	Vanakad.		Val Mardon Esq., Assistant Superintendent.	78	63	...	...	...	106	73	188	36		
	Do. II "	...			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
	Do. III, IV V "	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
	Donagus I "	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
	Do. II "	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
	Glen Brittle II "	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
Do. IV "	Sinna Vanakaud..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...					
Do. V "	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...					
Glen Elgee	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...					
Merchiston II	Kolachakaray	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...				
Invercauld	Pania Ponnudi.	...	Mr. H. A. Marshall & F. J. R.V. Hunt Esqr.	...	...	...	...	...	...	582	58	582	58		
Merchiston I Bit	Kolachakary.	...	Messrs. H. A. Marshall.	R. J. A. Moore Esqr.	343	11	...	...	...	...	52	4	395	15	
Augustiar I	...	...	Mr. John Irvine.	Mr. John Irvine.	100	5	...	...	...	...	492	...	592	5	
Do. II & III	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Ahamadiar	...	...	Mr. Remigas Mel.	S. p. Mel & Co. Colombo.	...	...	...	...	...	156	...	62	1	220	1
Merchiston I.	...	...	Mr. E. J. Young.	Harrison and Crossfield.	200	...	...	...	...	...	95	51	295	51	

ASHAMBOO DISTRICT.

Name of Estate.	Malayalam Name.	Proprietor.	Manager and Assistant Superintendent.	Acreage.			
				Tea.	Coffee	Forests &c.	Total.
Balamore	Mela Sambakal	Mrs. Fraser	J. B. Cook	120	...	240	360
Belford	Puthukaud	S. A. Philipps	S. A. Philipps	246	...	110	356
Black Ro.	Karumpara	Heirs of John Cox	Mrs. Simps	...	17	175	192
Corrymor	Maramalai	Heirs of Dr. Scott	J. B. Cook	189	...	115	395
Glen Mor	Ellangourie	Mrs. Fraser	Do.	222	...	235	457
Great Valley	Naduvu Sambakal	Scottish Indian Coffee Company.	...	...	...	...	524
Hillside	Kulpudavoo	Do.	...	...	...	...	472
Kinmyles	Engkadavoo	D. G. Cammeron	Conductor	130	10	310	450
Milonie	...	Mrs. J. Fraser	J. B. Cook	90	...	418	508
Mahendragherry	...	D. G. Cammeron	Conductor	184	...	524	708
Olivers	...	Heirs of John Cox	Mrs. Simpson	...	20	95	115
Seafield	...	Mrs. Fraser and Heirs of A. Grant	J. B. Cook	200	...	450	650
The Home	Kila Sambakal	S. J. C Co. and Heirs of Inglis	...	...	...	...	397
Woodlands	Kila Samikuchn	M. Dave Dason	M. Dave Dason	30	10	235	275

United Planters Association of Southern India (Incorporated).

LABOUR DEPARTMENT.

Director ... Aylmer. Ff. Martin Esq., Westward Ho, High Ground, Bangalore.

Superintendent in Travancore... Charles. E. Prince Esq., Nagercoil.

Government of Fort St. George.

H. E. THE RIGHT HONOURABLE

JOHN, BARON PENTLAND OF LYTH, P. C., G. C. I. E.,

GOVERNOR OF MADRAS.

Took his seat on the 30th October 1912.

Personal Staff of His Excellency the Governor.

Mr. Thomas Eyebrow Moir, I. C. S. ... Private Secretary.
 Captain H. F. Collingridge 2,9" Gurkha Rifles, Milly. Secretary.
 Major Frederick Fenn Elwes, C. I. E., I. M. S., ... Surgeon to H. E. the Governor.

L. B. Gasson, (Indian Police). ... A. D. C.
 Capt. E. H. Gilpin Durham L. I., A. D. C.
 Lt. L. M. Put 6th Jat. L. I. Extra A. D. C.
 Lt. Col. H. H. G. Mitchell, Madras Artillery. Vols. Hon. A. D. C.
 Risaldar Major Malik Sher Bahadur, Bahadur... Indian A. D. C.
 Hon. Capt. Shaik Ismail Sardar Bahadur ... Hon: Indian A. D. C.
 Capt. W. J. E. Money 22 cavalry Commandant and Adjutant, M. S.
 the Governor's Body Guard (on active service with Body Guard.)

Members of Council.

The Honorable Sir Pazhamarneri Sundaram Aiyer Sivaswami Aiyer,
 K. C. S. I., C. I. E., 2nd in Council.
 " Sir Alexander Gordon Cardew K. C. S. I., I. C. S. 3rd
 in Council
 " Mr. Herbert Francis Webb Gillman, I. C. S. 4th in
 Council.

Additional Members of Council, for making Laws and Regulations.

NON-OFFICIALS.

Elected Members.

1. The Honorable Mr. Thiruvengada Ranga Achariar.
2. " The Rev. George Pittendrigh.
3. " Mr. B. Akila Surianarayana Rao Pantulu Garu.
4. " Rao Bahadur Mocherla Ramachandara Rao Pantulu Garu.
5. " Mr. Amancherla Subba Krishna Rao Pantulu.
6. " Mr. Pulumathi Siva Rao.

7. The Honorable Dewan Bahadur Agaram Subbarayalu Beddiyar Avergal.
8. " Mr. Bhavani Venkatagiri Aiyar Narasimha Aiyar.
9. " Kasurgod Sadasiva Bhat.
10. " Rao Bahadur Valutter Krishna Aiyengar Ramana Achariyar Avergal.
11. " Mr. Krishnaaswami Rama Aiyengar.
12. " Mr. Kochariakota Ramachandra Venkata Krishna Rao Pantulu.
13. " B. Raja Rajeswara Setupathi *alias* Muthuramalinga Setupathi Raja of Ramnad.
14. " Mr. Bhupathiraju Venkatapathi Raju.
15. " Mr. Krishnaaswami Chidambaranath Mudaliyar.
16. " Mr. Kuekkut Kumaran Raman Kavalappara Muppil Nayar.
17. " Mr. Yacob Hussain Sahib Bahadur.
18. " Khan Bahadur Ahmad Tambi Ghulam Muhi-ud-din Ahmad Tambi Marakayar, Sahib Bahadur.
19. " Mr. Gordon Fraser.
20. " Mr. John Oakshott Robinson.
21. " Mr. Edward Fairless Barber.

NON-OFFICIALS.

Nominated Members.

22. The Honorable Sir. Ghulam Mahomed Ali Sahib Bahadur Khan Bahadur, K. C. I. E. Amir-i-Arcot.
23. " The Most Rev. John Acton D. D.
24. " Rao Bahadur Sathagopa chetti Ramanathan Chettiar Muthiya Chetti Annamali Chettiar.
25. " Mr. Thomas Richmond.
26. " Sir Francis J. E. Spring K. C. I. E.
27. " Rao Bahadur Kommi Reddi Suryanarayana Murthi Naidu Garu.
28. " Sri Sobha Chandra Singh Deo, Zamindar of Serugada.

OFFICIALS.

Nominated Members.

1. The Honorable Mr. J. P. Bedford.
2. " Surgeon-General William Barney Bannerman I. M. S., M. D., D. SC., C. S. I.
3. " Mr. Robert Bailey Clegg.
4. " Mr. Norman Somerville Brodie.
5. " Mr. Llewellyn Eddison Buckley.
6. " Mr. Herbert Francis Webb Gillman.
7. " Mr. J. H. Stone C. I. E.
8. " Mr. Lionel Davidson, C. S. I.
9. " Mr. C. G. Todhunter.
10. " Mr. Seshadri Srinivasa Iyenger (Adv. Gen.)
11. " Col. William Montague Ellis B. E. C. I. E.
12. " Mr. Stewart Binny Murray.
13. " Dewan Bahadur P. Rajagopalachariar C. I. E.

Secretariat Public, &c., Departments.

- The Honorable Mr. Alan Butterworth, C. S. I., I. C. S., Chief Secretary, on combined leave.
- The Honorable Mr. Lionel Davidson, C. S. I., I. C. S., Acting Chief Secretary.
- Mr. R. H. Courtenay, I. C. S., Under Secretary to Government.
- „ L. E. Kershaw, Assistant Secretary.
- „ V. Sekhara Menon, Registrar.
- The Honorable Mr. Lionel Davidson, C. S. I., I. C. S., Secretary to Government, Revenue Department.
- The Honorable Mr. James Perch Bedford I. C. S., Acting Secretary to Government, Revenue Department.
- Mr. A. H. A. Todd, I. C. S., Under Secretary to Government.
- Rao Bahadur V. A. Anantarama Aiyar, Registrar, Revenue Secretariat.
- The Honorable Dewan Bahadur P. Rajagopalachariar, Secretary to Government, Home Department.
- Mr. B. A. Harvey, I. C. S., Under Secretary to Government.
- „ R. A. Graham, I. C. S., Acting Secretary to Government, Local and Municipal Department.
- Mr. V. T. Krishnamachari, Under Secretary.
- „ N. Chengal Rao, B. A., Registrar, Local & Municipal, &c., Secretariat ?

Public Works Department.

- The Honorable Col. W. M. Ellis R. E., C. I. E. Secretary, to Government P. W. D.
- The Honorable Mr. S. B. Murray, Joint Secretary to Government, P. W. D.
- Mr. D. Marshall, Deputy Secretary. Do. Do.
- „ M. G. Molesworth, Under Secretary, P. W. D.
- „ F. E. Morgan, Under Secretary.
- „ George Day Plummer, Registrar, P. W. Section.

High Court of Judicature.

- The Honorable Sir J. E. P. Wallis, Kt. M. A. Bar-at-Law, Chief Justice
- „ Mr. Justice Abdur Bahim, M. A., Bar-at-Law.
- „ Sir W. B. Ayling, Kt. I. C. S.
- „ Mr. Justice F. D. Oldfield, I. C. S.
- „ Mr. Justice T. Sadasiva Aiyar, B. A. M. L. Dewan Bahadur.
- „ Mr. Justice Charles Gordon Spencer, I. C. S.
- „ Mr. Justice V. M. C. Trotter.
- „ Mr. Justice T. V. Seshagiri Aiyer, B. A., B. I., Dewan Bahadur.

TEMPORARY AND ACTING ADDITIONAL JUDGES.

- „ Mr. Justice J. H. Bakewell, L. L. B., Bar-at-Law.
- „ Mr. Justice C. V. Kunnaraswami Sastri, B. A., B. L., Dewan Bahadur (on special duty.)
- „ Mr. Justice Charles Frederick Napier, Bar-at-Law.
- „ Mr. Justice K. Srinivasa Aiyangar
- „ Mr. Justice W. W. Phillips
- „ Mr. Justice J. G. Burn

District and Sessions Judges.

<i>Madura</i>	F. A. Coleridge Esq.
<i>South Arcot</i>	S. G. Roberts Esq.
<i>Salem</i>	J. T. Gillespie Esq.
<i>South Canara</i>	A. J. Cargemon Esq.
<i>Bellary</i>	R. A. Jenkins Esq.
<i>Ramanat</i>	W. L. Venkataramayya Esq.
<i>Tinnevely</i>	A. Edgington Esq.
<i>Kistna</i>	E. Pakinham Walsh Esq.
<i>Malabar, North</i>	H. D. C. Reilly Esq.
<i>Malabar, South</i>	G. H. B. Jackson Esq.
<i>Nellore</i>	O. Krishnaswami Row Esq.
<i>Visagapatnam</i>	A. T. Forbes Esq.
<i>Tanjore</i>	E. H. Wallace Esq.
<i>Godavari</i>	J. J. Cotton Esq.
<i>Trichinopoly</i>	W. W. Philips Esq.
<i>Chingleput</i>	V. Venugopal Chetty Esq.
<i>Guntur</i>	J. C. Fernandez Esq.
<i>North Arcot</i>	J. W. Roy Esq.
<i>Cuddapah</i>	J. W. Hughes Esq.
<i>Kurnool</i>	H. B. Bardwell Esq.
<i>Coimbatore</i>	D. G. Waller Esq.
<i>Ganjam</i>	B. C. Smith Esq.

Judges of the Madras Small Cause Court.

J. H. Bakewell L. L. B., Bar-at-Law, Chief Judge on other duty.
 C. Krishnan, Bar-at-Law, Acting.
 Sir V. C. Desikachariar, Kt. B. A. B. L., S. P. T. 2nd Judge.
 T. Varadarajulu Nayudu, B. A. & B. L., S. P. T. 3rd Judge.
 J. Krishna Rao, Bar-at-Law, Registrar.

The Madras City Civil Court.

C. R. Tiruvencatachati, B. A. & B. L., Judge.

Board of Revenue.

The Honorable Mr. Robert Bailey Clegg, I. C. S., 1st Member.
 " Mr. Norman Somerville Brodie, I. C. S., 2nd Member.
 " Mr. L. E. Buckley I. C. S., 3rd Member to act as 2nd Member.
 " Mr. C. G. Todhunter I. C. S. Ag. 3rd Member.
 M. E. Couchman I. C. S., Acting 4th Member
 G. T. H. Brocken, I. C. S., Secretary to the Commissioners of Land Revenue, (on military duty).
 H. R. Pate, I. C. S., S. P. T. Secretary
 P. T. Srinivasachari, Assistant Secretary to Do.
 E. F. Thomas, I. C. S., Secretary to the Commissioner of Salt, Abkari, and Separate Revenue.
 J. W. Grestorex, Assistant Secretary, &c., Do. also Secretary to the Board of Examiners.
 Rao Bahadur T. Bagavayah, Secretary, Settlement Department.

Collectors and District Magistrates

<i>Anjengo</i>	R. A. Graham Esq.
<i>Anantapur</i>	S. W. G. I Mac Iver Esq.
<i>Arcot, North</i>	F. J. Richards Esq.
<i>Arcot, South</i>	Muhammad Azizuddin Hussein, Sahib Bahadur. Khan Bahadur i. s. o.
<i>Bellary</i>	A. F. G. Moccardi Esq.
<i>Oanara, South</i>	A. L. Vibert Esq.
<i>Chingleput</i>	F. R. Bryant Esq.
<i>Coimbatore</i>	E. B. Elwin Esq.
<i>Cudilapah</i>	P. C. Dutt Esq.
<i>Gayjam</i>	J. N. Mac Michael Esq.
<i>Godavari</i>	C. B. Cotterell Esq.
<i>Kistna</i>	H. H. Burchitt Esq.
<i>Kurnool</i>	H. G. Stokes Esq. C. I. R.
<i>Madras</i>	M. Young Esq.
<i>Madura</i>	H. T. Reilly Esq.
<i>Malabar</i>	F. B. Evans Esq.
<i>Nellore</i>	B. Ramachandra Row, Dewan Bahadur
<i>Nilgiris</i>	N. B. Knapp Esq.
<i>Salem</i>	E. W. Legh Esq.
<i>Tanjore</i>	J. R. Huggins Esq.
<i>Tinnevely</i>	F. B. Hemmingway Esq.
<i>Trichinopoly</i>	E. S. Lloyd Esq.
<i>Visagapatam</i>	H. A. B. Vernon Esq.
<i>Chittoor</i>	H. L. Braidwood Esq.
<i>Tuntur</i>	N. E. Marjoribanks Esq.
<i>Ramnad</i>	A. R. L. Tottenham Esq.

Justices of the Peace in Travancore.

Appointed by the Government of India

S. O. H. Robinson Esq. Devikulam.
 T. Austin Esq., i. c. s., Trivandrum.
 H. S. Chatfield Esq., Trivandrum.
 James Fryde Esq., Trivandrum.
 K. L. Fearon Esq., Peeruade.
 F. G. Clark Esq., Trivandrum.

Indian Marine.

N. V. Newland, Head Light keeper, British Government Lighthouse.
 Muttom.

Deputy Tahsildars and Sub-Magistrates.

V Narayana Menon, Tangasseri.
 S. A. Sesha Sastri, Anjengo.

Military Family Payments and pensions.

TRIVANDRUM.

Captain F. E. Welsch, In charge.

Registrar of Births, Deaths and Marriages in Travancore

TRIVANDRUM.

D. J. Sloss.

DEVICULAM.

S. C. H. Robinson.

BRITISH GOVERNMENT.

Institutions and Officers in Travancore.

POSTAL DEPARTMENT.

M. R. Ry. N. S. Varadacharia Ayl., B. A., Superintendent of Post Offices, Travancore Division.

T. M. Ananthanarayana Iyer, Inspector, Trivandrum Sub-Division.

W. P. Jonas, Inspector, Ernakulam Sub-Division.

Trivandrum Head Office.

B. Ramachandra Aiyer, Postmaster.

S. Madhava Row, Deputy Postmaster.

Sub-Offices at Alleppey, Alwaye, Anjengo, Attungal, Changanchery, Colachel, Kallar, Kalthuritty, Kayankulam, Kottar, Kottarakkara, Kottayam, Martandam, Mavelikara, Mayyasad, Mundakayam, Muvattupuzha, Nagercoil, Neyyattinkara, Neyyur, Parur, Peermade, Punalur, Quilon, Quilon Cutcherry, Shencottah, Shertallay, Thuckalay, Tiruvella, Trivandrum, Chalai, Vallakadavu and Varkala.

Branch Offices at Adur, Ambalapuzha, Augamali, Aramboly, Arathinal, Arakutty, Ashambo, Cape Comorin, Chavara, Chenganur, Chirayinkil, Chowrah, Coolasegaram, Edapalli, Edsthuva, Erattupetta, Ettamanur, Haripad, Kallikavilai, Kanjirapalli, Karunagapalli, Kazhakuttam, Kizh Vaipar, Koni, Koravalangad, Kothamangalam, Kottaram, Kozhencheri, Kumbazad, Kuthattukulam, Kutthiathode, Manavalakurichi, Mannanam, Mulagumud, Myladi, Nedumangad, Olagenasery, Pallam, Palai, Pallipport, Pandalam, Panapulli, Pattanapuram, Pathanamthitta, Pazhayangadi, Perumattura, Perumbavur, Pettah, Puliana, Pulincunnu, Puvur, Suchindram, Tangasery, Taikad, Thattakad, Thiruvithancode, Todupuzha, Thonnikal, Tiruvattar, Tittivila, Vadaserikara, Vaikam and Verapoly.

THE POST OFFICES ON THE HIGH RANGES.

1. Talliar Sub-Office.
2. Munnar, Combined Sub-Office.
3. Devicolan, do
4. Mattapatti, Sub-Office.
5. Ellapatti, do.
6. Pauniar-Bridge, Combined Sub-Office.
7. Thekkady do. do.
8. Vandi Periyar, do. do.

-- --

THE INDIAN TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

Lajmi Lakshman Rau, Deputy Postmaster General, Traffic, Madras Circle. Madras.

R. Kewalramani, Superintending Engineer, Trichinopoly.

C. O. Pedro. Telegraph Master. Trivandrum.

J. Asirvatham, Telegraph Master, Quilon.

Trivandrum and Quilon are Departmental Telegraph offices and Alleppey, Alwaye, Anjengo, Attungal, Trivandrum Bazaar, Changana chery, Colachel, Kayankulam, Kottayam, Kumili, Martandam, Mavelikara, Mundakayam, Muvattupuzha, Nagercoil, Neyyattinkara, Neyyoor, Surianalle, Parur, Peerumade, Shencottah, Shertallay, Thuckalay, Tiravolla and Vandi Periyar are Postal combined offices,

FAMILY OF H. H. THE RAJAH OF COCHIN.

HIS HIGHNESS

RAMA VURMAH,

RAJAH OF COCHIN.

Born $\frac{6\text{th October } 1858.}{22\text{nd Kanni } 1034.}$

Ascended the Masnad 7th December 1914.

COUSIN OF THE RAJAH.

RAMA VURMAH,

ELAYA RAJAH OF COCHIN.

Born $\frac{30\text{th December } 1801.}{17\text{th Dhann } 1037.}$

Government of Cochin.

J. W. BHORE ESQ., B. A., I. C. S., Diwan.

Palace.

P. Damodara Menon, B. A., Secretary to the Diwan. Sub-protom
Savvadhiakariakkar.

Huzur Secretariat.

M. I. Virkkey, B. A., Senior Assistant Comptroller of Accounts.
Sub-protom Secretary to the Diwan.

K. K. Joseph, B. A., Superintendent of Stamps, Stationery and Printing.

Account Department.

K. Shangu Wariyar, B. A., Comptroller of Accounts.
N. A. Parasurama Iyer, B. A., Junior Assistant Comptroller. Sub-protom Senior Assistant Comptroller.
K. S. Subramania Iyer, B. A., Superintendent, Comptroller's Office.
Sub-protom Junior Assistant Comptroller.

Palace Funds.

K. Rama Varma Raja, B. A., Special Palace Officer.

Land Revenue Department.

T. V. Kasturi Renga Iyer, B. A., Diwan Peishkar.

Agricultural Department.

I. Raman Menon, B. A., F. Z. S., Diploma in Agriculture (Camb.)
Superintendent of Agriculture and Fisheries.

Co-operative Credit Department.

R. A. Gayathrinatha Iyer, B. A., Registrar of Co-operative Societies.

Excise and Customs Department.

H. W. M. Brown, Superintendent of Excise Revenue.
K. T. Thomas, B. A., Assistant Superintendent of Excise Revenue.

Forest Department.

K. Govinda Menon, M. A., (Oxon) Conservator of Forests.
K. Ramunni Menon, D. D. R., Assistant Conservator of Forests.
T. Narayana Menon, B. A., University Diploma in Forestry. Oxford
University. Working Plan Officer and Depot Superintendent.

Tramway Department.

V. L. Wynyard Wright, A. M. I. M. E., G. I. E. R., State Mechanical
Engineer in charge of Forest Tramway (on leave).
B. C. King, Assistant Engineer in charge.

Mechanical Department.

V. L. Wynyard Wright, A. M. I. M. E., G. I. E. R., Mechanical Engineer
(on leave).

Anchal Department.

Jacob I. Chandy, B. A., Superintendent of Anchal

Devaswom Department.

A. R. Venkiteswara Iyer, *Superintendent of Registration, in charge.

Law Officer.

T. A. Anantharama Iyer, B. A. & B. L., Government Advocate and
Law Officer.

Civil Justice.

T. S. Narayana Iyer, M. A. & B. L., Puisne Judge. Sub-protom
Chief Judge.

P. I. Vurghese, B. A., B. L., Puisne Judge.

V. K. Sankara Menon, B. A., 1st Grade District and Sessions Judge.
Sub-protom Puisne Judge.

P. Narayana Menon, M. A. & B. L., 2nd Grade District and Sessions
Judge. Sub protom 1st Grade.

B. K. Baghavan Nambiar, B. A. & B. L., (District Magistrate.) Sub-
protom 2nd Grade.

K. Kelar Thirupad, B. A., B. L., Additional District Judge.
(temporary.)

Criminal Justice.

V. B. Vaidyanatha Iyer, B. A. & B. L., 2nd Grade Munsiff, Sub-pro-
tem District Magistrate.

Registration Department.

A. R. Venkiteswara Iyer, Superintendent of Registration.

Jail Department.

V. B. Vaidyanatha Iyer, B. A. & B. L., Inspector General of Prisons.

Police Department.

M. A. Chakko, B. A., Superintendent of Police

Military Department.

M. A. Chakko, B. A., Commandant, Nair Brigade.

Education Department.

F. S. Davies, B. A. (London), Director of Education.

C. Mathai, B. A., L. T., Chief Inspector of Schools.

Ernaaculam College.

F. S. Davies, B. A., (London), Principal (temporary).

V. R. Venkateswara Iyer, M. A., L. T., ... Senior Lecturer.

Medical Department.

G. N. Coombes, L. R. C. P. S., Chief Medical and Sanitary Officer.

C. Ramunni Menon, L. M. & S., L. R. C. P., M. R. C. S. (London), Civil
Surgeon.

Public Works Department.

G. E. Browning, M. I. C. E., F. M. A. S. C. E., Chief Engineer.

Scientific Department.

L. K. Ananthakrishna Iyer, B. A. & L. T., Curator, State Museum,
Superintendent, Zoological Gardens and Superintendent of
Ethnography.

BRITISH TOWN OF COCHIN.

M. R. Ry. A. Upendra Poi Avl., Subordinate Judge, Deputy Collector and Magistrate, Officer in charge, Civil and Military Pensioners and Receiver of wrecks.

M. R. Ry. M. V. Nareyana Iyer, Acting Sheristadar, Deputy Collector's and Sub Judge's Office and 2nd Class Magistrate.

Registration Department.

M. R. Ry. P. V. Unni, Sub-Registrar and Notary Public.

Justices of the Peace.

J. Dell Esq.
D. A. Cuthbert Esq.
H. E. Day Esq.
H. H. Jones Esq.
S. O. M. Deane Esq.

Police Establishment.

M. R. Ry. A. C. Govindan Nambiar, Sub-Inspector of Police.

Marine Department.

Capt. G. Leverett, Port Officer, Superintendent of Mercantile Marine Government-Surveyor Registrar of Shipping.

Customs Department.

Mr. J. C. Upohan, Customs Collector, on deputation.
Mr. S. F. De. Rozario, acting Customs Collector.

Medical Department.

- M. R. Ry. K. Madhava Menon Avl., L. M. & S.
Ag. Civil Surgeon Port Health Officer.

Department of Public Works British Cochin.

M. R. Ry. N. Agastyaaswari, Overseer, P. W. D.

Telegraph Department

J. Morgan Esq., Divisional Superintendent, Division Trichinopoly.
B. C. M. Kewalramani Esq., Asst. Supt. officiating Do.
J. P. Morais, Telegraphist in charge, Cochin.

Postal Department.

N. S. Varada Acharya Esq., B. A., Supt. of Post Offices, Travancore Division.
M. R. Ry. S. Sankarasulaaswa Iyer, B. A., Post Master.
W. P. Jonas Esq., Inspector of Post Offices, Ernakulam Sub-Division.

Bank of Madras

S. O. M. Deane, Agent.
T. R. Vaidyanatha Iyer, Cash-keeper.
C. L. D'Costa, Superintendent of accounts.
C. J. Venkitachella Iyer, Shroff.
V. M. Srinivasa Mullen, Head Clerk.

Municipal Councillors for the Town of Cochin and its Suburbs.

M. R. Ry. Rao Sahib, A. L. Shingacker Ayl., Chairman.

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- (2) Abdul Satar Haji Moosa Sahib Bahadur.
- (3) Captain G. Leverett.
- (4) H. Kirkpatrick Esq.
- (5) C. H. Perreira Esq.
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- (11) K. Airavathi Iyer Esq.
- (12) Omar Cooty Haji Sahib Bahadur.
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Church of England School.

H. E. Day, Esq., Manager.

St. Mary's Convent High School.

Rev. Fr. J. P. Antunes, s. j., Manager.

Rev. Mother M. Margdaline, Lady Superior.

Cochin Chamber of Commerce.

J. Dell Esq., Chairman.

S. O. M. Deane Esq. Honorary Secretary.

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„ Aspinwall & Co. Ltd. „	E. H. Cooper Managing Director. H. H. Jones, Manager. J. S. MacBean Asst. Manager. P. F. C. Jonellian, Asst } On fur- V. Jones Do. } longh.
„ Geo. Brunton & Son	Mrs. Brunton, W. Brunton, F. A. Cox, Engineer, G. Bailey, Foundry Manager.
„ Wm. Goodacre & Sons Ltd. „	H. E. Day, Manager. F. K. Walker. N. G. Haydon.
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The National Bank of India Limited, Cochin

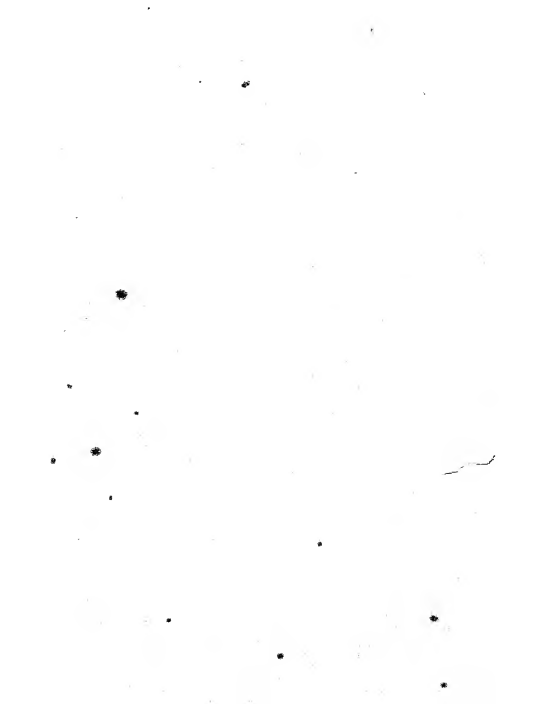
D. A. Cuthbert Esq. Manager.
N. Srinivasa Iyer. Cash keeper.

Newspapers.

„ Cochin Argus „ Editor and Proprietor: C. H. Pereira.
„ Malabar Herald „ Proprietor, Ittoop Mampilli.
„ Union Press „ do do.



PART II



Proclamation

BY

His Highness Sri Padmanabha Dasa Vanchi Pala Sir Rama Varma Kulasekhara Kiritapathi Mannay Sultan Maha Raja Raja Rama Raja Bahadur Shamsher Jang, Knight Grand Commander of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India, Knight Grand Commander of the Most Eminent Order of the Indian Empire, F. M. U., M. R. A. S., F. R. G. S., Officier De L'Instruction Publique, Maha Raja of Travancore, issued under date the 22nd May 1916, corresponding to the 9th Edavom 1091.

Whereas We are satisfied that, in the public interests, it is undesirable that Charles William Schomburg, Agent, Travancore Minerals Company, Limited, Muttam, South Travancore, should remain within the limits of Our State, We are hereby pleased to command that the aforesaid Charles William Schomburg shall remove himself from the limits of Our State before the twentieth day of May 1916 A. D. corresponding to the twelfth day of Edavom 1091 M. E. *via* Quilon and the Quilon-Shencottah Railway to Tenkasi? We are also pleased to command that, if the aforesaid Charles William Schomburg fail to remove himself from the limits of Our State before twelve midnight on the aforesaid date, and along the aforesaid route, the aforesaid Charles William Schomburg shall be forthwith arrested and taken beyond the limits of Our State along the aforesaid route and that the aforesaid Charles William Schomburg shall not be allowed to return to or re-enter Our State until and unless We are pleased to command otherwise. We are further pleased to command that no action, Civil or Criminal, shall lie against Our Government, or any officer of Our Government, for any act done or purporting to be done, in pursuance of or under the authority of Our Commands herein contained.

SIGN MANUAL.

Proclamation

BY

His Highness Sri Padmanabha Dasa Vanchi Pala Sir Rama Varma Kulasekhara Kiritapathi Mannay Sultan Maha Raja Raja Rama Raja Bahadur Shamsher Jang, Knight Grand Commander of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India, Knight Grand Commander of the Most Eminent Order of the Indian Empire, F. M. U., M. R. A. S., F. R. G. S., Officier De L'Instruction Publique, Maha Raja of Travancore, issued under date the 30th Mithunom 1091, corresponding to the 13th July 1916.

Whereas instances of unauthorised conversion of Kandukrishi wet lands into gardens and building sites as well as other

acts causing deterioration of the lands or diminution of their letting value by the holders thereof have been brought to Our notice ; and Whereas such conversions and acts are deemed objectionable and incompatible with the nature of Kandukrishi lands and the conditions of their tenure and holding ; We are pleased to declare as follows :—

1. No holder of any Kandukrishi *wet* land shall convert such land or any portion thereof into a garden or a building site or a dry land, without the sanction of Our Government in writing previously obtained.

2. No holder of any Kandukrishi land, whether wet, garden or dry, shall do any act which directly or indirectly causes or is likely to cause the deterioration of the land, or diminishes its letting value.

3. If the holder of any Kandukrishi land does any act in contravention of the provisions of the two preceeding Sections, it shall be competent to Our Government to impose on the land such prohibitory assessment as Our Government may consider proper, or resume it from the holder and re-lease it to any other person, or to deal with it in any other manner.

4. This Proclamation does not apply to conversions of Kandukrishi *wet* lands made prior to and recognised at the last revenue settlement. But every case of unauthorised conversion* or deterioration of Kandukrishi lands or diminution of its letting value directly or indirectly brought about by the holders thereof subsequent to the settlement, shall be enquired into and reported to Our Government by the Division Peishkars of the several Divisions with the necessary particulars and it shall be competent to Our Government to deal with such cases in any manner mentioned in the preceding Sections.

5. No civil suit shall lie against Our Government in respect of anything done in pursuance of this Proclamation.

SIGN MANUAL.

Regulation II of 1091.

A Regulation to consolidate the law relating to the levy of land Customs duties, passed by His Highness the Maha Raja of Travancore, on the 3rd February 1916, corresponding to the 21st Makaram 1091, under Section 14 of Regulation V of 1073.

Preamble;

Whereas it is expedient to consolidate the law relating to the levy of land customs duties etc.; It is enacted as follows :—

CHAPTER I.

PRELIMINARY.

1. This Regulation may be called the Travancore Land Customs Regulation II of 1991. Short title.

It extends to the whole of Travancore, and it shall come into force on the 1st Meenam 1991. Local extent and commencement.

2. All appointments, Rules, declarations, exemptions and delegations made, powers conferred, Forms and conditions prescribed, values, fees, rates and periods fixed, and Notifications, instructions, directions, prohibitions, passes and licenses issued, before the passing of this Regulation, shall, if the same are in force at the time this Regulation comes into force, be deemed to have been respectively made, conferred, prescribed, fixed and issued under this Regulation in so far as they are consistent herewith. Saving of appointments, etc.

3. Nothing herein contained shall affect the provisions of the Interportal Trade Convention for the time being in force between Our Government and the Paramount Power. Interportal Trade Convention not affected by the Regulation.

4. In this Regulation, unless there is something repugnant in the subject or context,— Interpretation.

(a) 'Controlling Officer of Customs' denotes the person authorised to exercise, subject to Our Government, the chief control in matters relating to Land Customs; Controlling Officer of Customs.

(b) 'Chief Customs officer' denotes the chief executive officer of Land Customs in charge of a Circle, subordinate to the Controlling Officer of Customs, and exercising control over one or more Customs houses; Chief Customs officer.

(c) 'Customs Officer' includes every officer of Land Customs, for the time being in separate charge of a Range or Customs house, or duly authorised to perform all the duties or any special duties of an officer so in charge; Customs officer.

(d) 'vessel' includes anything made for the conveyance by water of human beings or property; Vessel.

(e) 'vehicle' includes anything made for the conveyance by land of human beings or property; Vehicle.

(f) 'import' means to bring into Travancore by land, by backwater or by sea; Import.

(g) 'export' means to take out of Travancore by land, by backwater or by sea; Export.

(h) 'Customs house' or 'Chowkey' shall mean any office or institution, established by Our Government by Notification Customs house.

in the Gazette, in any place in Travancore, for the levy of duties on articles imported or exported by backwater or by land ;

Circle. (i) 'Circle' means a local area, from time to time constituted as such by Our Government, by Notification in the Gazette ;

Range. (j) 'Range' means a local area, from time to time constituted as such by Our Government, by Notification in the Gazette.

Agent of owner of goods to be deemed owner for certain purposes. 5. When any person is expressly or impliedly authorised by the owner of any goods to be his agent in respect of such goods, for all or any of the purposes of this Regulation, and such authorisation is approved by the Customs officer, such person shall, for such purposes, be deemed to be the owner of such goods.

CHAPTER II.

APPOINTMENT OF OFFICERS.

Appointment of officers etc. 6. Our Government may appoint such persons as they think fit to be officers of Land Customs and to exercise all or any of the powers conferred and to perform all or any of the duties imposed, by this Regulation, on such officers. Every person so appointed may be suspended or dismissed by Our Government.

Delegation of powers under Section 6. 7. Our Government may delegate to any officer any of the powers vested in them by Section 6 of this Regulation. Every person appointed in the exercise of such delegated power may be suspended or dismissed by the officer who appointed him.

CHAPTER III.

POWER TO PRESCRIBE RULES AND DUTIES.

Government may make Rules for the levy of customs duty. 8. Our Government may, by Notification in the Gazette, make Rules for the levy of Customs duty on articles, imported into or exported from Travancore, by backwater or by land, and also for the ex-emption from such duty of any such articles.

Power to make Rules. 9. Our Government may make Rules, consistent with this Regulation,—

(a) prescribing and limiting the powers and duties of officers of Customs ;

(b) prescribing the route or routes through which all or any specified class of goods shall be imported into or exported from Travancore ;

(c) for the levy of duty on goods which do not correspond either in quality or in quantity with the description in the manifest delivered to the owner of the goods or his agent from the manifest-registering station ;

(d) prescribing the Customs house or houses to which goods which are the produce of any local area should be taken for levy of duty ;

(e) for the levy of duty on goods carried by rail, steam boats or any particular vessel or vehicle, or class of vessels or vehicles ;

(f) for the levy of duty on goods forming part of the luggage of passengers travelling by rail, steam boats or other vessels or vehicles ;

(g) for the levy of duty on, or exempting from duty or any portion thereof, any goods imported into the State by land or backwater, and re-exported from it by land, backwater or sea ;

(h) for the levy of duty on or exempting from duty or any portion thereof, any goods exported from the State and re-imported into it ;

(i) for the disposal of all things confiscated under this Regulation ;

(j) for payment of rewards to officers, informers and persons co-operating in a seizure out of the proceeds of fines, penalties and confiscation under this Regulation ; and

* (k) for carrying out generally the provisions of this Regulation.

10. Customs duties shall be levied on such goods and at such rates as may be prescribed by Our Government, from time to time, by notification in the Gazette : Power to prescribe customs duties.

Provided that no such duties shall be levied on goods belonging to Our Government.

11. Our Government may, from time to time, by Notification in the Gazette fix, for the purpose of levying duties, the tariff values of any goods exported or imported by backwater or land, on which customs duties are by law imposed, and alter any such values. Power to fix tariff values.

CHAPTER IV.

PROHIBITIONS AND RESTRICTIONS REGARDING EXPORTATION AND IMPORTATION.

12. No goods subject to customs duty shall be imported into or exported from Travancore unless the duty due thereon has been paid to a Customs officer or other person duly authorised to receive the same. No dutiable goods to be exported or imported without payment of duty.

13. Within a distance of one mile from the land frontier of Travancore, no person shall own, erect or maintain any godown or other building or place for the storage of any goods subject to Licenses for the storage of dutiable goods for sale

at or near the frontier.

export duty, which such person purchases for subsequent sale, unless he takes out a license for the storage of such goods.

Our Government may, from time to time, make Rules for the grant of such licenses, free of any fee and on such conditions as they may deem fit to prescribe for the storage of such goods.

Manifest to accompany goods taken to Customs houses

14. No goods subject to export duty shall be taken to a Customs house for the levy of such duty, unless the same is accompanied by a manifest in such form as may from time to time be prescribed by the Controlling Officer of Customs, signed by the owner of such goods or his agent, and countersigned by an officer appointed for the purpose of registering manifests intended for delivery to a Customs officer.

This Section will not apply to—

- (i) goods taken to a Railway Customs house ; or
- (ii) goods carried by passengers for their immediate personal use; or
- (iii) goods covered by a certificate of Government, authorising their export, free of duty.

Manifest registering stations.

15. Each Customs house shall have one or more places or stations for registering manifests. The Controlling Officer of Customs shall, by notice published in the Gazette, specify the places or stations where manifests intended for each Customs house shall be registered.

Goods subject to export duty not to be taken to the frontier between sunset and sunrise.

16. Except for the purpose of the levy of duty on goods intended for the immediate use of passengers, at Customs houses which have been declared by Government, by Notification in the Gazette, to be open between sunset and sunrise for the levy of such duty, no goods subject to export duty shall be taken towards the frontier beyond a manifest-registering station between sunset and sunrise.

Goods subject to import duty not to be taken between sunset and sunrise.

17. Except as stated in the last preceding Section, no goods subject to import duty shall be taken from any place outside Travancore to any place within Travancore between sunset and sunrise.

Goods for which manifest has been registered to be produced before Customs house in 24 hours.

18. The owner of any goods subject to export duty, for which a manifest has been registered, shall produce the goods covered by the manifest to the Customs house specified in the manifest, within twenty four hours from the time of the delivery of the manifest to such owner from the manifest-registering station. If, after the expiration of the time specified above, the owner of such goods produces before the Customs house the manifest and goods answering the description entered therein, he shall pay twice the amount of the duty leviable on such goods, unless he

proves to the satisfaction of the Chief Customs officer that such goods are identical with those specified in the manifest.

19. If the owner of any goods subject to export duty for which a manifest has been registered, fails to produce such goods for the levy of customs duty before the Customs house specified in the manifest, within three days from the time of the delivery of the manifest to such owner from the manifest-registering station, he shall be liable to pay into the Customs house three times the amount of the duty leviable on such goods.

Penalty for failure to produce goods before Customs house within 3 day from the issue of the manifest.

20. Customs duties or charges which have been paid, and of which repayment wholly or in part is claimed in consequence of the same having been paid through inadvertence, error or misconstruction, shall be returned, with the sanction of Our Government, if such claim is made within three months from the date of such payment.

No refund of charges erroneously levied or paid unless claimed within three months.

CHAPTER V.

POWERS AND DUTIES OF OFFICERS.

21. Every officer of Customs and every officer duly employed for the prevention of smuggling, may stop at or near the frontier, and search for dutiable or prohibited goods, any vessel, vehicle, animal or package.

Power of Customs and preventive officers to search.

Every such officer may also search any person at or near the frontier for such goods; Provided that such officer believes, in good faith, that such person has dutiable or prohibited goods, secreted about his person.

A female shall not be searched by any but a female.

22. Every officer of Customs or other officer duly employed for the prevention of smuggling, may seize, at any place between the manifest-registering station and the frontier, any goods subject to export duty,—

Power of Customs and preventive officers to seize goods subject to export duty.

(a) if such goods are conveyed towards the frontier beyond a manifest-registering station between sunset and sunrise; or

(b) if, on demand, the person conveying such goods fails to produce a manifest, obtained from the manifest-registering station, for such goods; or

(c) if such officer finds such goods at any place between a Customs house and the frontier, and the person conveying the goods fails to produce on demand a certificate showing that the customs duty leviable thereon has been paid in full.

Explanation.—Nothing in this Section shall require the production of a manifest in respect of goods exempted under Section 14 of this Regulation or the production of a certificate of

payment of duty in respect of goods mentioned in Clause (iii) of the exceptions to the aforesaid Section.

Power of
Customs and
preventive
officers to
seize goods
subject to
import duty.

23. Every officer of Customs or other officer duly employed for the prevention of smuggling, may seize any goods subject to import duty,—

(a) if such goods are taken from any place outside Travancore to any place within Travancore between sunset and sunrise; or

(b) if such goods are taken from any place outside Travancore to any place within Travancore other than a Customs house without payment of duty leviable on such goods.

Nothing in this Section shall apply to—

(i) goods which passengers are permitted to import free of duty by any Rules passed under this Regulation, provided that the maximum quantity prescribed for such free import by such Rules is not exceeded;

(ii) goods intended for the immediate use of passengers and taken by them for the levy of duty to Customs houses which have been declared by Government, by Notification in the Gazette, to be open between sunset and sunrise for the levy of such duty;

(iii) goods covered by a certificate of Government authorising their import free of duty.

Officers seizing
goods may
seize packages
etc., and
arrest persons.

24. Any officer seizing any goods under Section 22 or 23 may arrest the person conveying such goods and also seize the vessels, vehicles, packages and coverings in which such goods are found, and the other contents, if any, of such vessels, vehicles, packages and the animals and conveyances used in carrying such goods.

When seizure
or arrest
is made, reason
in writing to be
given.

25. When anything is seized, or any person is arrested, under this Regulation, the officer making such seizure or arrest shall, on demand by the person in charge of the thing so seized, or by the person so arrested, give him a statement in writing certifying to such seizure or arrest.

Procedure of
officer making
seizure or
arrest.

26. Whenever any seizure or arrest is made under Sections 22, 23 or 24, the articles and the animals seized and the persons arrested shall immediately be taken before the Customs officer in charge of the Range within the limits of which such seizure or arrest was made. The officer making the arrest or seizure shall also present to such Customs officer a report of the circumstances under which such arrest or seizure was made.

Procedure of
Customs
officer to
whom the
articles seized
and persons

27. Whenever any person arrested under Section 24 is brought before a Customs officer in charge of a Range, such officer shall admit him to bail, if bail is offered, and direct him to appear when summoned before the Chief Customs officer within the limits of whose jurisdiction the arrest was made, or, in default of

bail, shall forward him in custody to such Chief Customs officer. The Customs officer in charge of the Range shall hold an enquiry into the circumstances under which the seizure was made and forward a report to the Chief Customs officer together with the articles and the animals seized.

arrested are taken.

On receipt of such report, the Chief Customs officer may hold such enquiry as he may think necessary and may dispose of the case himself, if he is competent to do so under Section 37, or forward the accused and the articles and animals seized, together with a report of the case, to the Magistrate within the limits of whose jurisdiction the seizure or arrest was made. Upon receipt of such report, the Magistrate shall enquire into the case in like manner as if a Police report has been made to him under Section 170 of the Code of Criminal Procedure.

Procedure of the Chief Customs officer or Magistrate to whom the articles seized and persons arrested are taken.

28. Every person arrested under Section 24 shall be released if sufficient bail be tendered for his appearance before a Chief Customs officer or before a Magistrate, as the case may be.

Persons arrested to be admitted to bail.

29. Before any person is released on bail, a bond in such sufficient but not excessive sum of money as the officer admitting him to bail thinks proper, shall be executed by such person and by one or more sureties, conditioned that such person shall attend in accordance with the terms of the bond and shall continue to attend until otherwise directed by the Chief Customs officer before whom he was bailed to attend or by the Magistrate, as the case may be. Provided that the officer admitting any such person to bail may, at his discretion, dispense with the requirement of a surety or sureties to the bond executed by such person. Provided also that, if such person is not resident in Travancore, the bond shall be secured by a surety or sureties resident in Travancore.

Bond of accused and sureties.

30. Whenever anything seized under the provisions of this Regulation is of a perishable nature, the Chief Customs officer may, if he thinks it necessary, sell the same by public auction, or otherwise, and keep the proceeds thereof in safe custody, to be disposed of subsequently in such manner as he may himself order or as may be ordered by the Magistrate who tries the same.

Disposal of perishable articles by the Chief Customs officer.

31. Any Chief Customs officer or Customs officer in charge of a Range, holding an enquiry under Section 27, may summon any person to appear before himself to give evidence on such enquiry or to produce any document relevant thereto which may be in his possession or under his control.

Chief Customs officer or Customs officer in charge of a Range may summon witnesses.

32. Every summons issued under the last preceding Section shall state whether the person summoned is required to give evidence or to produce a document, or both, and shall require him to appear before the said officer at a stated time and place.

Terms of summons.

Examination
of witnesses
by Chief Customs
officers and Customs
officers in
charge of
Ranges.

33. Persons so summoned shall attend as required and shall answer truly all questions relating to such enquiry put to them by such officer, other than questions the answers to which would have a tendency to expose them to a Criminal prosecution or to a penalty or forfeiture. Such answers shall be reduced into writing and signed by such officer. Such answers shall also be signed by such persons, but they shall not be used as evidence in any Criminal proceeding other than a proceeding on a charge of perjury against such persons :

Provided that no prosecution for giving false evidence in respect of any statement made under this Section shall be instituted without the previous sanction of Our Government.

Law relating
to Criminal
Courts as to
summoning
witnesses to
apply.

34. The law for the time being in force as to summonses and compelling the attendance of persons summoned in Criminal Courts shall, so far as the same may be applicable, apply to any summons issued by a Chief Customs officer or the Customs officer in charge of a Range, and to any person summoned to appear under the provisions of this Regulation.

CHAPTER VI.

OFFENCES AND PENALTIES.

Punishment
for offences.

35. The offences mentioned in the second column of the following schedule shall be punishable to the extent mentioned in the fourth column of the same with reference to such offences respectively :—

No.	Offence.	Section of this Regulation to which offence has reference.	Penalties.
1	Contravening any Rule made under this Regulation.	General.	Penalty not exceeding five hundred rupees.
2	Importing into or exporting from Travancore goods subject to import or export duty, without payment of the duty due thereon.	Section 12.	Such goods shall be liable to confiscation, and the person conveying such goods shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding one thousand rupees.

No.	Offence.	Section of this Regulation to which offence has reference.	Penalties.
3	If any person owns, erects or maintains any godown or other building or place within a distance of one mile from the land frontier of Travancore, for the storage of any goods subject to export duty which such person purchases for subsequent sale, without obtaining a license for such storage.	Section 13.	Penalty not exceeding five hundred rupees.
4	If any person takes any goods subject to export duty to a Customs house for the levy of such duty unaccompanied by a manifest obtained from a manifest-registering station.	Section 14.	Penalty not exceeding fifty rupees.
5	If any person takes any goods subject to export duty towards the frontier beyond a manifest-registering station between sunset and sunrise.	Section 16.	Penalty not exceeding five hundred rupees, and such goods shall be liable to confiscation.
6	If any person takes any goods subject to import duty from any place outside Travancore to any place within Travancore between sunset and sunrise.	Section 17.	Do.

No.	Offence.	Section of this Regulation to which offence has reference.	Penalties.
7	If any person takes any goods subject to export duty towards the frontier beyond the manifest-registering station and if he fails on demand by an officer of Customs or a preventive officer to produce manifest for such goods obtained from the manifest-registering station.	Section 22 (b).	Do.
8	If any person takes any goods subject to export duty to any place between a Customs house and the frontier and such person fails to produce on demand by an officer of Customs or preventive officer a certificate showing that the customs duty leviable thereon has been paid in full.	Section 22 (c).	Such person shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding one thousand rupees and such goods shall be liable to confiscation.
9	If any person intentionally obstructs any officer of Customs or other person duly employed for the prevention of smuggling in the exercise of any powers given under this Regulation to such officer or person.	General.	Such person shall, on conviction before a Magistrate, be liable to imprisonment for any term not exceeding six months, or to a fine not exceeding five hundred rupees, or to both.
10	If any officer of Customs or other person duly employed for the prevention of smuggling, is guilty of	General.	Such officer or person shall, on conviction before a Magistrate, be liable

No.	Offences.	Section of this Regulation to which offence has reference.	Penalties.
	a wilful breach of the provisions of this Regulation.	General.	to simple imprisonment for any term not exceeding one year, or to fine, or to both.
11	If any officer of Customs or other person duly employed for the prevention of smuggling, practises or attempts to practise any fraud, for the purpose of injuring the Customs revenue, or abets or connives at any such fraud or any attempt to practice any such fraud.	General.	Such officer or person shall, on conviction before a Magistrate, be liable to imprisonment for any term not exceeding two years, or to fine, or to both.
12	If any officer of Customs or other person duly employed for the prevention of smuggling vexatiously and unnecessarily seizes the property of any person on the pretence of seizing or searching for anything liable to confiscation under this Regulation ; or vexatiously and unnecessarily stops, detains, searches or arrests any person ; or in any other way vexatiously exceeds his lawful powers.	Section 21, 22, 23 & 24.	Such person shall, on conviction before a Magistrate, be punished for each such offence with fine which may extend to five hundred rupees, or with imprisonment for a term which may extend to six months, or with both.

CHAPTER VII.

CONFISCATION.

36. The confiscation of any goods under this Regulation shall include any package or covering in which they are found, and all the other contents thereof.

Packages and contents included in confiscation of goods.

Also conveyances and animals used in removal.

Every vessel or vehicle, and every horse or other animal, used in the removal of any goods liable to confiscation under this Regulation, shall, in like manner, be liable to confiscation.

Tackle, &c., included in confiscation of vessel.

The confiscation of any vessel under this Regulation includes her tackle apparel and furniture.

Adjudication of confiscations and penalties.

37. In every case except the cases mentioned in Section 35, Nos. 9, 10, 11 and 12, in which under this Regulation anything is liable to confiscation or to increased rates of duty, or any person is liable to a penalty, such confiscation, increased rate of duty or penalty may be adjudged,—

(a) without limit, by the Controlling Officer of Customs;

(b) up to confiscation of goods not exceeding two hundred and fifty rupees in value, and imposition of penalty or increased duty not exceeding one hundred rupees, by the Chief Customs officer.

Our Government may, by Notification in the Gazette, confer on any Customs or other officer, by name or in virtue of his office, all or any of the powers under this Section.

Option to pay fine in lieu of confiscation.

38. Whenever confiscation is authorised by this Regulation the officer adjudging it shall give the owner of the goods an option to pay, in lieu of confiscation, such fine as the officer thinks fit.

On confiscation, property to vest in Our Government.

39. When anything is confiscated under this Regulation, such thing shall thereupon vest in Our Government.

The officer adjudging confiscation shall take and hold possession of the thing confiscated, and every officer of Police, on the requisition of such officer, shall assist him in taking and holding such possession.

Penalty under this Regulation not to interfere with punishment under any other law.

40. The award of any confiscation, penalty or increased rate of duty under this Regulation, by an officer of Customs, shall not prevent the infliction of any punishment to which the person affected thereby is liable under any other law.

CHAPTER VIII.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Offences not specially provided for how tried.

41. All offences against this Regulation, other than those cognizable under Section 37 by officers of Customs, may be tried summarily by a Magistrate.

Appeal from Chief Customs officer to.

42. Any person deeming himself aggrieved by any decision or order passed by a Chief Customs officer under this Regulation

may, within thirty days from the date of such decision or order, appeal therefrom to the Controlling Officer of Customs, who may thereupon make such further enquiry, if any, and pass such order, as he thinks fit, confirming, altering or annulling the decision or order appealed against: Provided that no such order shall have the effect of subjecting any person to any greater penalty or rate of duty than has been adjudged against him in the original decision or order.

Controlling
Officer of Customs

Every order passed in appeal under this Section shall, subject to the power of revision by Our Government, be final.

43. If, upon consideration of the circumstances under which any penalty, increased rate of duty or confiscation has been adjudged under this Regulation by a Chief Customs officer, the Controlling Officer of Customs is of opinion that such penalty, increased rate of duty or confiscation ought to be remitted in whole or in part, or commuted, he may remit the same or any portion thereof, or may, with the consent of the owner of any goods ordered to be confiscated, commute the order of confiscation to a penalty not exceeding the value of such goods.

Power to remit penalty or confiscation.

44. When any fine, penalty or increased rate of duty, is leviable under this Regulation, the goods in respect of which such fine, penalty or rate of duty is leviable, shall not be removed by the owner until such fine, penalty or rate of duty is paid.

Goods not to be removed till payment.

If any person has become liable to any such fine, penalty or rate of duty in respect of any goods, the Customs officer may detain any other goods belonging to such person passing through the Customs house until such fine, penalty or rate of duty is paid.

Other goods of person liable to fine or penalty may be detained.

45. When a penalty or increased rate of duty is adjudged against any person under this Regulation, by any officer of Customs, such officer, if such penalty or increased rate be not paid, may levy the same by sale of any goods of the said person which may be in his charge, or in the charge of any other officer of Customs.

Enforcement of payment of penalty.

When an officer of Customs who has adjudged a penalty or increased rate of duty against any person under this Regulation is unable to realise the unpaid amount thereof from such goods, such officer may notify in writing to the Tahsildar within the local limits of whose jurisdiction such person resides or owns property, the name and residence of the said person and the amount of penalty or increased rate of duty unrecovered, and such Tahsildar shall thereupon recover the said amount as if it were an arrear of land revenue.

46. No owner of goods shall be entitled to claim from any officer of Customs compensation for any loss or damage occurring to such goods at any time while they remain or are lawfully

No compensation for loss or injury except on proof.

of neglect or wilful act. detained in any Customs house, or under charge of any officer of Customs, unless it be proved that such loss or damage was occasioned by the culpable neglect or wilful act of such officer of Customs.

Bar of actions.

47. No suit or other proceeding shall lie against Our Government, or against any officer of the Government, for any act done, or ordered to be done, in good faith, in pursuance of this Regulation.

No suit or other proceeding shall lie against Our Government, or against any officer of the Government, for any act done or ordered to be done, in pursuance of this Regulation, after the expiry of three months from the accrual of the cause of action.

Powers of superior officers.

48. Customs officers superior in rank to the officer in charge of a Customs house or Range may exercise the same powers throughout the local area to which they are appointed as may be exercised by such officer within the limits of his jurisdiction.

Rules to be notified.

49. All Rules made under this Regulation shall be notified in the Gazette, and shall there-upon have the force of law.

Cancellation of Notification.

50. Any Notification, made by any authority under powers conferred by this Regulation, may be cancelled in like manner by the same authority.

SIGN MANUAL.

Regulation III of 1091.

A Regulation for the Protection of the British Telegraph, passed by His Highness the Maha Raja of Travancore, on the 15th March 1916, corresponding to the 2nd Meenam 1091, under Section 14 of Regulation V of 1073.

Whereas it is expedient to make better provision for the protection and efficient working of the British Electric Telegraph in Travancore; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

PART I.

PRELIMINARY.

Short title, application and commencement.

1. (1) This Regulation may be called "The British Telegraph Protection Regulation".

(2) It applies to the whole of Travancore.

(3) It shall come into force on the first day of Medom 1091.

Repeal.

2. Regulation I of 1039 is hereby repealed.

Definition.

3. In this Regulation, unless there is something repugnant in the subject or context,—

(1) 'telegraph' means an electric, galvanic or magnetic telegraph, and includes appliances and apparatus for making, transmitting or receiving telegraphic communications by means of electricity, galvanism or magnetism; "Telegraph".

(2) 'Telegraph officer' means any person employed either permanently or temporarily in connection with a telegraph established, maintained or worked by the British Government; "Telegraph Officer."

(3) 'message' means any communication sent by telegraph, or given to a Telegraph officer to be sent by telegraph or to be delivered; "Message."

(4) 'telegraph line' means a wire or wires used for the purpose of a telegraph, with any casing, coating, tube or pipe enclosing the same, and any appliances and apparatus connected therewith for the purpose of fixing or insulating the same. "Telegraph line."

(5) 'post' means a post, pole, standard, stay, strut or other above-ground contrivance for carrying, suspending or supporting a telegraph line; "Post".

(6) 'telegraph authority' means the Director-General of Posts and Telegraphs in British India, and includes any officer empowered by him to perform all or any of the functions of the telegraph authority under the British Indian Telegraph Act for the time being in force; "Telegraph authority."

(7) 'local authority' means any Town Improvement Committee or other authority legally entitled to, or entrusted by Our Government with the control or management of any town or local fund. "Local authority."

PART II.

POWER TO PLACE TELEGRAPH LINES AND POSTS.

4. The telegraph authority may, from time to time, place and maintain a telegraph line under, over, along or across, and posts in or upon, any immovable property;

Power for telegraph authority to place and maintain telegraph lines and posts.

Provided that—

(a) the telegraph authority shall not exercise the powers conferred by this Section except for the purposes of a telegraph established or maintained by the British Government, or to be so established or maintained;

(b) the British Government shall not acquire any right other than that of user only in the property under, over, along, across, in or upon which the telegraph authority places any telegraph line or post;

(c) except as hereinafter provided, the telegraph authority shall not exercise those powers in respect of any property vested in or under the control or management of any local authority, without the permission of that authority; and

(d) in the exercise of the powers conferred by this Section the telegraph authority shall do as little damage as possible, and when it has exercised those powers in respect of any property other than that referred to in Clause (c), shall pay full compensation to all persons interested, for any damage sustained by them by reason of the exercise of those powers.

Power to enter on property in order to repair or remove telegraph lines or posts.

5. The telegraph authority may, at any time, for the purpose of examining, repairing, altering or removing any telegraph line or post, enter on the property under, over, along, across, in or upon which the line or post has been placed.

Provisions applicable to property vested in or under the control or management of local authorities.

Power for local authority to give permission under Section 4, Clause (c), subject to conditions.

6. Any permission given by a local authority under Section 4, Clause (c), may be given subject to such reasonable conditions as that authority thinks fit to impose, as to the payment of any expenses to which the authority will necessarily be put in consequence of the exercise of the powers conferred by that Section, or as to the time or mode of execution of any work, or as to any other thing connected with or relative to any work undertaken by the telegraph authority under those powers.

Power for local authority to require removal or alteration of telegraph line or post.

7. When, under the foregoing provisions of this Regulation, a telegraph line or post has been placed by the telegraph authority under, over, along, across, in or upon any property vested in or under the control or management of a local authority, and the local authority, having regard to circumstances which have arisen since the telegraph line or post was so placed, considers it expedient that it should be removed or that its position should be altered; the local authority may require the telegraph authority to remove it or alter its position, as the case may be.

Power to alter position of gas or water pipes or drains.

8. The telegraph authority may, for the purpose of exercising the powers conferred upon it by this Regulation in respect of any property vested in or under the control or management of a local authority, alter the position thereunder of any pipe (not being a main) for the supply of gas or water, or of any drain (not being a main drain):

Provided that—

(a) when the telegraph authority desires to alter the position of any such pipe or drain, it shall give reasonable notice of its intention to do so, specifying the time at which it will begin to do so, to the local authority, and, when the pipe or drain is not under the control of the local authority, to the person under whose control the pipe or drain is;

(b) a local authority or person receiving notice under Clause (a) may send a person to superintend the work, and the telegraph

authority shall execute the work to the reasonable satisfaction of the person so sent.

9. If any dispute arises between the telegraph authority and a local authority in consequence of the local authority refusing the permission referred to in Section 4, Clause (c), or prescribing any condition under Section 6, or in consequence of the telegraph authority omitting to comply with a requisition made under Section 7, or otherwise in respect of the exercise of the powers conferred by this Regulation, it shall be determined by Our Government.

Disputes between telegraph authority and local authority.

Provisions applicable to other property.

10. (1) If the exercise of the powers mentioned in Section 4 in respect of property referred to in Clause (d) of that Section is resisted or obstructed, the District Magistrate may, in his discretion, order that the telegraph authority shall be permitted to exercise them.

Exercise of powers conferred by Section 4, and disputes as to compensation, in case of property other than that of a local authority.

(2) If, after the making of an order under sub-section (1), any person resists the exercise of those powers, or, having control over the property, does not give all facilities for their being exercised, he shall be deemed to have committed an offence under Section 181 of the Travancore Penal Code.

(3) If any dispute arises concerning the sufficiency of the compensation to be paid under Section 4, Clause (d), it shall, on application for that purpose by either of the disputing parties to the District Judge within whose jurisdiction the property is situate, be determined by him.

(4) If any dispute arises as to the persons entitled to receive compensation, or as to the proportions in which the persons interested are entitled to share in it, the telegraph authority may pay into the Court of the District Judge such amount as he deems sufficient, or, where all the disputing parties have in writing admitted the amount tendered to be sufficient or the amount has been determined under sub-section (3), that amount; and the District Judge, after giving notice to the parties and hearing such of them as desire to be heard, shall determine the persons entitled to receive the compensation or, as the case may be, the proportions in which the persons interested are entitled to share in it.

(5) Every determination of a dispute by a District Judge under sub-section (3) or sub-section (4) shall be final:

Provided that nothing in this sub-section shall affect the right of any person to recover by suit the whole or any part of any compensation paid by the telegraph authority from the person who has received the same.

Removal or alteration of telegraph line or post on property other than that of a local authority.

11. (1) When, under the foregoing provisions of this Regulation, a telegraph line or post has been placed by the telegraph authority under, over, along, across, in or upon any property, not being property vested in or under the control or management of a local authority, and any person entitled to do so desires to deal with that property in such a manner as to render it necessary or convenient that the telegraph line or post should be removed to another part thereof or to a higher or lower level or altered in form, he may require the telegraph authority to remove or alter the line or post accordingly:

Provided that, if compensation has been paid under Section 4, Clause (d), he shall when making the requisition, tender to the telegraph authority the amount requisite to defray the expense of the removal or alteration, or half of the amount paid as compensation, whichever may be the smaller sum.

(2) If the telegraph authority omits to comply with the requisition, the person making it may apply to the District Magistrate within whose jurisdiction the property is situate to order the removal or alteration.

(3) A District Magistrate receiving an application under sub-section (2) may, in his discretion, reject the same or make an order, absolutely or subject to conditions, for the removal of the telegraph line or post to any other part of the property or to a higher or lower level or for the alteration of its form; and the order so made shall be final.

Provisions applicable to all property.

Removal of trees interrupting telegraphic communication.

12. (1) If any tree standing or lying near a telegraph line interrupts, or is likely to interrupt, telegraphic communication, a Magistrate of the First or Second Class may, on the application of the telegraph authority, cause the tree to be removed or dealt with in such other way as he deems fit.

(2) When disposing of an application under sub-section (1), the Magistrate shall, in the case of any tree in existence before the telegraph line was placed, award to the persons interested in the tree such compensation as he thinks reasonable, and the award shall be final.

Telegraph lines and posts placed before the passing of this Regulation.

13. Every telegraph line or post placed before the passing of this Regulation under, over, along, across, in or upon any property, for the purposes of a telegraph established or maintained by the British Government, shall be deemed to have been placed in exercise of the powers conferred by, and after observance of all the requirements of, this Regulation.

Person exercising legal right likely

14. (1) Any person desiring to deal in the legal exercise of a right with any property in such a manner as is likely to cause damage to a telegraph line or post which has been duly placed in

accordance with the provisions of this Regulation, or to interrupt or interfere with telegraphic communication, shall give not less than one month's notice in writing of the intended exercise of such right to the telegraph authority, or to any Telegraph officer whom the telegraph authority may empower in this behalf.

to damage telegraph or interfere with telegraphic communication to give notice.

(2) If any such person, without having complied with the provisions of sub-section (1), deals with any property in such a manner as is likely to cause damage to any telegraph line or post, or to interrupt or interfere with telegraphic communication, a Magistrate of the First or Second Class may, on the application of the telegraph authority, order such person to abstain from dealing with such property in such manner for a period not exceeding one month from the date of his order and forthwith to take such action with regard to such property as may be in the opinion of the Magistrate necessary to remedy or prevent such damage, interruption or interference during such period.

(3) A person dealing with any property in the manner referred to in sub-section (1), with the *bona fide* intention of averting imminent danger of personal injury to himself or any other human being shall be deemed to have complied with the provisions of the said sub-section if he gives such notice of the intended exercise of the right as is in the circumstances possible, or, whether no such previous notice can be given without incurring the imminent danger referred to above, if he forthwith gives notice of the actual exercise of such right to the authority or officer specified in the said sub-section.

PART III.

PENALTIES.

15. If any person—

(a) Without permission of competent authority, enters the signal-room of a telegraph office of the British Government, or

(b) enters a fenced enclosure round such a telegraph office in contravention of any rule or notice not to do so, or

(c) refuses to quit such room or enclosure on being requested to do so by any officer or servant employed therein, or

(d) wilfully obstructs or impedes any such officer or servant in the performance of his duty,

he shall be punished with fine which may extend to five hundred rupees.

Intrusion into signal room, trespass in telegraph office or obstruction.

16. If any person does any of the acts mentioned in Section 15 with the intention of unlawfully learning the contents of any message, or of committing any offence punishable under this Regulation, he may (in addition to the fine with which he is pu-

Unlawfully attempting to learn contents of messages.

nishable under Section 15) be punished with imprisonment for a term which may extend to one year.

Intentionally damaging or tampering with telegraphs.

17. If any person, intending—

(a) to prevent or obstruct the transmission or delivery of any message, or

(b) to intercept or to acquaint himself with the contents of any message, or

(c) to commit mischief,

damages, removes, tampers with or touches any battery machinery, telegraph line, post or other thing whatever, being part of or used in or about any telegraph or in the working thereof,

he shall be punished with imprisonment for a term which may extend to three years, or with fine, or with both.

Injury to or interference with a telegraph line or post.

18. If, in any case not provided for by Section 17, any person deals with any property and thereby wilfully or negligently damages any telegraph line or post duly placed on such property in accordance with the provisions of this Regulation, he shall be liable to pay the telegraph authority such expenses (if any) as may be incurred in making good such damage, and shall also, if the telegraphic communication is by reason of the damage so caused interrupted, be punishable with fine which may extend to one thousand rupees :

Provided that the provisions of this Section shall not apply where such damage or interruption is caused by a person dealing with any property in the legal exercise of a right if he has complied with the provisions of Section 14, sub-section (1).

Telegraph officer or other official making away with or altering or unlawfully intercepting or disclosing messages, or divulging purport of signals.

19. If any Telegraph officer, or any person not being a Telegraph officer but having official duties connected with any office which is used as a telegraph office,—

(a) wilfully secretes, makes away with or alters any message which he has received for transmission or delivery, or

(b) wilfully and otherwise than in obedience to an order of the Governor-General in Council, or of a Local Government in India, or of an officer specially authorised by the Governor-General in Council to make the order, omits to transmit, or intercepts or detains, any message or any part thereof, or otherwise than in pursuance of his official duty or in obedience to the direction of a competent Court, discloses the contents or any part of the contents of any message, to any person not entitled to receive the same, or

(c) divulges the purport of any telegraphic signal to any person not entitled to become acquainted with the same,

he shall be punished with imprisonment for a term which may extend to three years, or with fine, or with both.

20. If any Telegraph officer transmits by telegraph any message on which the charge prescribed by the Government of India has not been paid, intending thereby to defraud the Government, he shall be punished with imprisonment for a term which may extend to three years, or with fine or with both.

Telegraph officer fraudulently sending messages without payment.

21. If any Telegraph officer, or any person not being a Telegraph officer but having official duties connected with any office which is used as a telegraph office, is guilty of any act of drunkenness, carelessness or other misconduct whereby the correct transmission or the delivery of any message is impeded or delayed, or if any Telegraph officer loiters or delays in the transmission or delivery of any message, he shall be punished with imprisonment for a term which may extend to three months, or with fine which may extend to one hundred rupees, or with both.

Misconduct.

22. If any person transmits or causes to be transmitted by telegraph a message which he knows to be false or fabricated, he shall be punished with imprisonment for a term which may extend to three years, or with fine, or with both.

Sending fabricated message.

23. If any person, without due authority,—

(a) makes or issues any document of a nature reasonably calculated to cause it to be believed that the document has been issued by, or under the authority of, the Director-General of Posts and Telegraphs in British India, or

Making or issuing unauthorised and false document.

(b) makes on any document any mark in imitation of, or similar to, or purporting to be, any stamp or mark of any telegraph office under the Director-General of Posts and Telegraphs or a mark of a nature reasonably calculated to cause it to be believed that the document so marked has been issued by, or under the authority of, the Director-General of Posts and Telegraphs,

he shall be punished with fine which may extend to fifty rupees.

24. If any person fraudulently retains or wilfully secretes, makes away with or detains a message which ought to have been delivered to some other person, or, being required by a Telegraph officer to deliver up any such message, neglects or refuses to do so, he shall be punished with imprisonment for a term which may extend to two years, or with fine, or with both.

Retaining a message delivered by mistake.

25. A Telegraph officer shall be deemed a public servant within the meaning of Sections 153, 154, 155, 156 and 157 of the Travancore Penal Code, and in the definition of "legal remuneration" contained in the said section 153.

Bribery.

Attempts to
commit off-
ences.

26. Whoever attempts to commit any offence punishable under this Regulation shall be punished with the punishment herein provided for the offence.

SIGN MANUAL.

Regulation IV of 1091.

A Regulation to amend the Government Land Conservancy Regulation, II of 1067, as amended by Regulations I of 1075 and II of 1085, passed by His Highness the Maha Raja of Travancore on the 24th July 1916, corresponding to the 9th Karakatom 1091, under section 13 of Regulation V of 1073.

Preamble.

Whereas it is expedient to consolidate and amend the law checking the unauthorised occupation of Government lands; It is hereby enacted as follows:

Short title,
extent and
commence-
ment.

1. (1) This Regulation shall be called the "Land Conservancy Regulation of 1091".

(2) It applies to the whole of Travancore.

(3) It shall come into force on the 1st Chingom 1092.

Repeal and
saving.

2. Regulation II of 1067, as amended by Regulation I of 1075 and by Regulation II of 1085, is hereby repealed. But such repeal shall not affect any right or privilege acquired or liability incurred under the said Regulations.

Property of
Government
defined.

3. (1) All public roads, streets, lanes and paths, the bridges, ditches, dykes, and fences on or beside the same;

the bed of the sea and of harbours and creeks below high-water marks;

the beds and banks of rivers, streams, irrigation and drainage channels, canals, tanks, lakes, backwaters and water-courses;

all standing and flowing water;

and all lands, wheresoever situated;

save in so far as the same are the property of—

(a) proprietors of Edavagais or Jennies or holders of Inams or any person claiming through or holding under any of them; or

(b) all holders of lands in any way subject to the payment of land revenue to Government; or

(c) any other registered holder of land in proprietary right; or

(d) any person holding land under grant from Government otherwise than by way of license;

are, and are hereby declared to be, the property of Government, except as may be otherwise provided by any law for the time

being in force, subject to all rights of way and other public rights and to the natural and easement rights of other land-owners and to all customary rights legally subsisting.

Explanation I.—Lands once registered in the name of a person but subsequently abandoned or relinquished, and all lands held by right of escheat, purchase, resumption, reversion or acquisition under Regulation XI of 1089 are the property of Government within the meaning of the section.

Explanation II.—In this section, the expression 'high-water mark' means the highest point reached by the ordinary spring tide at any season of the year.

Explanation III.—Land in excess of the registered measurement or extent, but lying within the specified boundaries of a registered land, does not fall within this definition.

(2) All unassessed lands within the limits of Edavagais and private estates used or reserved for public purposes or for the communal use of villagers, all unassigned lands belonging to an incorporated Devaswom and all public roads and streets which may become vested in any local authority shall for the purpose of this Regulation be deemed to be the property of Government.

4. (1) 'Poramboke' shall mean and include unassessed lands, which are the property of Government under Section 3 (1) or (2) used or reserved for public purposes or for the communal use of villagers such as,—

"Poramboke" defined.

(a) all public roads, streets, lanes, pathways, the bridges, ditches, dykes and fences on or beside the same;

(b) the beds and banks of rivers, irrigation and drainage channels, traffic canals, tanks, lakes, back-waters and water-courses;

(c) markets, burial grounds, landing ghauts; and

(d) all other property which Our Government may, for the purpose of this Regulation, from time to time, declare to be Poramboke.

(2) 'Occupant' shall mean a person actually in possession of a land which is the property of Government.

"Occupant" defined.

5. From and after the commencement of this Regulation it shall not be lawful for any person to occupy a land which is the property of Government whether a Poramboke or not without permission from Our Government or such officer of Government as may be empowered in this behalf.

Land which is the property of Government not to be occupied without permission.

6. Whoever occupies a land which is the property of Government whether Poramboke or not contrary to Section 5 shall

Punishment for unauthor-

risely occupying a land which is the property of Government.

be liable to pay such fine not exceeding two hundred rupees as may be imposed by the Division Peishkar.

Explanation.—A tenant unauthorisedly holding over after the expiry of his term of lease is liable to a fine within the meaning of this Section.

Levy of assessment on lands which are the property of Government unauthorisedly occupied.

7. (1) Any person unauthorisedly occupying a land which is the property of Government other than a Poramboke and liable to pay a fine under Section 6 shall, in addition, be liable to pay by way of assessment for the whole period of his occupation such amount as may be fixed by the Division Peishkar in accordance with the rate that may be prescribed by the Government from time to time in this behalf.

Levy of prohibitory assessment on Poramboke unauthorisedly occupied.

(2) Any person unauthorisedly occupying a Poramboke and liable to pay a fine under Section 6 shall, in addition, be liable to pay such prohibitory assessment for the whole period of occupation as may be imposed by the Division Peishkar.

Payment of assessment under sub-section (1) or prohibitory assessment under sub-section (2) shall not confer any right of occupancy, and the liability to pay such assessment shall cease from the date on which the land concerned is relinquished.

Liability of unauthorised occupant for trees destroyed or appropriated.

8. Any person unauthorisedly occupying any land which is the property of Government whether a Poramboke or not and liable to a fine under Section 6 shall, in addition to the assessment or prohibitory assessment to which he may be liable under Section 7, be liable for the value, as adjudged by the Division Peishkar, of any useful tree destroyed or appropriated by him.

Liability of unauthorised occupant to summary eviction, forfeiture of crops, etc

9. Any person unauthorisedly occupying any land for which he is liable to pay a fine under Section 6 and an assessment or prohibitory assessment under Section 7 may be summarily evicted by the Division Peishkar, and any crop or other product raised on the land shall be liable to forfeiture and any building or other structure erected or anything deposited thereon shall also, if not removed by him after such written notice as the Division Peishkar, may deem reasonable, be liable to forfeiture. Forfeiture under this Section shall be adjudged by the Division Peishkar and any property so forfeited shall be disposed of as the Division Peishkar may direct.

Mode of eviction.

An eviction under this Section shall be made in the following manner, namely:—By serving a notice on a person reputed to be in occupation or his agent requiring him within such time as the Division Peishkar may deem reasonable after receipt of the said notice to vacate the land, and if such notice is not obeyed, by removing or deputing a subordinate to remove any person who may refuse to vacate the same, and, if the officer removing

any such person shall be resisted or obstructed by any person, the Division Peishkar shall hold a summary enquiry into the facts of the case and, if satisfied that the resistance or obstruction still continues, may issue a warrant for the arrest of the said person, and on his appearance may send him with a warrant in the form of the Schedule for imprisonment in the Civil jail of the District for such period not exceeding 30 days as may be necessary to prevent the continuance of such obstruction or resistance:

Provided that no person so committed or imprisoned under this Section shall be liable to be prosecuted under Section 176, 179 and 181 of the Travancore Penal Code, in respect of the same facts.

10. The Division Peishkar shall, before passing an order under this Regulation, give notice to the occupant or other person likely to be affected by the order, and record any statement which such occupant or person may make and any evidence which he may adduce within a reasonable time; and all orders passed by a Division Peishkar under this Regulation shall be in writing and under his hand.

Prior notice
to occupant,
etc.

The Division Peishkar may require any subordinate officer not below the rank of a Deputy Tahsildar to hold the enquiry as prescribed in para 1 of this Section and submit the record to him. On such record the Division Peishkar may pass orders.

For the purpose of Section 193 of the Penal Code, the proceedings taken by a Division Peishkar under this Section shall be deemed to be judicial proceedings.

11. Our Government may make Rules or orders, either generally or in any particular instance,—

Power to
make Rules.

- (a) regulating the rates of assessment under Section 7 (1);
- (b) regulating the imposition of prohibitory assessment under Section 7 (2);
- (c) declaring that any particular land or class of lands shall not be open to occupation;
- (d) regulating the service of notices under this Regulation; and
- (e) generally to carry out the provisions of this Regulation.

Such general Rules or orders shall be made only after previous publication in Our Government Gazette.

12. All fines, assessments and prohibitory assessments, damages for trees destroyed or appropriated, and all costs of eviction and removal of encroachments shall be recovered as arrears of land revenue under the provisions of the Revenue Recovery Regulation for the time being in force.

Recovery of
fines, assess-
ment etc., as
arrears of land
revenue.

Officers to
exercise
powers of Di-
vision Peish-
kar.

13. Our Government may, by Notification in Our Government Gazette, authorise any officer by name or by virtue of his office to exercise all or any of the powers conferred on a Division Peishkar under this Regulation.

Appeal and
revision.

14. (1) An appeal shall lie to the Dewan from any decision or order of a Division Peishkar passed under this Regulation.

Our Government may direct that an appeal from the decision of any officer empowered under Section 13 shall lie to the Division Peishkar:

Provided, however, that there shall be no appeal to the Dewan from the decision or order of a Division Peishkar passed on appeal:

Provided also that it shall be lawful for the Dewan to revise such appellate decision or order if he thinks fit.

(2) Pending disposal of any appeal under this Regulation, the appellate authority may suspend the execution of the order appealed against.

(3) No order shall be passed in appeal or revision without previous notice to the party to be affected by such order.

Limitation of
appeal.

15. No appeal shall be brought after the expiration of 60 days from the date of the decision or order complained of, provided that, in computing the period of 60 days, the time required to obtain a copy of the decision or order appealed against shall be excluded, but the appeal may be admitted after the period hereby prescribed when the appellant satisfies the authority to whom he appeals that he had sufficient cause for not preferring the appeal within the period prescribed.

Petition of
appeal to be
accompanied
by the order
appealed
against

16. Every petition of appeal under this Regulation shall be accompanied by the decision or order appealed against or by an authenticated copy of the same.

Savings of
operation of
other laws in
force.

17. Nothing contained in this Regulation shall be construed as exempting any person unauthorisedly occupying land from liability to be proceeded against under any other law for the time being in force:

Provided that, if any penalty has been levied under Section 6 or 7 of this Regulation, no similar penalty shall be levied from him under any other law in respect of such obligation.

Savings of
suits by per-
sons aggrieved

18. No suit against Government shall be entertained in any of Our Civil Courts in respect of any order passed under this Regulation except upon the ground that the land in respect of

which such order has been passed is not a land which is the property of Government whether a Poramboke or not :

by proceed-
ings under
this Regula-
tion.

Provided that Civil Courts shall not take cognizance of any such suit unless it shall be instituted within one year from the date on which the cause of action arose.

SIGN MANUAL.

SCHEDULE.

Form of warrant to be issued by the Division Peishkar under Section 9.



To

The Officer in charge of the Civil Jail at

Whereas A. B. of has resisted or obstructed C. D. in removing E. F. (or himself, that is, the said A. B.) from certain land in the pakuthy of in the taluk, and whereas it is necessary, in order to prevent the continuance of such obstruction or resistance, to commit the said A. B. to close custody; You are hereby required under the provisions of Section 9, of the Government Land Conservancy Regulation, IV of 1091, to receive the said A. B. into the Jail under your charge and there to keep him in safe custody for

days.

Dated this day of
(Signature of Division Peishkar)

Regulation V of 1091.

A Regulation to provide for the prevention of Glanders and Farcy among horses, passed by His Highness the Maha Raja of Travancore on the 24th July 1916, corresponding to the 9th Karkutakom 1091, under Section 13 of Regulation V of 1073.

Whereas it is expedient to provide for the prevention of glanders and farcy among horses; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

Preamble.

1. (1) This Regulation may be called the Glanders and Farcy Regulation, 1091.

Short title
extent and
commence-
ment.

(2) It extends to the whole of Travancore.

(3) It shall come into force on the 1st Chingom 1092.

Definition of diseased".

2. (1) In this Regulation, unless there is anything repugnant in the subject or context, "diseased" means affected with glanders or farcy or any other dangerous epidemic disease among horses which Our Government may, by Notification in Our Government Gazette, specify in this behalf.

(2) The provisions of this Regulation relating to horses shall apply also to asses, mules and jennets.

Application of Regulation to local areas by Government.

3. Our Government may, by Notification in Our Government Gazette, apply this Regulation or any provision of this Regulation, so far as all or any of the diseases mentioned in, or specified in a Notification under, Section 2, sub-section (1), are concerned, to any local area, to be specified in such Notification, within Travancore.

Government to appoint Inspectors.

4. (1) When this Regulation has been so applied to a local area, Our Government may, by Notification in Our Government Gazette, appoint such persons as they think fit to be Inspectors under this Regulation and to exercise and perform, within the whole of the local area or such portions thereof as they may prescribe, the powers conferred and the duties imposed by this Regulation on such officers.

(2) Every person so appointed shall be deemed to be a public servant within the meaning of the Penal Code (Regulation I of 1074).

Power of entry and search.

5. Within the local limits for which he is so appointed, any such Inspector as aforesaid may, subject to such rules as Our Government may make in this behalf, enter and search any field, building or other place for the purpose of ascertaining whether there is therein any horse which is diseased.

Power of seizure

6. Within such limits as aforesaid, the Inspector may seize any horse which he has reason to believe to be diseased.

Horse to be examined by Veterinary Practitioner.

7. (1) On any such seizure as aforesaid, the Inspector shall cause the horse seized to be examined as soon as possible by such Veterinary Practitioner as Our Government may appoint in this behalf:

Provided that, when the Inspector is also a Veterinary Practitioner so appointed, he may make the examination himself.

(2) For the purposes of the examination, the Veterinary Practitioner may submit the horse to any test or tests which Our Government may prescribe.

Horse to be destroyed if found diseased; otherwise restored.

8. (1) If the Veterinary Practitioner certifies in writing that the horse is diseased, the Inspector shall cause the same to be immediately destroyed.

Provided that, in the case of any disease other than glanders or farcy, horses certified to be diseased as aforesaid may, subject

to any rules which Our Government may make in this behalf, be either destroyed or otherwise treated or dealt with as the Veterinary Practitioner may deem necessary.

(2) If, after completing the examination, the Veterinary Practitioner does not certify that the horse is diseased, the Inspector shall at once deliver the same to the person entitled to the possession thereof.

9. (1) When any diseased horse has been in any building shed or other enclosed place, or in any open lines, the Inspector may issue a notice to the owner of the building, shed, place or lines, or to the person in charge thereof, directing him to have the same disinfected and the internal fittings thereof, or such other things found therein or near thereto as Our Government may by rules prescribe, destroyed.

When horse diseased, place where it has been to be disinfected etc.

(2) On the failure or neglect of such owner or other person as aforesaid to comply with the notice within a reasonable time, the Inspector shall cause the building, shed, place or lines to be disinfected and the fittings or other things to be destroyed, and the expense, if any, thereby incurred may be recovered from the owner or other person, as if it were a fine.

10. The owner or any person in charge of a diseased horse shall give immediate information of the horse being diseased to the Inspector or to such authority as Our Government may appoint in this behalf.

Owner or person in charge of diseased horse to give notice.

11. No person in charge of any horse which has been in the same field, building or place as, or in contact with, a diseased horse, shall remove such horse except in good faith for the purpose of preventing infection, or under a license to be granted by the Inspector and subject to the conditions of the license.

Prohibition against removal, without license, of horse which has been with diseased horse

12. (1) Whoever, being an Inspector appointed under this Regulation, vexatiously and unnecessarily enters or searches any field, building or other place, or seizes or detains any horse on the pretence that it is diseased, shall be punishable with imprisonment for a term which may extend to six months, or with fine which may extend to five hundred rupees, or with both.

Vexatious entries searches and seizures.

(2) No prosecution under this Section shall be instituted after the expiry of three months from the date on which the offence has been committed.

13. Whoever refuses or neglects to comply with any notice issued by the Inspector under Section 9, or removes any horse in contravention of Section 11, shall be punishable with imprisonment for a term which may extend to one month, or with fine which may extend to fifty rupees, or with both.

Punalty for refusing to comply with notice under Section 9, or for removing horses contrary to Section 11.

Power to
make Rules.

14. (1) Our Government may make Rules to carry out the purposes and objects of this Regulation.

(2) In particular and without prejudice to the generality of the foregoing power, such Rules as aforesaid may—

(a) regulate entries, searches and seizures by Inspectors under this Regulation ;

(b) regulate the use of tests and the isolation of horses subjected thereto, and provide for recovering the expenses of detaining, isolating and testing horses from the owners or persons in charge thereof as if it were a fine ;

(c) regulate the destruction or treatment, as the case may be, of horses certified under Section 8 to be diseased, and the disposal of the carcasses of diseased horses ;

(d) regulate the disinfecting of buildings and places in which diseased horses have been, and prescribe what things found therein or near thereto shall be destroyed ; and

(e) regulate the grant of licenses under Section 11 and the conditions on which those licenses shall be granted.

(3) All rules under this Section shall be published in Our Government Gazette, and on such publication, shall have effect as if enacted by this Regulation.

(4) In making any Rule under this Section, Our Government may direct that a breach of it shall be punishable with imprisonment for a term which may extend to one month, or with fine which may extend to fifty rupees, or with both.

Appointment
of same per-
son to be both
Inspector and
Veterinary
Practitioner.

15. Any Veterinary Practitioner may be appointed by Our Government to be both Inspector and Veterinary Practitioner for all or any of the purposes of this Regulation or of any Rule thereunder.

Protection to
persons act-
ing under
Regulation.

16. No suit, prosecution or other legal proceeding shall lie against any person for anything which is in good faith done or intended to be done under this Regulation.

SIGN MANUAL.

Regulation VI of 1091.

A Regulation to amend the Game and Fish Protection Regulation, XII of 1089, Passed by His Highness the Maha Raja of Travancore on the 24th July 1916, corresponding to the 9th Karkatakam, 1091, under Section 13 of Regulation V of 1073.

Whereas it is expedient to amend the Game and Fish Protection Regulation, XII of 1089 ; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

1. Section 9, sub-section (a).

Add 'or by any other person authorised in this behalf, by name or in virtue of his office, by Our Government' after 'Forest Officer'.

2. Section 10, sub-section (b).

Add 'or by any other person authorised in this behalf, by name or in virtue of his office, by Our Government' after 'Ranger'.

3. Section 17, line 4.

Insert 'by name or in virtue of his office' between 'behalf' and 'by'.

4. Section 18, sub-section (1), line 6.

Insert 'by name or in virtue of his office' between 'behalf' and 'by'.

SIGN MANUAL.

Regulation I of 1092.

THE TRAVANCORE COMPANIES REGULATION.
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A Regulation

To amend the law relating to Trading companies and other Associations, Passed by His Highness the Maha Raja of Travancore, on the 3rd October 1916, corresponding to the 18th Kanny 1092, Under Section 13 of Regulation V of 1073.

Whereas it is expedient to amend the law relating to Trading Companies and other Associations ; It is hereby enacted as follows :—

PART I.

PRELIMINARY.

Short title,
commence-
ment and
extent,

1. (1) This Regulation may be called "The Travancore Companies Regulation, 1092" ;

(2) It shall come into force on the 1st Thulam 1092, and

(3) It extends to the whole of Travancore.

Definitions.

2. In this Regulation, unless there is anything repugnant in the subject or context,—

(1) "articles" means the articles of association of a Company as originally framed or as altered by special resolution, including, so far as they apply to the Company, the Regulation contained (as the case may be) in Table A in the first Schedule annexed to the Travancore Companies Regulation, I of 1063, or in Table A in the First Schedule annexed to this Regulation ;

(2) "Company" means a Company formed and registered under this Regulation or an existing Company ;

(3) "debenture" includes debenture stock ;

(4) "director" includes any person occupying the position of a director by whatever name called ;

(5) "District Court" means the principal Civil Court of original jurisdiction in a district ;

(6) "existing Company" means a Company formed and registered under the Travancore Companies Regulation, I of 1063 ;

(7) "Insurance Company" means a Company that carries on the business of insurance either solely or in common with any other business or businesses ;

(8) "manager" includes any person occupying the position of a manager by whatever name called and whether under a contract of service or not ;

(9) "memorandum" means the memorandum of association of a Company as originally framed or as altered in pursuance of the provisions of this Regulation ;



(10) "officer" includes any director, manager or secretary but, save in Sections 237, 238 and 239, does not include an auditor;

(11) "prescribed" means, as respects the provision of this Regulation relating to the winding up of Companies, prescribed by Rules made by Our High Court, and as respects the other provisions of this Regulation, prescribed by Our Government;

(12) "private Company" means a Company which—

(i) by its articles—

(a) restricts the right to transfer its shares; and

(b) limits the number of its members (exclusive of persons who are in the employ of the Company) to fifty; and

(c) prohibits any invitation to the public to subscribe for any shares or debentures of the Company; and

(ii) continues to observe such restrictions, limitations and prohibitions; Provided that, where two or more persons hold one or more shares in a Company jointly, they shall, for the purposes of this definition, be considered as a single member;

(13) "prospectus" means any prospectus, notice, circular, advertisement or other invitation, offering to the public for subscription or purchase any shares or debentures of a Company;

(14) "the Registrar" means the officer performing under this Regulation the duty of registration of Companies; and

(15) "share" means share in the share capital of the Company, and includes stock except when a distinction between stock and shares is expressed or implied.

3. (1) The Court having jurisdiction under this Regulation shall be the District Court having jurisdiction in the place at which the registered office of the Company is situate.

Jurisdiction
of the Courts.

(2) For the purposes of jurisdiction to wind up Companies, the expression 'registered office' means the place which has longest been the registered office of the Company during the six months immediately preceding the presentation of the petition for winding up.

(3) Nothing in this Section shall invalidate a proceeding by reason of its being taken in a wrong Court.

PART II.

CONSTITUTION AND INCORPORATION.

4. (1) No Company, association or partnership, consisting of more than ten persons shall be formed for the purpose of carrying on the business of banking unless it is registered as a Company under this Regulation.

Prohibition
of partner-
ships exceed-
ing certa-
in number.

(2) No Company, association or partnership consisting of

more than twenty persons shall be formed for the purpose of carrying on any other business that has for its object the acquisition of gain by the company, association or partnership, or by the individual members thereof, unless it is registered as a Company under this Regulation.

Memorandum of Association.

Mode of forming incorporated Company.

5. Any seven or more persons (or, where the Company to be formed will be a private Company, any two or more persons) associated for any lawful purpose may, by subscribing their names to a memorandum of association and otherwise complying with the requirements of this Regulation in respect of registration, form an incorporated Company, with or without limited liability (that is to say), either—

(i) a Company having the liability of its members limited by the memorandum to the amount, if any, unpaid on the shares respectively held by them (in this Regulation termed a Company limited by shares); or

(ii) a Company having the liability of its members limited by the memorandum to such amount as the members may respectively thereby undertake to contribute to the assets of the Company in the event of its being wound up (in this Regulation termed a Company limited by guarantee); or

(iii) a Company not having any limit on the liability of its members (in this Regulation termed an unlimited Company).

Memorandum of Company limited by shares.

6. In the case of a Company limited by shares—

(1) the memorandum shall state—

(i) the name of the Company, with "Limited" as the last word in its name;

(ii) the place where the registered office of the Company is to be situate;

(iii) the objects of the Company;

(iv) that the liability of the members is limited;

(v) the amount of share capital with which the Company proposes to be registered, and the division thereof into shares of a fixed amount.

(2) No subscriber of the memorandum shall take, less than one share.

(3) Each subscriber shall write opposite to his name the number of shares he takes.

Memorandum of Company limited by guarantee.

7. In the case of a Company limited by guarantee—

(1) the memorandum shall state—

(i) the name of the Company, with "Limited" as the last word in its name;

(ii) the place where the registered office of the Company is to be situate;

(iii) the objects of the Company;

(iv) that the liability of the members is limited;

(v) that each member undertakes to contribute to the assets of the Company in the event of its being wound up while he is a member, or within one year afterwards, for payment of the debts and liabilities of the Company contracted before he ceases to be a member, and of the costs, charges and expenses of winding up, and for adjustment of the rights of the contributors among themselves, such amount as may be required, not exceeding a specified amount;

(2) if the Company has a share capital—

(i) the memorandum shall also state the amount of share capital with which the Company proposes to be registered and the division thereof into shares of a fixed amount;

(ii) no subscriber of the memorandum shall take less than one share;

(iii) each subscriber shall write opposite to his name the number of shares he takes.

8. In the case of an unlimited Company—

(1) the memorandum shall state—

(i) the name of the Company;

(ii) the place where the registered office of the Company is to be situate;

(iii) the objects of the Company;

(2) if the Company has a share capital—

(i) no subscriber of the memorandum shall take less than one share,

(ii) each subscriber shall write opposite to his name the number of shares he takes.

9. The memorandum shall be signed by each subscriber in the presence of at least one witness who shall attest the signature.

Memorandum of unlimited Company.

10. A Company shall not alter the conditions contained in its memorandum except in the cases and in the mode and to the extent for which express provision is made in this Regulation.

Restriction on alteration of memorandum.

11. (1) A Company shall not be registered by a name identical with that by which a Company in existence is already registered, or so nearly resembling that name as to be calculated to deceive except where the Company in existence is in the course of being dissolved and signifies its consent in such manner as the Registrar requires.

Name of Company and change of name.

(2) If a company, through inadvertence or otherwise, is, without such consent as aforesaid, registered by a name identical with that by which a Company in existence is previously registered, or so nearly resembling it as to be calculated to deceive, the first-mentioned Company may, with the sanction of the Registrar, change its name.

(3) A Company shall not be registered by a name which contains any of the following words, namely:—"Maha Raja," "Royal," "Crown," "Emperor," "Empire," "Empress," "Imperial," "Queen," "Government," or words expressing or implying Our sanction, approval, or patronage, or that of His Majesty the King Emperor, or the Government of India, or a Local Government in India, except where the consent of Our Government to the use of words as part of the name of the Company, signifying Our sanction, approval, or patronage, is obtained by an order in writing under the hand of the Chief Secretary to our Government, or, in the case of words expressing or implying the sanction, approval, or patronage of His Majesty the King Emperor, the Government of India, or a Local Government in India, the Governor-General in Council signifies his consent to the use of such words as part of the name of the Company by order in writing under the hand of one of the Secretaries to the Government of India:

Provided that nothing in this sub-section shall apply to Companies registered before the commencement of this Regulation.

(4) Any Company may, by special resolution and subject to the approval of Our Government signified in writing, under the hand of the Chief Secretary to Our Government, change its name.

(5) Where a Company changes its name, the Registrar shall enter the new name on the register in place of the former name, and shall issue a certificate of incorporation altered to meet the circumstances of the case. On the issue of such a certificate, the change of name shall be complete.

(6) The change of name shall not affect any rights or obligations of the Company, or render defective any legal proceedings by or against the Company; and any legal proceedings that might have been continued or commenced against it by its former name may be continued or commenced against it by its new name.

alteration of
memorandum.

12. (1) Subject to the provisions of the Regulation, a Company may, by special resolution, alter the provisions of its memorandum so as to change the place of the registered office, or with respect to the objects of the Company, so far as may be required to enable it—

- (a) to carry on its business more economically or more efficiently; or
 - (b) to attain its main purpose by new or improved means; or
 - (c) to enlarge or change the local area of its operations; or
 - (d) to carry on some business which under existing circumstances may conveniently or advantageously be combined with the business of the Company; or
 - (e) to restrict or abandon any of the objects specified in the memorandum.
- (2) The alteration shall not take effect until and except in so far as it is confirmed by the Court on petition.
- (3) Before confirming the alteration, the Court must be satisfied—

- (a) that sufficient notice has been given to every holder of debentures of the Company, and to any persons whose interests will, in the opinion of the Court, be affected by the alteration; and
- (b) that, with respect to every creditor who in the opinion of the Court is entitled to object, and who signifies his objection in manner directed by the Court, either his consent to the alteration has been obtained or his debt or claim has been discharged or has determined, or has been secured to the satisfaction of the Court. ;

Provided that the Court may, in the case of any person or class, for special reasons, dispense with the notice required by this Section.

13. The Court may make an order confirming the alteration either wholly or in part, and on such terms and conditions as it thinks fit, and may make such order as to thinks proper.

Power of Court when confirming alteration.

14. The Court shall, in exercising its discretion under Sections 12 and 13, have regard to the rights and interests of the Company or of any class of them, as well as to the rights and interests of the creditors, and may, if it thinks fit, adjourn the proceedings in order that an arrangement may be made to the satisfaction of the Court for the purchase of the interests of dissentient members and may give such directions and make such orders as it may think expedient for facilitating or carrying into effect any such arrangement :

Exercise of discretion by Court.

Provided that no part of the capital of the Company may be expended in any such purchase.

15. (1) A certified copy of the order confirming the alteration, together with a printed copy of the memorandum as altered shall, within three months from the date of the order, be filed by the Company with the Registrar, and he shall register the same, and

Procedure on confirmation of the alteration.

shall certify the registration under his hand and the certificate shall be conclusive evidence that all the requirements of this Regulation with respect to the alteration and the confirmation thereof have been complied with, and thenceforth the memorandum so altered shall be the memorandum of the Company.

(2) The Court may by order at any time extend the time for the filing of documents with the Registrar under this Section for such period as the Court thinks proper.

Effect of
failure to re-
gister within
three months.

16. No such alteration shall have any operation until registration thereof has been duly effected in accordance with the provisions of Section 15, and if such registration is not effected within three months next after the date of the order of the Court confirming the alteration, or within such further time as may be allowed by the Court in accordance with the provisions of Section 15, such alteration and order and all proceedings connected therewith shall, at the expiration of such period of three months or such further time, as the case may be, become absolutely null and void:

Provided that the Court may, on sufficient cause shown, revive the order on application made within a further period of one month.

Article of Association.

Registration
of articles.

17. (1) There may, in the case of a Company limited by shares, and there shall, in the case of a Company limited by guarantee or unlimited, be registered with the memorandum, articles of association signed by the subscribers to the memorandum and prescribing regulations for the Company.

(2) Articles of association may adopt all or any of the regulations contained in Table A in the First Schedule.

(3) In the case of an unlimited Company or a Company limited by guarantee, the articles, if the Company has a share capital, shall state the amount of share capital with which the Company proposes to be registered.

(4) In the case of an unlimited Company or a Company limited by guarantee, if the Company has not a share capital, the articles shall state the number of members with which the Company proposes to be registered, for the purpose of enabling the Registrar to determine the fees payable on registration.

Application
of Table A.

18. In the case of a Company limited by shares and registered after the commencement of this Regulation, if articles are not registered, or, if articles are registered, in so far as the articles do not exclude or modify the regulations in Table A in the First Schedule, those regulations shall, so far as applicable, be the regulations of the Company in the same manner and to the same extent as if they were contained in duly registered articles.

19. Articles shall—

Form and signature of articles.

- (a) be printed ;
- (b) be divided into paragraphs numbered consecutively; and
- (c) be signed by each subscriber of the memorandum of association in the presence of at least one witness who must attest the signature.

20. Subject to the provisions of this Regulation and to the conditions contained in its memorandum, a Company may by special resolution alter or add to its articles ; and any alteration or addition so made shall be as valid as if originally contained in the articles, and be subject in like manner to alteration by special resolution.

Alteration of articles by special resolution.

General Provisions.

21. (1) The memorandum and articles shall, when registered, bind the Company and the members thereof to the same extent as if they respectively had been signed by each member and contained a covenant on the part of each member, his heirs, and legal representatives, to observe all the provisions of the memorandum and of the articles, subject to the provisions of this Regulation.

Effect of memorandum and articles.

(2) All money payable by any member to the Company under the memorandum or articles shall be a debt due from him to the Company.

22. The memorandum and the articles (if any) shall be filed with the Registrar and he shall retain and register them.

Registration of memorandum and articles.

23. (1) On the registration of the memorandum of a Company the Registrar shall certify under his hand that the Company is incorporated, and, in the case of a limited Company, that the Company is limited.

Effect of registration.

(2) From the date of incorporation mentioned in the certificate of incorporation, the subscribers of the memorandum, together with such other persons as may from time to time become members of the Company, shall be a body corporate by the name contained in the memorandum, capable forthwith of exercising all the functions of an incorporated Company, and having perpetual succession and a common seal, but with such liability on the part of the members to contribute to the assets of the Company in the event of its being wound up as is mentioned in this Regulation.

24. (1) A certificate of incorporation given by the Registrar in respect of any association shall be conclusive evidence that all the requirements of this Regulation in respect of registration and of matters precedent and incidental thereto have been complied

Conclusiveness of certificate of incorporation.

with, and that the association is a Company authorised to be registered and duly registered under this Regulation.

(2) A declaration by a Vakil entitled to appear before Our High Court who is engaged in the formation of a Company, or by a person named in the articles as a director, manager or secretary of the Company, of compliance with all or any of the said requirements shall be filed with the Registrar, and the Registrar may accept such a declaration as sufficient evidence of compliance.

Copies of memorandum and articles to be given to members.

25. (1) Every Company shall send to every member, at his request, and on payment of one rupee or such less sum as the Company may prescribe, a copy of the memorandum and of the articles (if any).

(2) If a Company makes default in complying with the requirements of this Section, it shall be liable for each offence to a fine exceeding ten rupees.

Associations not for profit.

Power to dispense "Limited" in name of charitable and other Companies

26. (1) Where it is proved to the satisfaction of Our Government that an association capable of being formed as a limited Company has been or is about to be formed for promoting commerce, art, science, charity, or any other useful object, and applies or intends to apply its profits (if any) or other income in promoting its objects, and to prohibit the payment of any dividend to its members, Our Government may, by license under the hand of the Chief Secretary to Our Government, direct that the association be registered as a Company with limited liability, without the addition of the word "Limited" to its name, and the association may be registered accordingly.

(2) A license by Our Government under this Section may be granted on such conditions and subject to such Rules as Our Government thinks fit and those conditions and regulations shall be binding on the association, and shall, if Our Government so directs, be inserted in the memorandum and articles, or in one of those documents.

(3) The association shall on registration enjoy all the privileges of limited Companies, and be subject to all their obligations, except those of using the word "Limited" as any part of its name, and of publishing its name, and of filing lists of members and directors and managers with the Registrar.

(4) A license under this Section may at any time be revoked by Our Government, and upon revocation the Registrar shall enter the word "Limited" at the end of the name of the association upon the register, and the association shall cease to enjoy the exemptions and privileges granted by this Section:

Provided that, before a license is so revoked, Our Government shall give to the association notice in writing of its intention, and shall afford the association an opportunity of submitting a representation in opposition to the revocation.

Companies limited by guarantee.

27. (1) In the case of a Company limited by guarantee and not having a share capital, and registered after the commencement of this Regulation, every provision in the memorandum or articles or in any resolution of the Company purporting to give any person a right to participate in the divisible profits of the Company otherwise than as a member shall be void.

Provision
as to Com-
panies limited
by guar-
antee.

(2) For the purpose of the provisions of this Regulation relating to the memorandum of a Company limited by guarantee and of this Section, every provision in the memorandum or articles, of any Company limited by guarantee and registered after the commencement of this Regulation, purporting to divide the undertaking of the Company into shares or interests, shall be treated as a provision for a share capital, notwithstanding that the nominal amount or number of the shares or interests is not specified thereby.

PART III.

SHARE CAPITAL, REGISTRATION OF UNLIMITED COMPANY
AS LIMITED AND UNLIMITED LIABILITY OF
DIRECTORS.

Distribution of share capital.

28. (1) The shares or other interest of any member in a Company shall be movable property, transferable in manner provided by the articles of the Company.

Nature of
shares

(2) Each share in a Company having a share capital shall be distinguished by its appropriate number.

29. A certificate, under the common seal of the Company, specifying any shares or stock held by any member, shall be *prima facie* evidence of the title of the member to the shares or stock therein specified.

Certificate
of shares or
stock.

30. (1) The subscribers of the memorandum of a Company shall be deemed to have agreed to become members of the Company, and on its registration shall be entered as members in its register of members.

Definition
of "member".

(2) Every other person who agrees to become a member of a Company, and whose name is entered in its register of members shall be a member of the Company.

31. (1) Every Company shall keep in one or more books a register of its members, and enter therein the following particulars:—

Register of
members.

- (i) the names and addresses, and the occupations, if any, of the members, and, in the case of a Company having a share capital, a statement of the shares held by each member, distinguishing each share by its number, and of the amount paid or agreed to be considered as paid on the shares of each member ;
- (ii) the date at which each person was entered in the register as a member ;
- (iii) the date at which any person ceased to be a member.

(2) If a Company makes default in complying with the requirements of this Section, it shall be liable to a fine not exceeding fifty rupees for every day during which the default continues ; and every officer of the Company who knowingly and wilfully authorises or permits the default shall be liable to the like penalty.

Annual list
of members
and summary.

32. (1) Every Company having a share capital shall once at least in every year make a list of all persons who, on the day of the first or only ordinary general meeting in the year, are members of the Company, and of all persons who have ceased to be members since the date of the last return or (in the case of the first return) of the incorporation of the Company.

(2) The list shall state the names, addresses, and occupations of all the past and present members therein mentioned, and the number of shares held by each of the existing members at the date of return, specifying shares transferred since the date of the last return or (in the case of the first return) of the incorporation of the Company by persons who are still members and persons who have ceased to be members respectively and the dates of registration of the transfers, and shall contain a summary distinguishing between shares issued for cash and shares issued as fully or partly paid up otherwise than in cash, and specifying the following particulars:—

- (a) the amount of the share capital of the Company, and the number of the shares into which it is divided ;
- (b) the number of shares taken from the commencement of the Company up to the date of the return ;
- (c) the amount called upon each share ;
- (d) the total amount of calls received ;
- (e) the total amount of calls unpaid ;
- (f) the total amount of the sums (if any) paid by way of commission in respect of any shares or debentures, or allowed by way of discount in respect of any debentures, since the date of the last return ;
- (g) the total number of shares forfeited ;

- (h) the total amount of shares or stock for which share-warrants are outstanding at the date of the return ;
- (i) the total amount of share-warrants issued and surrendered respectively since the date of the last return ;
- (j) the number of shares or amount of stock comprised in each share-warrant ;
- (k) the names and addresses of the persons who at the date of the return are the directors of the Company and of the persons (if any) who at the said date are the managers of the Company ; and
- (l) the total amount of debt due from the Company in respect of all mortgages and charges which are required to be registered with the Registrar under this Regulation.

(3) The above list and summary shall be contained in a separate part of the register of members, and shall be completed within seven days after the day of the first or only ordinary general meeting in the year, and the Company shall forthwith file with the Registrar a copy signed by a director or by the manager or the secretary of the Company, together with a certificate from such director, manager or secretary that the list and summary state the facts as they stood on the day aforesaid.

(4) If a company makes default in complying with the requirements of this Section, it shall be liable to a fine not exceeding fifty rupees for every day during which the default continues, and every officer of the Company who knowingly and wilfully authorises or permits the default shall be liable to the like penalty.

33. No notice of any trust, expressed, implied or constructive, shall be entered on the register, or be receivable by the Registrar.

Trusts not to be entered on register.

34. On the application of the transferor of any share or interest in a Company, the Company shall enter in its register of members the name of the transferee in the same manner and subject to the same conditions as if the application for the entry were made by the transferee.

Registration of transfer at request of transferor.

35. A transfer of the share or other interest of a deceased member of a Company made by his legal representative shall, although the legal representative is not himself a member, be as valid as if he had been a member at the time of the execution of the instrument of transfer.

Transfer by legal representative.

36. (1) The register of members, commencing from the date of the registration of the Company, shall be kept at the registered office of the Company, and except when closed under the provisions of this Regulation, shall during business hours (subject

Inspection of register members.

to such reasonable restrictions, as the Company in general meeting may impose, so that not less than two hours in each day be allowed for inspection) be open to the inspection of any member gratis, and to the inspection of any other person on payment of one rupee, or such less sum as the Company may prescribe, for each inspection.

(2) Any member or other person may require a copy of the register, or of any part thereof, or of the list and summary required by this Regulation, or any part thereof, on payment of two annas for every hundred words or fractional part thereof required to be copied.

(3) If any inspection or copy required under this Section is refused, the Company shall be liable for each refusal to a fine not exceeding twenty rupees and to a further fine not exceeding twenty rupees for every day during which the refusal continues, and every officer of the Company who knowingly authorises or permits the refusal shall be liable to the like penalty, and the Court may by order compel an immediate inspection of the register.

Power to
close register.

37. A Company may, on giving notice by advertisement in Our Government Gazette, or in some newspaper circulating in the district in which the registered office of the Company is situate, close the register of members for any time or times not exceeding in the whole thirty days in each year.

Power of
Court to re-
ctify register.

38. (1) If—

(a) the name of any person is fraudulently or without sufficient cause entered in or omitted from the register of members of a Company; or

(b) default is made or unnecessary delay takes place in entering on the register the fact of any person having ceased to be a member; the person aggrieved, or any member of the Company, or the Company, may apply to the Court for rectification of the register.

(2) The Court may either refuse the application, or may order rectification of the register and payment by the Company of any damages sustained by any party aggrieved, and may make such order as to costs as it in its discretion thinks fit.

(3) On any application under this Section, the Court may decide any question relating to the title of any person who is a party to the application to have his name entered in or omitted from the register, whether the question arises between members or alleged members, or between members or alleged members on the one hand and the Company on the other hand; and generally may decide any question necessary or expedient to be decided for rectification of the register.

Provided that the Court may direct an issue to be tried in which any question of law may be raised.

An appeal from a decision under this Section shall lie in the manner directed by Section 512 of the Code of Civil Procedure, Regulation II of 1965.

39. In the case of a Company required by this Regulation to file a list of its members with the Registrar, the Court, when making an order for rectification of the register, shall, by its order, direct notice of the rectification to be filed with the Registrar.

Notice to Registrar rectification of register.

40. The register of members shall be *prima facie* evidence of any matters by this Regulation directed or authorised to be inserted therein.

Register to be evidence.

41. A Company limited by shares, if so authorised by its articles, may, with respect to any fully paid-up shares, or to stock, issue under its common seal a warrant stating that the bearer of the warrant is entitled to the shares or stock therein specified and may provide by coupons or otherwise, for the payment of the future dividends on the shares or stock included in the warrant, in this Regulation termed a share-warrant.

Issue of share-warrants to bearer.

42. A share-warrant shall entitle the bearer thereof to the shares or stock therein specified, and the shares or stock may be transferred by delivery of the warrant.

Effect of share-warrant.

43. The bearer of a share-warrant shall, subject to the articles of the Company, be entitled, on surrendering it for cancellation to have his name entered as a member in the register of members; and the Company shall be responsible for any loss incurred by any person by reason of the Company entering in its register the name of a bearer of a share-warrant in respect of the shares or stock therein specified without the warrant being surrendered and cancelled.

Registration of name of bearer of share-warrant.

44. The bearer of a share-warrant may if the articles of the Company so provide, be deemed to be a member of the Company within the meaning of this Regulation, either to the full extent or for any purposes defined in the articles, except that he shall not be qualified in respect of the shares or stock specified in the warrants for being a director or manager of the Company, in cases where such a qualification is required by the articles.

Position of bearer of share-warrant

45. (1) On the issue of a share-warrant, the Company shall strike out of its register of members the name of the member then entered therein as holding the shares or stock specified in the warrant as if he had ceased to be a member, and shall enter in the register the following particulars, namely:—

Entries in register when share-warrant issued.

(i) the fact of the issue of the warrant;

(ii) a statement of the shares or stock included in the warrant, distinguishing each share by its number; and

(iii) the date of the issue of the warrant.

(2) If a Company makes default in complying with the requirements of this Section, it shall be liable to a fine not exceeding fifty rupees for every day during which the default continues, and every officer of the Company who knowingly and wilfully continues or permits the default shall be liable to the like penalty.

Surrender of
share-
warrant.

46. Until the warrant is surrendered, the above particulars shall be deemed to be the particulars required by this Regulation to be entered in the register of members; and, on the surrender, the date of the surrender shall be entered as if it were the date at which a person ceased to be a member.

Power of
Company to
arrange for
different
amounts be-
ing paid on
shares.

47. A Company, if so authorised by its articles, may do any one or more of the following things, namely:—

(i) make arrangements on the issue of shares for a difference between the share-holders in the amounts and times of payment of calls on their shares;

(ii) accept from any member who assents thereto the whole or a part of the amount remaining unpaid on any shares held by him although no part of that amount has been called up;

(iii) pay dividend in proportion to the amount paid up on each share where a larger amount is paid up on some shares than on others.

Power of
Company
limited by
shares to alter
its share ca-
pital.

48. (1) A Company limited by shares, if so authorised by its articles, may alter the conditions of its memorandum as follows, (that is to say), it may—

(a) increase its share capital by the issue of new shares of such amount as it thinks expedient;

(b) consolidate and divide all or any of its share capital into shares of larger amount than its existing shares;

(c) convert all or any of its paid-up shares into stock and re-convert that stock into paid-up shares of any denomination;

(d) sub-divide its shares, or any of them, into shares of smaller amount than is fixed by the memorandum, so however, that in the sub-division the proportion between the amount paid and the amount, if any unpaid on each reduced share shall be the same as it was in the case of the share from which the reduced share is derived;

(e) cancel shares which, at the date of the passing of the resolution in that behalf, have not been taken or agreed to be taken by any person, and diminish the amount of its share capital by the amount of the shares so cancelled.

(2) The powers conferred by this Section with respect to sub-division of shares must be exercised by special resolution.

(3) Where any alteration has been made under this Section in the memorandum of a Company, every copy of the memorandum issued after the date of the alteration shall be in accordance with the alteration.

(4) If a Company makes default in complying with the requirements of sub-section (3), it shall be liable to a fine not exceeding ten rupees for each copy in respect of which default is made; and every officer of the Company who knowingly and wilfully authorises or permits the default shall be liable to the like penalty.

(5) A cancellation of shares in pursuance of this Section shall not be deemed to be a reduction of share capital within the meaning of this Regulation.

49. (1) Where a Company having a share capital has consolidated and divided its share capital into shares of larger amount than its existing shares or converted any of its shares into stock, or re-converted stock into shares, it shall, within fifteen days of the consolidation and division, conversion or reconversion, file notice with the Registrar of the same, specifying the share consolidated and divided, or converted, or the stock re-converted.

Notice to Registrar of consolidation of share capital, conversion of shares into stock, etc.

(2) If a Company makes default in complying with the requirements of this Section, it shall be liable to a fine not exceeding fifty rupees for every day during which the default continues, and every officer of the Company who knowingly and wilfully authorises or permits the default shall be liable to the like penalty.

50. Where a Company having a share capital has converted any of its shares into stock, and filed notice of the conversion with the Registrar, all the provisions of this Regulation which are applicable to shares only shall cease as to so much of the share capital as is converted into stock; and the register of members of the Company, and the list of members to be filed with Registrar, shall show the amount of stock held by each member instead of the amount of shares and the particulars relating to shares hereinbefore required by this Regulation.

Effect of conversion of shares into stock.

51. (i) Where a Company having a share capital, whether its shares have or have not been converted into stock, has increased its share capital beyond the registered capital, and where a Company not having a share capital has increased the number of its members beyond the registered number, it shall file with the Registrar, in the case of an increase of share capital, within fifteen days after the passing, or in the case of a special resolution, the confirmation, of the resolution authorising the increase,

Notice of increase of share capital or of members.

and in the case of an increase of members, within fifteen days after the increase was resolved on or took place, notice of the increase of capital or members, and the Registrar shall record the increase.

(ii) If a company makes default in complying with the requirements of this Section, it shall be liable to a fine not exceeding fifty rupees for every day during which the default continues, and every officer of the Company who knowingly and wilfully authorises or permits the default shall be liable to the like penalty.

Re organi-
sation of
share capital.

52. (i) A Company limited by shares may, by special resolution confirmed by an order of the Court, modify the conditions contained in its memorandum so as to re-organise its share capital, whether by the consolidation of shares of different classes or by the division of its shares into shares of different classes:

Provided that no preference or special privilege attached to or belonging to any class of shares shall be interfered with except by resolution passed by a majority in number of shareholders of that class holding three-fourths of the share capital of that class and confirmed at a meeting of shareholders of that class in the same manner as a special resolution of the Company is required to be confirmed, and every resolution so passed shall bind all shareholders of the class.

(ii) Where an order is made under this Section, a certified copy thereof shall be filed with the Registrar within twenty-one days after the making of the order, or within such further time as the Court may allow, and the resolution shall not take effect until such a copy has been so filed.

Reduction of share capital.

Reduction
of share capi-
al.

53. (i) No Company limited by shares shall have power to buy its own shares unless the consequent reduction of capital is effected and sanctioned in manner hereinafter provided.

(ii) Subject to confirmation by the Court, a Company limited by shares, if so authorised by its articles, may by special resolution reduce its share capital in any way and in particular (without prejudice to the generality of the foregoing power) may—

(a) extinguish or reduce the liability on any of its shares in respect of share capital not paid up; or

(b) either with or without extinguishing or reducing liability on any of its shares, cancel any paid-up share capital which is lost or unrepresented by available assets; or

(c) either with or without extinguishing or reducing liability on any of its shares, pay off any paid-up share capital which is in excess of the wants of the Company:

and may, if and so far as is necessary, alter its memorandum by reducing the amount of its share capital and of its shares accordingly.

(3) A special resolution under this Section is in this Regulation called a resolution for reducing share capital.

54. Where a Company has passed and confirmed a resolution for reducing share capital, it may apply by petition to the Court for an order confirming the reduction.

Application to Court for confirming order.

55. On and from the confirmation by a Company of a resolution for reducing share capital, or where the reduction does not involve either the diminution of any liability in respect of unpaid share capital or the payment to any shareholder of any paid-up share capital, then on and from the presentation of the petition for confirming the reduction, the Company shall add to its name, until such date as the Court may fix, the words "and reduced" as the last words in its name and those words shall, until that date, be deemed to be part of the name of the Company:

Addition to name of Company of "and reduced."

Provided that, where the reduction does not involve either the diminution of any liability in respect of unpaid share capital or the payment to any shareholder of any paid-up share capital, the Court may, if it thinks expedient, dispense altogether with the addition of the words "and reduced".

56. (1) Where the proposed reduction of share capital involves either diminution of liability in respect of unpaid share capital, or the payment to any shareholder of any paid-up share capital, and in any other case if the Court so directs, every creditor of the Company who at the date fixed by the Court is entitled to any debt or claim which, if that date were the commencement of the winding up of the Company, would be admissible in proof against the Company shall be entitled to object to the reduction.

Objections by creditors and settlement of list of objecting creditors.

(2) The Court shall settle a list of creditors so entitled to object and for that purpose shall ascertain, as far as possible without requiring an application from any creditor, the names of those creditors and the nature and amount of their debts or claims, and may publish notices fixing a day or days within which creditors not entered on the list are to claim to be so entered or are to be excluded from the right of objecting to the reduction.

57. Where a creditor entered on the list of creditors whose debt or claim is not discharged or determined does not consent to the reduction, if the Court may, if it thinks fit, dispense with the consent of that creditor, on the Company securing payment of his debt or claim by appropriating, as the Court may direct, the following amount (that is to say):—

Power to dispense with consent of creditor on security being given for his debt.

(i) if the company admits the full amount of his debt or claim, or, though not admitting it, is willing to provide for it, then the full amount of the debt or claim;

(ii) if the Company does not admit or is not willing to provide for the full amount of the debt or claim, or if the amount is contingent or not ascertained, then an amount fixed by the Court after the like inquiry and adjudication as if the Company were being wound up by the Court.

Order confirming reduction.

58. The Court, if satisfied, with respect to every creditor of the Company who under this Regulation is entitled to object to the reduction, that either his consent to the reduction has been obtained or his debt or claim has been discharged or has been determined or has been secured, may make an order confirming the reduction on such terms and conditions as it thinks fit.

Registration of order and minute of reduction.

59. (1) The Registrar, on production to him of an order of the Court confirming the reduction of the share capital of a Company, and on the filing with him of a certified copy of the order and of a minute (approved by the Court) showing, with respect to the share Capital of the Company as altered by the order, the amount of the share capital, the number of the shares into which it is to be divided and the amount of each share, and the amount (if any) at the date of the registration deemed to be paid up on each share, shall register the order and minute.

(2) On the registration, and not before, the resolution for reducing share capital as confirmed by the order so registered shall take effect.

(3) Notice of the registration shall be published in such manner as the Court may direct.

(4) The Registrar shall certify under his hand the registration of the order and minute, and his certificate shall be conclusive evidence that all the requirements of this Regulation with respect to reduction of share capital have been complied with, and that the share capital of the Company is such as is stated in the minute.

Minute to form part of memorandum.

60. (1) The minute when registered shall be deemed to be substituted for the corresponding part of the memorandum of the Company, and shall be valid and alterable as if it had been originally contained therein, and shall be embodied in every copy of the memorandum issued after its registration.

(2) If a Company makes default in complying with the requirements of this Section, it shall be liable to a fine not exceeding ten rupees for each copy in respect of which default is made, and every officer of the Company who knowingly and wilfully authorises or permits the default shall be liable to the like penalty.

61. (1) A member of the Company, past or present, shall not be liable in respect of any share to any call or contribution exceeding in amount the difference (if any) between the amount paid, or (as the case may be) the reduced amount (if any) which is to be deemed to have been paid, on the share and the amount of the share as fixed by the minute :

Liability of members in respect of reduced shares.

Provided that, if any creditor, entitled in respect of any debt or claim to object to the reduction of share capital, is, by reason of his ignorance of the proceedings for reduction, or of their nature and effect with respect to his claim, not entered on the list of creditors, and, after the reduction, the Company is unable, within the meaning of the provisions of this Regulation with respect to winding up by the Court, to pay the amount of his debt or claim, then—

(i) every person who was a member of the Company at the date of the registration of the order for reduction and minute, shall be liable to contribute for the payment of that debt, or claim an amount not exceeding the amount which he would have been liable to contribute if the Company had commenced to be wound up on the day before that registration; and

(ii if the Company is wound up, the Court, on the application of any such creditor and proof of his ignorance as aforesaid, may, if it thinks fit, settle accordingly a list of persons so liable to contribute, and make and enforce calls and orders on the contributories settled on the list as if they were ordinary contributories in a winding up.

(2) Nothing in this Section shall affect the rights of the contributories among themselves.

62. If any officer of the Company wilfully conceals the name of any creditor entitled to object to the reduction, or wilfully misrepresents the nature or amount of the debt or claim of any creditor, or if any officer of the Company abets any such concealment or misrepresentation as aforesaid, every such officer shall be punishable with imprisonment which may extend to one year, or with fine, or with both.

Penalty on concealment of name of creditor.

63. In any case of reduction of share capital, the Court may require the Company to publish as the Court directs the reasons for reduction, or such other information in regard thereto as the Court may think expedient with a view to give proper information to the public, and, if the Court thinks fit, the causes which led to the reduction.

Publication of reasons for reduction.

64. A Company limited by guarantee and registered after the commencement of this Regulation may, if it has a share capital and is so authorised by its articles, increase or reduce its share capital in the same manner and subject to the same conditions

Increase and reduction of share capital in case of a Company

limited by
guarantee
having a share
capital.

in and subject to which a Company limited by shares may increase or reduce its share capital under the provisions of this Regulation.

Registration of Unlimited Company as Limited.

Registration
of unlimited
Company as
limited.

65. (1) Subject to the provisions of this Section, any Company registered as unlimited may register under this Regulation as limited, or any Company already registered as a limited Company may re-register under this Regulation, but the registration of an unlimited Company as a limited Company shall not affect any debts, liabilities, obligations or contracts incurred or entered into by, to, with or on behalf of, the Company before the registration, and those debts, liabilities, obligations and contracts may be enforced in manner provided by Part VIII of this Regulation in the case of a Company registered in pursuance of that Part.

(2) On registration in pursuance of this Section, the Registrar shall close the former registration of the Company, and may dispense with the delivery to him of copies of any documents with copies of which he was furnished on the occasion of the original registration of the Company; but, save as aforesaid, the registration shall take place in the same manner and shall have effect as if it were the first registration of the Company under this Regulation.

Power of
limited Com-
pany to pro-
vide for reser-
ve share
capital on
registration.

66. An unlimited Company having a share capital may, by its resolution for registration as a limited Company in pursuance of this Regulation, do either or both of the following things, namely:—

(a) increase the nominal amount of its share capital by increasing the nominal amount of each of its shares, but subject to the condition that no part of the amount by which its capital is so increased shall be capable of being called up except in the event and for the purposes of the Company being wound up;

(b) provide that a specified portion of its uncalled share capital shall not be capable of being called up except in the event and for the purposes of the Company being wound up.

Reserve liability of Limited Company.

Reserve li-
ability of limited
Company.

67. A limited Company may by special resolution determine that any portion of its share capital which has not been already called up shall not be capable of being called up, except in the event and for the purposes of the Company being wound up, and thereupon that portion of its share capital shall not be capable of being called up except in the event and for the purposes aforesaid.

Unlimited liability of Directors.

68. (1) In a limited Company the liability of the directors or of any director may, if so provided by the memorandum, be unlimited.

Limited Company may have directors with unlimited liability.

(2) In a limited Company in which the liability of any director is unlimited, the directors of the Company (if any) and the member who proposes a person for election or appointment to the office of director shall add to that proposal a statement that the liability of the person holding that office will be unlimited, and the promoters and officers of the Company, or one of them, shall, before the person accepts the office or acts therein, give him notice in writing that his liability will be unlimited.

(3) If any director or proposer makes default in adding such a statement, or if any promoter or officer of the Company makes default in giving such a notice, he shall be liable to a fine not exceeding one thousand rupees and shall also be liable for any damage which the person so elected or appointed may sustain from the default, but the liability of the person elected or appointed shall not be affected by the default.

69. (1) A limited Company, if so authorised by its articles, may, by special resolution, alter its memorandum so as to render unlimited the liability of its directors or of any director.

Special resolution of limited Company making liability of directors unlimited.

(2) Upon the confirmation of any such special resolution, the provisions thereof shall be as valid as if they had been originally contained in the memorandum, and a copy thereof shall be embodied in or annexed to every copy of the memorandum issued after the confirmation of the resolution.

(3) If a Company makes default in complying with the requirements of this Section, it shall be liable to a fine not exceeding ten rupees for each copy in respect of which default is made; and every officer of the Company, who knowingly and wilfully authorises or permits the default, shall be liable to the like penalty.

PART IV.

MANAGEMENT AND ADMINISTRATION.

Office and Name.

70. (1) Every Company shall have a registered office to which all communications and notices may be addressed.

Registered office of Company.

(2) Notice in writing of the situation of the registered office, and of any change therein, shall be filed with the Registrar who shall record the same.

(3) If a Company carries on business without complying with the requirements of this Section, it shall be liable to a fine not

exceeding fifty rupees for every day during which it so carries on business.

Publication
of name by
a limited
Company.

71. Every limited Company—

(a) shall paint or affix, and keep painted or affixed, its name on the outside of every office or place in which its business is carried on, in a conspicuous position, in letters easily legible and in English characters, and also, in the characters of one of the Vernacular languages used in that place;

(b) shall have its name engraven in legible characters on its seal;

(c) shall have its name mentioned in legible English characters or in the characters of the Vernacular language of the place where its office is situate in all bill-heads and letter paper and in all notices, advertisements and other official publications of the Company, and in all bills of exchange, hundis, promissory notes, endorsements, cheques and orders for money or goods purporting to be signed by or on behalf of the Company, and in all bills of parcels, invoices, receipts and letters of credit of the Company.

Penalties
for non-pub-
lication of
name.

72. (1) If a limited Company does not paint or affix, and keep painted or affixed, its name in manner directed by this Regulation it shall be liable to a fine not exceeding fifty rupees for not so painting or affixing its name, and for every day during which its name is not so kept painted or affixed, and every officer of the Company, who knowingly and wilfully authorises or permits the default, shall be liable to the like penalty.

(2) If any officer of a limited Company, or any person on its behalf, uses or authorises the use of any seal purporting to be a seal of the Company whereon its name is not so engraven as aforesaid, or issues or authorises the issue of any bill-head, letter-paper, notice, advertisement or other official publication of the Company, or signs or authorises to be signed on behalf of the Company any bill of exchange, hundi, promissory note, endorsement, cheque or order for money or goods, or issues or authorises to be issued any bill of parcels, invoice, receipt or letter of credit of the Company, wherein its name is not mentioned in manner aforesaid, he shall be liable to a fine not exceeding five hundred rupees, and shall further be personally liable to the holder of any such bill of exchange, hundi, promissory note, cheque or order for money or goods, for the amount thereof, unless the same is duly paid by the Company.

Publication
of authorised
as well as
subscribed
and paid up
capital.

73. (1) Where any notice, advertisement or other official publication of a Company contains a statement of the amount of the authorised capital of the Company, such notice, advertisement or other official publication shall also contain a statement in an equally prominent position and in equally conspicuous

characters of the amount of the capital which has been subscribed and the amount paid-up.

(2) Any Company which makes default in complying with the requirements of this Section and every officer of the Company who is knowingly a party to the default shall be liable to a fine not exceeding one thousand rupees.

Meetings and Proceedings.

74. (1) A general meeting of every Company shall be held once at the least in every year, and not more than fifteen months after the holding of the last preceding general meeting, and if not so held, the Company and every officer of the Company, who is knowingly a party to the default, shall be liable to a fine not exceeding five hundred rupees.

Annual
general
meeting.

(2) When default has been made in holding a meeting of the Company in accordance with the provisions of this Section, the Court may, on the application of any member of the Company, call or direct the calling of a general meeting of the Company.

75. (1) Every Company limited by shares and registered after the commencement of this Regulation shall, within a period of six months from the date at which the Company is entitled to commence business, hold a general meeting of the members of the Company which shall be called the statutory meeting.

Statutory
meeting of
Company.

(2) The directors shall, at least ten days before the day on which the meeting is held, forward a printed report (in this Regulation called "the statutory report") to every member of the Company and to every other person entitled under this Regulation to receive it.

(3) The statutory report shall be certified by not less than two directors of the Company or, where there are less than two directors, by the sole director, and shall state—

(a) the total number of shares allotted, distinguishing shares allotted as fully or partly paid up otherwise than in cash, and stating in the case of shares partly paid up the extent to which they are so paid up and in either case the consideration for which they have been allotted;

(b) the total amount of cash received by the Company in respect of all the shares allotted distinguished as aforesaid;

(c) an abstract of the receipts of the Company, whether from its share capital or from debentures, and of the payments made thereout, up to a date within seven days of the date of the report, exhibiting under distinctive headings the receipts of the Company from shares and debentures and other sources, the payments made thereout and particulars concerning the balance remaining in hand and an account or estimate of the preliminary expenses of the Company;

(d) the names, addresses and descriptions of the directors, auditors (if any), managers (if any) and secretary (if any) of the Company;

(e) the particulars of any contract, the modification of which is to be submitted to the meeting for its approval, together with the particulars of the modification or proposed modification.

(4) The statutory report shall, so far as it relates to the shares allotted by the Company and to the cash received in respect of such shares and to the receipts and payments of the Company on capital account, be certified as correct by the auditors (if any) of the Company.

(5) The directors shall cause a copy of the statutory report, certified as by this Section required, to be filed with the Registrar forthwith after the sending thereof to the members of the Company.

(6) Every director of the Company who knowingly and wilfully authorises or permits a default in complying with the provisions of sub-section (2) or sub-section (5) shall be liable to a fine not exceeding twenty rupees for every day during which the default continues.

(7) The directors shall cause a list showing the names, descriptions and addresses of the members of the Company, and the number of shares held by them respectively, to be produced at the commencement of the meeting, and to remain open and accessible to any member of the Company during the continuance of the meeting.

(8) The members of the Company present at the meeting shall be at liberty to discuss any matters relating to the formation of the Company, or arising out of the statutory report, whether previous notice has been given or not, but no resolution of which notice has not been given in accordance with the articles may be passed.

(9) The meeting may adjourn from time to time, and at any adjourned meeting, any resolution of which notice has been given in accordance with the articles, either before or subsequently to the former meeting, may be passed, and the adjourned meeting shall have the same powers as an original meeting.

(10) If a petition is presented to the Court in manner provided by Part V for winding up the Company on the ground of default in filing the statutory report or in holding the statutory meeting the Court may, instead of directing that the Company be wound up, give directions for the statutory report to be filed or a meeting to be held, or make such other order as may be just.

(11) The provisions of this Section as to the forwarding and filing of the statutory report shall not apply in the case of a private Company.

76. (1) Notwithstanding anything in the articles, the directors of a Company which has a share capital shall, on the requisition of the holders of not less than one-tenth of that part of the issued share capital of the Company upon which all calls or other sums then due have been paid, forthwith proceed to call an extraordinary general meeting of the Company.

Calling of extraordinary general meeting on requisition.

(2) The requisition must state the objects of the meeting, and must be signed by the requisitionists and deposited at the registered office of the Company, and may consist of several documents in like form, each signed by one or more requisitionists.

(3) If the directors do not proceed within twenty-one days from the date of the requisition being so deposited to cause a meeting to be called, the requisitionists, or a majority of them in value, may themselves call the meeting, but, in either case, any meeting so called shall be held within three months from the date of the deposit of the requisition.

(4) If at any such meeting a resolution requiring confirmation at another meeting is passed, the directors shall forthwith call a further extraordinary general meeting for the purpose of considering the resolution and, if thought fit, of confirming it as a special resolution and, if the directors do not call the meeting within seven days from the date of the passing of the first resolution, the requisitionists, or a majority of them in value, may themselves call the meeting.

(5) Any meeting called under this Section by the requisitionists shall be called in the same manner, as nearly as possible, as that in which meetings are to be called by directors.

77. In default of, and subject to, any regulations in the articles,—

Provisions as to meetings and votes.

(i) a meeting of a Company may be called by fourteen days' notice in writing, served on every member in manner in which notices are required to be served by Table A in the First Schedule;

(ii) five members may call a meeting;

(iii) any person elected by the members present at a meeting may be chairman thereof; and

(iv) every member shall have one vote.

78. A Company which is a member of another Company may, by resolution of the directors, authorise any of its officials or any other person to act as its representative at any meeting of that other Company, and the person so authorised shall be entitled to exercise the same powers on behalf of the Company which he represents as if he were an individual shareholder of that other Company.

Representation of Companies at meetings of other Companies of which they are members.

Extraordi-
nary and
special resolu-
tion.

79. (1) A resolution shall be an extraordinary resolution when it has been passed by a majority of not less than three-fourths of such members entitled to vote as are present in person or by proxy (where proxies are allowed) at a general meeting of which notice specifying the intention to propose the resolution as an extraordinary resolution has been duly given.

(2) A resolution shall be a special resolution when it has been—

(a) passed in manner required for the passing of an extraordinary resolution; and

(b) confirmed by a majority of such members entitled to vote as are present in person or by proxy (where proxies are allowed) at a subsequent general meeting, of which notice has been duly given, and held after an interval of not less than fourteen days, nor more than one month, from the date of the first meeting.

(3) At any meeting at which an extraordinary resolution is submitted to be passed or a special resolution is submitted to be passed or confirmed, a declaration of the chairman on a show of hands that the resolution is carried shall, unless a poll is demanded, be conclusive evidence of the fact without proof of the number or proportion of the votes recorded in favour of or against the resolution.

(4) At any meeting at which an extraordinary resolution is submitted to be passed or a special resolution is submitted to be passed or confirmed, a poll may be demanded by three persons for the time being entitled according to the articles to vote, unless the articles of the Company require a demand by such number of such persons, not in any case exceeding five, as may be specified in the articles.

(5) In a case where, if a poll is demanded, it may in accordance with the articles be taken in such manner as the chairman may direct, it may if the chairman so directs, be taken at the meeting at which it is demanded.

(6) When a poll is demanded in accordance with this Section, in computing the majority on the poll, reference shall be had to the number of votes to which each member is entitled by the articles of the Company.

(7) For the purposes of this Section, notice of a meeting shall be deemed to be duly given and the meeting to be duly held when the notice is given and the meeting held in manner provided by the articles.

Registration
and copies of
special and
extraordinary
resolutions.

80. (1) A copy of every special and extraordinary resolution shall, within fifteen days from the confirmation of the special resolution or from the passing of the extraordinary resolution, as the case may be, be filed with the Registrar who shall record the same.

(2) Where articles have been registered, a copy of every special resolution for the time being in force shall be embodied in or annexed to every copy of the articles issued after the date of the resolution.

(3) Where articles have not been registered, a copy of every special resolution shall be forwarded in print to any member at his request, on payment of one rupee or such less sum as the Company may direct.

(4) If a Company makes default in so filing with the Registrar a copy of a special or extraordinary resolution, it shall be liable to a fine not exceeding twenty rupees for every day during which the default continues.

(5) If a Company makes default in embodying in or annexing to a copy of its articles or in forwarding in print to a member when required by this Section a copy of a special resolution it shall be liable to a fine not exceeding ten rupees for each copy in respect of which default is made.

(6) Every Officer of a Company who knowingly and wilfully authorises or permits any default by the Company in complying with the requirements of this Section shall be liable to the like penalty as is imposed by this Section on the Company for that default.

81. (1) Every Company shall cause minutes of all proceedings of general meetings and of its directors to be entered in books kept for that purpose.

Minutes of proceedings of meetings and directors.

(2) Any such minute, if purporting to be signed by the chairman of the meeting at which the proceedings were had, or by the chairman of the next succeeding meeting, shall be evidence of the proceedings.

(3) Until the contrary is proved, every general meeting of the Company or meeting of directors in respect of the proceedings whereof minutes have been so made shall be deemed to have been duly called and held, and all proceedings had thereat to have been duly had, and all appointments of directors or liquidators shall be deemed to be valid.

Directors.

82. Every Company other than a private Company shall have a director or directors.

Directors obligatory.

83. In default of and subject to any regulations in the articles of a Company other than a private Company—

Appointment of directors

(1) the subscribers of the memorandum shall be deemed to be the directors of the Company until the first directors shall have been appointed;

(2) the directors of the Company shall be appointed by the members in general meeting; and

(3) any casual vacancy occurring among the directors may be filled up by the directors, but the person so appointed shall be subject to retirement at the same time as if he had become a director on the day on which the director in whose place he is appointed was last appointed a director.

Restrictions
on appointment or
advertisement of director.

84. (1) A person shall not be capable of being appointed director of a Company by the articles, and shall not be named as a director or proposed director of a Company in any prospectus issued by or on behalf of the Company or in relation to any intended Company or in any statement in lieu of prospectus filed by or on behalf of a Company, unless, before the registration of the articles or the publication of the prospectus, or the filing of the statement in lieu of prospectus, as the case may be, he has, by himself or by his agent authorised in writing,—

(i) signed and filed with the Registrar a consent in writing to act as such director; and

(ii) save in the case of a Company limited by guarantee and not having a share capital, either signed the memorandum for a number of shares not less than his qualification (if any), or signed and filed with the Registrar a contract in writing to take from the Company and pay for his qualification shares (if any).

(2) On the application for registration of the memorandum and articles of a Company, the applicant shall file with the Registrar a list of the persons who have consented to be directors of the Company, and, if this list contains the name of any person who has not so consented, the applicant shall be liable to a fine not exceeding five hundred rupees.

(3) This Section shall not apply to a private Company nor to a prospectus issued by or on behalf of a Company after the expiration of one year from the date at which the Company is entitled to commence business.

Qualification
of director.

85. (1) Without prejudice to the restrictions imposed by Section 84, it shall be the duty of every director who is by the articles required to hold a specified share qualification, and who is not already qualified, to obtain his qualification within two months after his appointment, or such shorter time as may be fixed by the articles.

(2) The office of director of a Company shall be vacated, if the director does not, within two months from the date of his appointment, or within such shorter time as may be fixed by the articles, obtain his qualification, or if, after the expiration of such period or shorter time, he ceases at any time to hold his qualification; and a person vacating office under this Section shall be incapable of being re-appointed director of the Company until he has obtained his qualification.

(3) If, after the expiration of the said period or shorter time, any un-qualified person acts as a director of the Company, he shall be liable to a fine not exceeding fifty rupees for every day between the expiration of the said period or shorter time and the last day on which it is proved that he acted as a director.

86. The acts of a director shall be valid notwithstanding any defect that may afterwards be discovered in his appointment or qualification: Provided that nothing in this Section shall be deemed to give validity to acts done by a director after the appointment of such director has been shown to be invalid.

Validity of
acts of direc-
tors.

87. (1) Every Company shall keep at its registered office a register containing the names and addresses and the occupations of its directors, and file with the Registrar a copy thereof, and from time to time file with the Registrar notice of any change among its directors or managers.

List of direc-
tors to be sent
to Registrar.

(2) If default is made in complying with this Section the Company shall be liable to a fine not exceeding fifty rupees for every day during which the default continues; and every officer of the Company, who knowingly and wilfully authorises or permits the default, shall be liable to the like penalty.

Contracts.

88. (1) Contracts on behalf of a Company may be made as follows (that is to say):—

Form of con-
tracts.

(i) any contract which, if made between private persons, would be by law required to be in writing, signed by the parties to be charged therewith, may be made on behalf of the Company in writing signed by any person acting under its authority, express or implied, and may in the same manner be varied or discharged;

(ii) any contract which, if made between private persons, would by law be valid although made by parol only, and not reduced into writing, may be made by parol on behalf of the Company by any person acting under its authority, express or implied, and may in the same manner be varied or discharged.

(2) All contracts made according to this Section shall be effectual in law, and shall bind the Company and its successors and all other parties thereto, their heirs, or legal representatives, as the case may be.

89. A bill of exchange, hundi or promissory note shall be deemed to have been made, drawn, accepted or endorsed on behalf of a Company if made, drawn, accepted or endorsed in the name of, or by or on behalf or on account of, the Company by any person acting under its authority, express or implied.

Bills of ex-
change and
promissory
notes.

Execution of
deeds abroad.

90. A Company may, by writing under its common seal, empower any person, either generally or in respect of any specified matters as its attorney, to execute deeds on its behalf in any place not situate in Travancore, and every deed signed by such attorney, on behalf of the Company, and under his seal, where sealing is required, shall bind the Company, and have the same effect as if it were under its common seal.

Power for
Company to
have official
seal for use
abroad.

91. (1) A Company whose objects require or comprise the transaction of business beyond the limits of Travancore may, if authorised by its articles, have for use in any place outside Travancore, an official seal, which shall be a facsimile of the common seal of the Company, with the addition on its face of the name of every place where it is to be used.

(2) A Company having such an official seal may, by writing under its common seal, authorise any person appointed for the purpose in any place outside Travancore to affix the same to any deed or other document to which the Company is party in that place.

(3) The authority of any such agent shall, as between the Company and any person dealing with the agent, continue during the period (if any) mentioned in the instrument conferring the authority, or if no period is there mentioned then until notice of the revocation or determination of the agent's authority has been given to the person dealing with him.

(4) The person affixing any such official seal shall, by writing under his hand, on the deed or other document to which the seal is affixed, certify the date and place of affixing the same.

(5) A deed or other document to which an official seal is duly affixed shall bind the Company as if it had been sealed with the common seal of the Company.

Disclosure of
interest by
director.

92. (1) Every director who is directly or indirectly concerned or interested in any contract or arrangement entered into by or on behalf of the Company shall disclose the nature of his interest at the meeting of the directors at which the contract or arrangement is determined on his interest then exists, or in any other case at the first meeting of the directors after the acquisition of his interest or the making of the contract or arrangement:

Provided that a general notice that a director is a member of any specified firm or Company, and is to be regarded as interested in any subsequent transaction with such firm or Company shall as regards any such transaction be sufficient disclosure with- in the meaning of this sub-section, and after such general notice, it shall not be necessary to give any special notice relating to any particular transaction with such firm or Company.

(2) Every director who contravenes the provisions of sub-section (1) shall be liable to a fine not exceeding one thousand rupees.

93. (1) No director shall, as a director, vote on any contract or arrangement in which he is either directly or indirectly concerned or interested; and if he does so vote, his vote shall not be counted: Prohibition of voting by interested director.

Provided that the directors or any of them may vote on any contract of indemnity against any loss which they or any one or more of them may suffer by reason of becoming or being sureties or surety for the Company.

(2) Every director who contravenes the provisions of sub-section (1) shall be liable to a fine not exceeding one thousand rupees.

94. (1) Where a Company enters into a contract for the appoint of a manager of the Company in which contract any director of the Company is directly or indirectly concerned or interested, or varies any such existing contract, the Company shall send an abstract of the terms of such contract or variation, as the case may be, together with a memorandum clearly indicating the nature of the interest of the director in such contract, or in such variation, to every member; and the contract shall be open to the inspection of any member at the registered office of the Company. Disclosure to members in case of contract appointing a manager

(2) If a Company makes default in complying with the requirements of sub-section (1), it shall be liable to a fine not exceeding one thousand rupees; and every officer of the Company who knowingly and wilfully authorises or permits the default shall be liable to the like penalty.

95. (1) Every manager or other agent of a Company other than a private Company who enters into a contract for or on behalf of the Company in which contract the Company is an undisclosed principal shall, at the time of entering into the contract, make a memorandum in writing of the terms of the contract, and specify therein the person with whom it has been made. Contracts by agents of Company in which Company is undisclosed principal.

(2) Every such manager or other agent shall forthwith deliver the memorandum aforesaid to the Company, and such memorandum shall be filed in the office of the Company and laid before the directors at the next directors' meeting.

(3) If any such manager or other agent makes default in complying with the requirements of this Section—

(a) the contract shall, at the option of the Company, be void as against the Company; and

(b) such manager or other agent shall be liable to a fine not exceeding two hundred rupees.

Prospectus.

Filing of
prospectus.

96. (1) Every prospectus issued by or on behalf of a Company or in relation to any intended Company shall be dated, and that date shall, unless the contrary be proved, be taken as the date of publication of the prospectus.

(2) A copy of every such prospectus, signed by every person who is named therein as a director or proposed director of the Company, or by his agent authorised in writing, shall be filed for registration with the Registrar on or before the date of its publication, and no such prospectus shall be issued until a copy thereof has been so filed for registration:

(3) The Registrar shall not register any prospectus unless it is dated, and the copy thereof signed, in manner required by this Section.

(4) Every prospectus shall state on the face of it that a copy has been filed for registration as required by this Section.

(5) If a prospectus is issued without a copy thereof being so filed, the Company, and every person who is knowingly a party to the issue of the prospectus, shall be liable to a fine not exceeding fifty rupees for every day from the date of the issue of the prospectus until a copy thereof is so filed.

Specific re-
quirements as
to particulars
of prospectus.

97. (1) Every prospectus issued by or on behalf of a Company, or by or on behalf of any person who is or has been engaged or interested in the formation of the Company, shall state—

(a) the contents of the memorandum, with the names, descriptions and addresses of the signatories and the number of shares subscribed for by them respectively; and the number of founders or management or deferred shares (if any) and the nature and extent of the interest of the holders in the property and profits of the Company; and

(b) the number of shares (if any) fixed by the articles as the qualification of a director, and any provision in the articles as to the remuneration of the directors; and

(c) the names, descriptions and addresses of the directors or proposed directors and of the managers or proposed managers (if any); and

(d) the minimum subscription on which the directors may proceed to allotment, and the amount payable on application and allotment on each share; and in the case of a second or subsequent offer of shares the amount offered for subscription on each previous allotment made within the two preceding years, and the amount actually allotted, and the amount (if any) paid on the shares so allotted; and

(e) the number and amount of shares and debentures which within the two preceding years have been issued, or agreed to be issued as fully or partly paid up otherwise than in cash, and in

the latter case the extent to which they are so paid up, and in either case the consideration for which those shares or debentures have been issued or agreed to be issued; and

(f) the names and addresses of the vendors of any property purchased or acquired by the Company, or proposed so to be purchased or acquired, which is to be paid for wholly or partly out of the proceeds of the issue, offered for subscription by the prospectus, or the purchase or acquisition of which has not been completed at the date of issue of the prospectus, and the amount payable in cash, shares or debentures to the vendor, and where there is more than one separate vendor or the Company is a sub-purchaser, the amount so payable to each vendor: Provided that where the vendors or any of them are a firm, the members of the firm shall not be treated as separate vendors; and

(g) the amount (if any) paid or payable as purchase-money in cash, shares or debentures, for any such property as aforesaid, specifying the amount (if any) payable for good will; and

(h) the amount (if any) paid within the two preceding years or payable as commission for subscribing or agreeing to subscribe, or procuring or agreeing to procure subscriptions, for any shares in, or debentures of, the Company, or the rate of any such commission: Provided that it shall not be necessary to state the commission payable to sub-underwriters; and

(i) the amount or estimated amount of preliminary expenses; and

(j) the amount paid within the two preceding years or intended to be paid to any promoter, and the consideration for any such payment; and

(k) the dates of, and parties to, every material contract, and a reasonable time and place at which any material contract or a copy thereof may be inspected: Provided that this requirement shall not apply to a contract entered into in the ordinary course of the business carried on or intended to be carried on by the Company, or to any contract entered into more than two years before the date of issue of the prospectus; and

(l) the names and addresses of the auditors (if any) of the Company; and

(m) full particulars of the nature and extent of the interest (if any) of every director in the promotion of, or in the property proposed to be acquired by, the Company, or, where the interest of such a director consists in being a partner in a firm, the nature and extent of the interest of the firm, with a statement of all sums paid or agreed to be paid to him or to the firm in cash or shares or otherwise by any person either to induce him to become, or to qualify him as, a director, or otherwise for services rendered by him or by the firm in connection with the promotion or formation of the Company; and

(1) where the Company having shares of more than one class, the right of voting at meetings of the Company conferred by the several classes of shares respectively.

(2) Where any such prospectus as is mentioned in this Section is published as a newspaper advertisement, it shall not be necessary in the advertisement to specify the contents of the memorandum, or the signatories thereto, or the number of shares subscribed for by them.

(3) This Section shall not apply to a circular or notice inviting existing members or debenture holders of a Company to subscribe either for shares or for debentures of the Company, whether with or without the right to renounce in favour of other persons.

(4) The requirements of this Section as to the memorandum and the qualification, remuneration and interest of directors, the names, descriptions and addresses of directors, or proposed directors, and of managers or proposed managers, and the amount or estimated amount of preliminary expenses, shall not apply in the case of a prospectus issued more than one year after the date at which the Company is entitled to commence business.

(5) Nothing in this Section shall limit or diminish any liability which any person may incur under the general law or this Regulation apart from this Section.

Meaning of
"vendor" in
Section 97.

98. For the purposes of Section 97, every person shall be deemed to be a vendor who has entered into any contract, absolute or conditional, for the sale or purchase, or for any option of purchase, of any property to be acquired by the Company, in any case where—

(a) the purchase-money is not fully paid at the date of issue of the prospectus; or

(b) the purchase-money is to be paid or satisfied wholly or in part out of the proceeds of the issue offered for subscription by the prospectus; or

(c) the contract depends for its validity or fulfilment on the result of that issue.

Application
of Section 97
to the case of
property
taken on
lease.

99. Where any of the property to be acquired by the Company is to be taken on lease, Section 97 shall apply as if the expression "vendor" included the lessor, and the expression "purchase-money" included the consideration for the lease, and the expression "sub-purchaser" included a sub-lessee.

Invalidity of
certain condi-
tions as to
waiver or
notice.

100. Any condition requiring or binding any applicant for shares or debentures to waive compliance with any requirements of Section 97, or purporting to affect him with notice of any contract, document or matter not specifically referred to in the prospectus, shall be void.

101. In the event of non-compliance with any of the requirements of Section 97, a director or other person responsible for the prospectus shall not incur any liability by reason of the non-compliance, if he proves that—

Saving in certain cases of non-compliance with Section 97.

(a) as regards any matter not disclosed, he was not cognisant thereof; or

(b) the non-compliance arose from an honest mistake of fact on his part:

Provided that, in the event of non-compliance with the requirements contained in Clause (m) of sub-section (1) of Section 97, no such director or other person shall incur any liability in respect of the non-compliance, unless it be proved that he had knowledge of the matters not disclosed.

102. (1) A Company which does not issue a prospectus on or with reference to its formation shall not allot any of its shares or debentures unless before the first allotment of either shares or debentures there has been filed with the Registrar a statement in lieu of prospectus signed by every person who is named therein as a director or a proposed director of the Company or by his agent authorised in writing, in the Form and containing the particulars set out in the Second Schedule.

Obligations of Companies where no prospectus is issued.

(2) This Section shall not apply to a private Company or to a Company which has allotted any shares or debentures before the commencement of this Regulation or, in so far as it relates to the allotment of shares to a Company limited by guarantee and not having a share capital.

103. A Company shall not, at any time, vary the terms of a contract referred to in the prospectus or statement in lieu of prospectus, except subject to the approval of the Company in general meeting.

Restriction on alteration of terms mentioned in prospectus or statement in lieu of prospectus.

104. (1) Where a prospectus invites persons to subscribe for shares in or debentures of a Company every person who is a director of the Company at the time of the issue of the prospectus, and every person who has authorised the naming of himself and is named in the prospectus as a director or as having agreed to become a director either immediately or after an interval of time, and every promoter of the Company, and every person who has authorised the issue of the prospectus, shall be liable to pay compensation to all persons who subscribe for any shares or debentures on the faith of the prospectus for all loss or damage they may have sustained by reason of any misleading or untrue statement therein, or in any report or memorandum appearing on the face thereof, or by reference incorporated therein or issued therewith, unless it is proved—

Liability for statements in prospectus.

(a) with respect to every misleading or untrue statement not purporting to be made on the authority of an expert or a public official document or statement, that he had reasonable ground to believe and did up to the time of the allotment of the shares or debentures, as the case may be, believe that the statement fairly represented the facts or was true;

(b) with respect to every misleading or untrue statement purporting to be a statement by or contained in what purports to be a copy of or extract from a report or valuation of an expert, that it fairly represented the statement, or was a correct and fair copy of or extract from the report or valuation: Provided that the director, person named as director, promoter or person who authorised the issue of the prospectus shall be liable to pay compensation as aforesaid if it is proved that he had no reasonable ground to believe that the person making the statement, report or valuation was competent to make it; and

(c) with respect to every misleading or untrue statement purporting to be a statement made by an official person or contained in what purports to be a copy of or extract from a public official document, that it was a correct and fair representation of the statement or copy of or extract from the document; or unless it is proved—

(i) that having consented to become a director of the Company he withdrew his consent before the issue of the prospectus, and that it was issued without his authority or consent; or

(ii) that the prospectus was issued without his knowledge or consent, and that, on becoming aware of its issue, he forthwith gave a reasonable public notice that it was issued without his knowledge or consent; or

(iii) that, after the issue of the prospectus and before allotment thereunder, he, on becoming aware of any misleading or untrue statement therein, withdrew his consent thereto, and gave reasonable public notice of the withdrawal, and of the reason therefor.

(2) Where a Company existing at the commencement of this Regulation has issued shares or debentures, and for the purpose of obtaining further capital by subscriptions for shares or debentures issues a prospectus, a director shall not be liable in respect of any statement therein, unless he has authorised the issue of the prospectus, or has adopted or ratified it.

(3) Where the prospectus contains the name of a person as a director of the Company, or as having agreed to become a director thereof, and he has not consented to become a director, or has withdrawn his consent before the issue of the prospectus, and has not authorised or consented to the issue thereof, the directors of the Company, except any without whose knowledge

or consent the prospectus was issued, and any other person who authorised the issue thereof, shall be liable to indemnify the person named as aforesaid against all damages, costs and expenses to which he may be made liable by reason of his name having been inserted in the prospectus, or in defending himself against any suit or legal proceedings brought against him in respect thereof.

(4) Every person who, by reason of his being a director or named as a director, or as having agreed to become a director, or of his having authorised the issue of the prospectus, becomes liable to make any payment under this Section, may recover contribution, as in cases of contract, from any other person who, if sued separately, would have been liable to make the same payment, unless the person who has become so liable was, and that other person was not, guilty of fraudulent misrepresentation.

(5) For the purpose of this Section—

(a) the expression “promoter” means a promoter who was a party to the preparation of the prospectus, or the portion thereof containing the misleading or untrue statement, but does not include any person by reason of his acting in a professional capacity for persons engaged in procuring the formation of the Company;

(b) the expression “expert” includes engineer, valuer, accountant and any other person whose profession gives authority to a statement made by him.

Allotment.

105. (1) No allotment shall be made of any share capital of a Company offered to the public for subscription, unless the following conditions have been complied with, namely:—

Restriction
as to allot-
ment.

(a) the amount (if any) fixed by the memorandum or articles and named in the prospectus as the minimum subscription upon which the directors may proceed to allotment, or

(b) if no amount is so fixed and named, then the whole amount of the share capital so offered for subscription, has been subscribed, and the sum payable on application for the amount so fixed and named or for the whole amount offered for subscription, has been paid to and received in cash by the Company.

(2) The amount so fixed and named and the whole amount aforesaid shall be reckoned exclusively of any amount payable otherwise than in cash, and is in this Regulation referred to as the minimum subscription.

(3) The amount payable on application on each share shall not be less than five per cent. of the nominal amount of the share.

(4) If the conditions aforesaid have not been complied with on the expiration of one hundred and twenty days after the first issue of the prospectus, all money received from applicants for shares shall be forthwith repaid to them without interest, and if any such money is not so repaid within one hundred and thirty days after the issue of the prospectus, the directors of the Company shall be jointly and severally liable to repay that money with interest at the rate of seven per cent. per annum from the expiration of the one hundred and thirtieth day: Provided that a director shall not be liable if he proves that the loss of the money was not due to any misconduct or negligence on his part.

(5) Any condition requiring or binding any applicant for shares to waive compliance with any requirement of this Section shall be void.

(6) This Section, except sub-section (3) thereof, shall not apply to any allotment of shares subsequent to the first allotment of shares offered to the public for subscription.

(7) In the case of the first allotment of share capital payable in cash of a Company which does not issue any invitation to the public to subscribe for its share, no allotment shall be made unless the minimum subscription (that is to say)—

(a) the amount (if any) fixed by the memorandum or articles and named in the statement in lieu of prospectus as the minimum subscription upon which the directors may proceed to allotment; or

(b) if no amount is so fixed and named, the whole amount of the share capital other than that issued or agreed to be issued as fully or partly paid up otherwise than in cash, has been subscribed and an amount not less than five per cent. of the nominal amount of each share payable in cash has been paid to and received by the Company.

(8) Sub-section (7) shall not apply to a private Company or to a Company which has allotted any shares or debentures before the commencement of this Regulation.

Effect of
irregular
allotment

106. (1) An allotment made by a Company to an applicant in contravention of the provisions of Section 105 shall be voidable at the instance of the applicant within one month after the holding of the statutory meeting of the Company and not later, and shall be so voidable notwithstanding that the Company is in course of being wound up.

(2) If any director of a Company knowingly contravenes or permits or authorises the contravention of any of the provisions of Section 105 with respect to allotment, he shall be liable to compensate the Company and the allottee respectively for any loss, damages or costs which the Company or the allottee

may have sustained or incurred thereby: Provided that proceedings to recover any such loss, damages or costs shall not be commenced after the expiration of two years from the date of the allotment.

107. (1) A Company shall not commence any business or exercise any borrowing powers unless—

Restric-
tions on Com-
mencement
of business.

(a) shares held subject to the payment of the whole amount thereof in cash have been allotted to an amount not less on the whole than the minimum subscription; and

(b) every director of the Company has paid to the Company on each of the shares taken or contracted to be taken by him, and for which he is liable to pay in cash, a proportion equal to the proportion payable on application and allotment on the shares offered for public subscription or, in the case of a Company which does not issue a prospectus inviting the public to subscribe for its shares, on the shares payable in cash; and

(c) there has been filed with the Registrar a duly verified declaration by the secretary or one of the directors, in the prescribed Form, that the aforesaid conditions have been complied with; and

(d) in the case of a Company which does not issue a prospectus inviting the public to subscribe for its shares, there has been filed with the Registrar a statement in lieu of prospectus.

(2) The Registrar shall, on the filing of a duly verified declaration, in accordance with the provisions of this Section certify that the Company is entitled to commence business, and that certificate shall be conclusive evidence that the Company is so entitled;

Provided that, in the case of a company which does not issue a prospectus inviting the public to subscribe for its shares, the Registrar shall not give such a certificate unless a statement in lieu of prospectus has been filed with him.

(3) Any contract made by a Company before the date at which it is entitled to commence business shall be provisional only, and shall not be binding on the Company until that date, and on that date it shall become binding.

(4) Nothing in this Section shall prevent the simultaneous offer for subscription or allotment of any shares and debentures or the receipt of any money payable on application for debentures.

(5) If any Company commences business or exercises borrowing powers in contravention of this Section, every person who is responsible for the contravention shall, without prejudice to any other liability, be liable to a fine not exceeding five hundred rupees for every day during which the contravention continues.

(6) Nothing in this Section shall apply to a private Company, or to a Company registered before the commencement of this Regulation which does not issue a prospectus inviting the public to subscribe for its shares or, in so far as its provisions relate to shares, to a Company limited by guarantee and not having a share capital.

Return as to
allotments.

108. (1) Whenever a Company having a share capital makes any allotment of its shares, the Company shall, within one month thereafter,—

(a) file with the Registrar a return of the allotments, stating the number and nominal amount of the shares comprised in the allotment, the names, addresses and descriptions of the allottees, and the amount (if any) paid or due and payable on each share; and

(b) in the case of shares allotted as fully or partly paid up otherwise than in cash, produce for the inspection and examination of the Registrar a contract in writing constituting the title of the allottee to the allotment together with any contract of sale, or for services or other consideration in respect of which that allotment was made, such contracts being duly stamped, and file with the Registrar copies verified in the prescribed manner of all such contracts and a return stating the number and nominal amount of shares so allotted, the extent to which they are to be treated as paid up, and the consideration for which they have been allotted.

(2) Where such a contract as above-mentioned is not reduced to writing the Company shall, within one month after the allotment, file with the Registrar the prescribed particulars of the contract stamped with the same stamp-duty as would have been payable if the contract had been reduced to writing, and these particulars shall be deemed to be an instrument within the meaning of the Travancore Stamp Regulation, IV of 1080, and the Registrar may, as a condition of filing the particulars, require that the duty payable thereon be adjudicated under Section 33 of that Regulation.

(3) If default is made in complying with the requirements of this Section, every officer of the Company who is knowingly a party to the default shall be liable to a fine not exceeding five hundred rupees for every day during which the default continues:

Provided that, in case of default in filing with the Registrar within one month after the allotment any document required to be filed by this Section, the Company, or any person liable for the default, may apply to the Court for relief, and the Court, if satisfied that the omission to file the document was accidental or due to inadvertence or that on other grounds it is just and equitable to grant relief, may make an order extending the time for

the filing of the document for such period as the Court may think proper.

Commissions and Discounts.

109. (1) It shall be lawful for a Company to pay a commission to any person in consideration of his subscribing or agreeing to subscribe, whether absolutely or conditionally, for any shares in the Company, or procuring or agreeing to procure subscriptions, whether absolute or conditional, for any shares in the Company, if the payment of the commission is authorised by the articles, and the commission paid or agreed to be paid does not exceed the amount or rate so authorised and if the amount or rate per cent. of the commission paid or agreed to be paid is—

Power to pay certain commissions and prohibition of payment of all other commissions, discounts, etc.

(a) in the case of shares offered to the public for subscription, disclosed in the prospectus; or

(b) in the case of shares not offered to the public for subscription, disclosed in the statement in lieu of prospectus, or in a statement in the prescribed form signed in like manner as a statement in lieu of prospectus and filed with the Registrar and, where a circular or notice, not being a prospectus inviting subscription for the shares is issued, also disclosed in that circular or notice.

(2) Save as aforesaid, no Company shall apply any of its shares or capital money either directly or indirectly in payment of any commission, discount or allowance, to any person in consideration of his subscribing or agreeing to subscribe, whether absolutely or conditionally, for any shares of the Company, or procuring, or agreeing to procure subscriptions, whether absolute or conditional, for any shares in the Company, whether the shares or money be so applied by being added to the purchase-money of any property acquired by the Company or to the contract price of any work to be executed for the Company, or the money be paid out of the nominal purchase-money or contract price, or otherwise.

(3) Nothing in this Section shall affect the power of any Company to pay such brokerage as it has heretofore been lawful for a Company to pay, and a vendor to, promoter of, or other person who receives payment in money or shares from, a Company shall have and shall be deemed always to have had power to apply any part of the money or shares so received in payment of any commission, the payment of which, if made directly by the Company, would have been legal under this Section.

110. Where a Company has paid any sums by way of commission in respect of any shares or debentures, or allowed any sums by way of discount in respect of any debentures, the total amount so paid or allowed or so much thereof as has not been written off, shall be stated in every balance-sheet of the Company until the whole amount thereof has been written off.

Statement in balance-sheet as to commissions and discounts.

Payment of interest out of capital.

Power of
Company to
pay interest
out of capital
in certain
cases.

111. Where any shares of a Company are issued for the purpose of raising money to defray the expenses of the construction of any works or buildings or the provision of any plant which cannot be made profitable for a lengthened period, the Company may pay interest on so much of that share capital as is for the time being paid up for the period and subject to the conditions in this Section mentioned, and may charge the same to capital as part of the cost of construction of the work or building, or the provision of plant:

Provided that,—

(1) no such payment shall be made unless the same is authorised by the articles or by special resolution ;

(2) no such payment, whether authorised by the articles or by special resolution, shall be made without the previous sanction of Our Government, which sanction shall be conclusive evidence for the purposes of this Section that the shares of the Company, in respect of which such sanction is given, have been issued for a purpose specified in this Section ;

(3) before sanctioning any such payment, Our Government may, at the expense of the Company, appoint a person to inquire and report to Our Government as to the circumstances of the case, and may, before making the appointment, require the Company to give security for the payment of the costs of the inquiry ;

(4) the payment shall be made only for such period as may be determined by Our Government ; and such period shall in no case extend beyond the close of the half-year next after the half-year during which the works or buildings have been actually completed or the plant provided ;

(5) the rate of interest shall in no case exceed four per cent. per annum or such lower rate as Our Government may, by Notification in Our Government Gazette, prescribe ;

(6) the payment of the interest shall not operate as a reduction of the amount paid up on the shares in respect of which it is paid ;

(7) the accounts of the Company shall show the share capital on which, and the rate at which, interest has been paid out of capital during the period to which the accounts relate.

Certificates of shares, etc.

Limitation
of time for
issue of certi-
ficates.

112. (1) Every Company shall, within three months after the allotment of any of its shares, debentures or debenture stock and within three months after the registration of the transfer of any such shares, debentures or debenture stock, complete and have ready for delivery the certificates of all shares, the debentures, and the certificates of all debenture stock allotted or transferred,

unless the conditions of issue of the shares, debentures or debenture stock otherwise provide.

(2) If default is made in complying with the requirements of this Section, the Company, and every officer of the Company who is knowingly a party to the default, shall be liable to a fine not exceeding fifty rupees for every day during which the default continues.

Information as to mortgages, charges. etc.

113. Every mortgage or charge created after the commencement of this Regulation by a Company and being either—

Certain mortgages and charges to be void if not registered.

(a) a mortgage or charge for the purpose of securing any issue of debentures; or

(b) a mortgage or charge on uncalled share capital of the Company; or

(c) a mortgage or charge on any immovable property wherever situate or any interest therein; or

(d) a mortgage or charge on any book debts of the Company, or

(e) a floating charge on the undertaking or property of the Company;

shall, so far as any security on the Company's property or undertaking is thereby conferred, be void against the liquidator and any creditor of the Company, unless the prescribed particulars of the mortgage or charge, together with the instrument (if any) by which the mortgage or charge is created or evidenced, or a copy thereof verified in the prescribed manner are filed with the Registrar for registration in manner required by this Regulation within twenty-one days after the date of its creation, but without prejudice to any contract or obligation for repayment of the money thereby secured, and when a mortgage or charge becomes void under this Section, the money secured thereby shall immediately become payable :

Provided that—

(i) in the case of a mortgage or charge created out of Travancore comprising solely property situate outside Travancore, twenty-one days after the date on which the instrument or copy could, in due course of post, and if despatched with due diligence have been received in Travancore shall be substituted for twenty one days after the date of the creation of the mortgage or charge as the time within which the particulars and instrument or copy are to be filed with the Registrar; and

(ii) where the mortgage or charge is created in Travancore but comprises property outside Travancore, the instrument creating or purporting to create the mortgage or charge or a copy

thereof verified in the prescribed manner may be filed for registration notwithstanding that further proceedings may be necessary to make the mortgage or charge valid or effectual according to the law of the country in which the property is situate; and

(iii) where a negotiable instrument has been given to secure the payment of any book debts of a Company, the deposit of the instrument for the purpose of securing an advance to the Company shall not for the purposes of this Section be treated as a mortgage or charge on those book debts; and

(iv) the holding of debentures entitling the holder to a charge on immovable property shall not be deemed to be an interest in immovable property.

Particulars
in case of
series of de-
bentures en-
titled holders
pari passu.

114. Where a series of debentures containing, or giving by reference to any other instrument, any charge to the benefit of which the debenture-holders of that series are entitled *pari passu* is created by a Company, it shall be sufficient for the purposes of Section 113 if there are filed with the Registrar within twenty-one days after the execution of the deed containing the charge or, if there is no such deed, after the execution of any debentures of the series, the following particulars:—

(a) the total amount secured by the whole series; and

(b) the dates of the resolutions authorising the issue of the series and the date of the covering deed (if any) by which the security is created or defined; and

(c) a general description of the property charged; and

(d) the names of the trustees (if any) for the debenture-holders; together with the deed or a copy thereof verified in the prescribed manner containing the charge, or if there is no such deed, one of the debentures of the series, and the Registrar shall, on payment of the prescribed fee, enter those particulars in the register:

Provided that, where more than one issue is made of debentures in the series, there shall be filed with the Registrar for entry in the register particulars of the date and amount of each issue, but an omission to do this shall not affect the validity of the debentures issued.

Particulars
in case of
commission,
etc., on de-
bentures.

115. Where any commission, allowance or discount has been paid or made either directly or indirectly by the Company to any person in consideration of his subscribing or agreeing to subscribe, whether absolutely or conditionally, for any debentures of the Company, or procuring or agreeing to procure subscriptions, whether absolute or conditional, for any such debentures, the particulars required to be filed for registration under Sections 113 and 114 shall include particulars as to the amount or rate per cent. of the commission, discount or allowance so paid or made,

out an omission to do this shall not affect the validity of the debentures issued :

Provided that the deposit of any debentures as security for any debt of the Company shall not for the purposes of this provision be treated as the issue of the debentures at a discount.

116. (1) The Registrar shall keep, with respect to each Company, a register in the prescribed form of all the mortgages and charges created by the Company after the commencement of this Regulation and requiring registration under Section 113, and shall, on payment of the prescribed fee, enter in the register, with respect to every such mortgage or charge, the date of creation, the amount secured by it, short particulars of the property mortgaged or charged, and the names of the mortgagees or persons entitled to the charge.

Register of mortgages and charges.

(2) After making the entry required by sub-section (1), the Registrar shall return the instrument (if any) or the verified copy thereof, as the case may be, filed in accordance with the provisions of Section 113 or Section 114 to the person filing the same.

(3) The register kept in pursuance of this Section shall be open to inspection by any person on payment of the prescribed fee, not exceeding one rupee for each inspection.

117. The Registrar shall keep a chronological index, in the prescribed Form and with the prescribed particulars, of the mortgages or charges registered with him under this Regulation.

Index to register of mortgages and charges.

118. The Registrar shall give a certificate under his hand of the registration of any mortgage or charge registered in pursuance of Section 113, stating the amount thereby secured, and the certificate shall be conclusive evidence that the requirements of Sections 113 to 116 as to registration have been complied with.

Certificate of registration.

119. The Company shall cause a copy of every certificate of registration given under Section 118, to be endorsed on every debenture or certificate of debenture stock which is issued by the Company, and the payment of which is secured by the mortgage or charge so registered :

Endorsement of certificate of registration on debenture or certificate of debenture stock.

Provided that nothing in this Section shall be construed as requiring a Company to cause a certificate of registration of any mortgage or charge so given to be endorsed on any debenture or certificate of debenture stock which has been issued by the Company before the mortgage or charge was created.

120. (1) It shall be the duty of the Company to file with the Registrar for registration the prescribed particulars of every mortgage or charge created by the Company and of the issues of debentures of a series, requiring registration under Section 113,

Duty of Company and right of interested party as regards registration.

but registration of any such mortgage or charge may be effected on the application of any person interested therein.

(2) Where the registration is effected on the application of some person other than the Company, that person shall be entitled to recover from the Company the amount of any fees properly paid by him to the Registrar on the registration.

Copy of instrument creating mortgage or charge to be kept at registered office.

121. Every Company shall cause a copy of every instrument creating any mortgage or charge requiring registration under Section 113, to be kept at the registered office of the Company: Provided that, in the case of a series of uniform debentures, a copy of one such debenture shall be sufficient.

Registration of appointment of receiver.

122. (1) If any person obtains an order for the appointment of a receiver of the property of a Company, or appoints such a receiver under any powers contained in any instrument, he shall, within fifteen days from the date of the order or of the appointment under the powers contained in the instrument, file notice of the fact with the Registrar, and the Registrar shall, on payment of the prescribed fee, enter the fact in the register of mortgages and charges.

(2) If any person makes default in complying with the requirements of this Section, he shall be liable to a fine not exceeding fifty rupees for every day during which the default continues.

Filing of accounts of receivers.

123. (1) Every receiver of the property of a Company who has been appointed under the powers contained in any instrument, and who has taken possession, shall once in every half-year while he remains in possession, and also on ceasing to act as receiver, file with the Registrar an abstract in the prescribed Form of his receipts and payments during the period to which the abstract relates, and shall also on ceasing to act as receiver file with the Registrar notice to that effect, and the Registrar shall enter the notice in the register of mortgages and charges.

(2) Every receiver who makes default in complying with the provisions of this Section shall be liable to a fine not exceeding five hundred rupees.

Rectification of register of mortgages.

124. The Court, on being satisfied that the omission to register a mortgage or charge within the time required by Section 113, or that the omission or mis-statement of any particular with respect to any such mortgage or charge, was accidental, or due to inadvertence or to some other sufficient cause, or is not of a nature to prejudice the position of creditors or shareholders of the Company, or that on other grounds it is just and equitable to grant relief, may, on the application of the Company or any person interested, and on such terms and conditions as seem to the Court just and expedient, order that the time for registration be extended, or, as the case may be, that the omission or mis-statement be rectified, and

may make such order as to the cost of the application as it thinks fit.

125. The Registrar may, on evidence being given to his satisfaction that the debt for which any registered mortgage or charge was given has been paid or satisfied, order that a memorandum of satisfaction be entered on the register, and shall, if required, furnish the Company with a copy thereof.

Entry of
satisfaction

126. (1) If any company makes default in filing with the Registrar for registration the particulars—

Penalties.

(a) of any mortgage or charge created by the company, or

(b) of the issues of debentures of a series,

requiring registration with the Registrar under the foregoing provisions of this Regulation, then, unless the registration has been effected on the application of some other person, the company, and every officer of the company or other person who is knowingly a party to the default, shall be liable to a fine not exceeding five hundred rupees for every day during which the default continues.

(2) Subject as aforesaid, if any company makes default in complying with any of the requirements of this Regulation as to the registration with the Registrar of any mortgage or charge created by the company, the company, and every officer of the company, who knowingly and wilfully authorises or permits the default shall, without prejudice to any other liability, be liable to a fine not exceeding one thousand rupees.

(3) If any person knowingly and wilfully authorises or permits the delivery of any debenture or certificate of debenture stock requiring registration with the Registrar under the foregoing provisions of this Regulation without a copy of the certificate of registration being endorsed upon it, he shall, without prejudice to any other liability, be liable to a fine not exceeding one thousand rupees.

127. (1) Every limited company shall keep a register of mortgages and enter therein all mortgages and charges specifically affecting property of the company, giving in each case a short description of the property mortgaged or charged, the amount of the mortgage or charge and (except in the case of securities to bearer) the names of the mortgagees or persons entitled thereto.

Company's
register of
mortgages

(2) If any director, manager or other officer of the company knowingly and wilfully authorises or permits the omission of any entry required to be made in pursuance of the Section, he shall be liable to a fine not exceeding five hundred rupees.

Right to inspect copies of instruments creating mortgages and charges and Company's register of mortgages.

128. (1) The copies kept at the registered office of the company in pursuance of Section 121 of instruments creating any mortgage or charge requiring registration under this Regulation with the Registrar and the register of mortgages kept in pursuance of Section 127, shall be open at all reasonable times to the inspection of any creditor or member of the company without fee, and the register of mortgages shall also be open to the inspection of any other person on payment of such fee, not exceeding one rupee for each inspection, as the company may prescribe.

(2) If inspection of the said copies or register is refused, the company shall be liable to a fine not exceeding fifty rupees and a further fine not exceeding twenty rupees for every day during which the refusal continues, and every officer of the company who knowingly authorises or permits the refusal shall incur the like penalty, and in addition to the above penalty, the Court may by order compel an immediate inspection of the copies or register.

Right to inspect the register of debenture-holders and to have copies of trust-deed.

129. (1) Every register of holders of debentures of a Company shall, except when closed in accordance with the articles during such period or periods (not exceeding in the whole thirty days in any year) as may be specified in the articles, be open to the inspection of the registered holder of any such debentures, and of any holder of shares in the company, but subject to such reasonable restrictions as the company may in general meeting impose, so that at least two hours in each day are appointed for inspection, and every such holder may require a copy of the register or any part thereof on payment of two annas for every one hundred words or fractional part thereof required to be copied.

(2) A copy of any trust-deed for securing any issue of debentures shall be forwarded to every holder of any such debentures at his request on payment in the case of a printed trust-deed of the sum of one rupee or such less sum as may be prescribed by the company, or where the trust-deed has not been printed, on payment of two annas for every one hundred words or fractional part thereof required to be copied.

(3) If inspection is refused, or a copy is refused or not forwarded, the Company shall be liable to a fine not exceeding fifty rupees, and to a further fine not exceeding twenty rupees for every day during which the refusal continues, and every officer of the company who knowingly authorises or permits the refusal shall incur the like penalty, and the Court may by order compel an immediate inspection of the register.

Debentures and Floating Charges.

Perpetual debentures.

130. A condition contained in any debentures or in any deed for securing any debentures, whether issued or executed before

or after the passing of this Regulation, shall not be invalid by reason only that thereby the debentures are made irredeemable or redeemable only on the happening of a contingency, however remote, or on the expiration of a period however long.

181. (1) Where, either before or after the commencement of this Regulation, a company has redeemed any debentures previously issued, the company, unless the articles or the conditions of issue expressly otherwise provide, or unless the debentures have been redeemed in pursuance of any obligation on the company so to do (not being an obligation enforceable only by the person to whom the redeemed debentures were issued or his assigns) shall have power, and shall be deemed always to have had power, to keep the debentures alive for the purposes of re-issue, and where a company has purported to exercise such a power the company shall have power, and shall be deemed always to have had power, to re-issue the debentures either by re-issuing the same debentures or by issuing other debentures in their place, and upon such re-issue the person entitled to the debentures shall have, and shall be deemed always to have had the same rights and priorities as if the debentures had not previously been issued.

Power to re-issue re-deemed debentures in certain cases.

(2) Where with the object of keeping debentures alive for the purpose of re-issue they have either before or after the commencement of this Regulation been transferred to a nominee of the company, a transfer from that nominee shall be deemed to be a re-issue for the purposes of this Section.

(3) Where a company has, either before or after the commencement of this Regulation, deposited any of its debentures to secure advances from time to time on current account or otherwise, the debentures shall not be deemed to have been redeemed by reason only of the account of the company having ceased to be in debit whilst the debentures remained so deposited.

(4) The re-issue of a debenture or the issue of another debenture in its place under the power by this Section given to, or deemed to have been possessed by, a Company, whether the re-issue or issue was made before or after the commencement of this Regulation, shall be treated as the issue of a new debenture for the purposes of stamp-duty, but it shall not be so treated for the purposes of any provision limiting the amount or number of debentures to be issued.

Provided that any person lending money on the security of a debenture re-issued under this Section which appears to be duly stamped may give the debenture in evidence in any proceedings for enforcing his security without payment of the stamp-duty or any penalty in respect thereof, unless he had notice or,

but for his negligence, might have discovered, that the debenture was not duly stamped, but in any such case the Company shall be liable to pay the proper stamp-duty and penalty.

(5) Nothing in this Section shall prejudice—

(a) the operation of any decree or order of a Court of competent jurisdiction pronounced or made before the commencement of this Regulation, as between the parties to the proceedings in which the decree or order was made, and any appeal from any such decree or order shall be decided as if this Regulation had not been passed; or

(b) any power to issue debentures in the place of any debentures paid off or otherwise satisfied or extinguished, reserved to a Company by its debentures or the securities for the same.

Specific performance of contract to subscribe for debentures

132. A contract with a Company to take up and pay for any debentures of the Company may be enforced by a decree for specific performance.

Payments of certain debts out of assets subject to floating charge in priority to claims under the charge.

133. (1) Where either a receiver is appointed on behalf of the holders of any debentures of a Company secured by a floating charge, or possession is taken by or on behalf of those debenture-holders of any property comprised in or subject to the charge, then, if the Company is not at the time in course of being wound up, the debts which in every winding up or under the provisions of Part V relating to preferential payments to be paid in priority to all other debts, shall be paid forthwith out of any assets coming to the hands of the receiver or other person taking possession of the aforesaid in priority to any claim for principal or interest in respect of the debentures.

(2) The periods of time mentioned in the said provisions of Part V shall be reckoned from the date of the appointment of the receiver or of possession being taken as aforesaid, as the case may be.

(3) Any payment made under this Section shall be recouped, as far as may be, out of the assets of the Company available for payment of general creditors.

Statements, Books and Accounts.

Company to keep proper books of account.

134. Every Company shall keep proper books of account in which shall be entered full, true and complete accounts of the affairs and transactions of the Company.

Annual balance sheet.

135. (1) Every Company shall once at least in every year and at intervals of not more than fifteen months, cause the accounts of the Company to be balanced and a balance-sheet to be prepared.

(2) The balance-sheet shall be audited by the auditor of the Company as hereinafter provided, and the auditor's report shall

be attached thereto, or there shall be inserted at the foot thereof a reference to the report, and the report shall be read before the Company in general meeting and shall be open to inspection by any member of the Company.

(3) Every Company other than a private Company shall send a copy of such balance-sheet so audited to the registered address of every member of the Company at least seven days before the meeting at which it is to be laid before the members of the Company, and shall deposit a copy at the registered office of the Company for the inspection of the members of the Company during a period of at least seven days before that meeting.

(4) If a Company makes default in complying with the requirements of this Section, it shall be liable to a fine not exceeding one thousand rupees, and every officer of the Company who knowingly and wilfully authorises or permits the default shall be liable to the like penalty.

136. (1) The balance-sheet shall contain a summary of the property and assets and of the capital and liabilities of the Company giving such particulars as will disclose the general nature of those liabilities and assets and how the value of the fixed assets has been arrived at.

Contents of
balance-sheet.

(2) The balance-sheet shall be in the Form marked F in the Third Schedule or as near thereto as circumstances admit.

137. (1) Save as provided by sub-section (2), the balance-sheet shall,—

Authentica-
tion of ba-
lance-sheet.

(i) in the case of a banking Company, be signed by the manager (if any) and, where there are more than three directors of the Company, by at least three of those directors and, where there are not more than three directors, by all the directors ;

(ii) in the case of any other Company, be signed by two directors or, when there are less than two directors, by the sole director and by the manager, (if any) of the Company.

(2) When the total number of directors of the Company for the time being in Travancore is less than the number of directors whose signatures are required by sub-section (1), then the balance-sheet shall be signed by all the directors for the time being in Travancore, or if there is only one director for the time being in Travancore, by such director, but in such a case there shall be subjoined to the balance-sheet a statement signed by such directors or director explaining the reason for non-compliance with the provisions of sub-section (1).

(3) If any copy of a balance-sheet which has not been signed as required by this Section is issued, circulated or published, the Company and every officer of the company who is knowingly a party to the default shall be punishable with fine which may extend to five hundred rupees.

Copy of balance-sheet and auditor's report to be forwarded to the Registrar.

138. (1) After the balance-sheet has been laid before the company at the general meeting, a copy thereof signed by the manager or secretary of the company shall be filed with the Registrar at the same time as the copy of the annual list of members and summary prepared in accordance with the requirements of Section 32.

(2) If the general meeting before which a balance-sheet is laid does not adopt the balance-sheet, a statement of that fact and of the reasons therefor shall be annexed to the balance-sheet and to the copy thereof required to be filed with the Registrar.

(3) This Section shall not apply to a private company.

(4) If a company makes default in complying with the requirements of this Section: the company and every officer of the company who knowingly and wilfully authorises or permits the default shall be liable to the like penalty as is provided by Section 32 for a default in complying with the provisions of that Section.

Right of member of Company to copies of the balance-sheet and the auditor's report.

139. Save as otherwise provided in this Regulation, any member of a Company shall be entitled to be furnished with copies of the balance-sheet and the auditor's report at a charge not exceeding two annas for every hundred words or fractional part thereof.

Statement to be published by Banking and certain other Companies.

Certain Companies to publish statement in schedule.

140. (1) Every Company being a limited banking Company or an insurance Company or a deposit, provident or benefit society shall, before it commences business, and also on the first Monday in February and the first Tuesday in August in every year during which it carries on business, make a statement in the Form marked G in the Third Schedule, or as near thereto as circumstances will admit.

(2) A copy of the statement shall be put up, until replaced by the next following statement, in a conspicuous place in the registered office of the Company, and in every branch office or place where the business of the Company is carried on.

(3) Every member and every creditor of the Company shall be entitled to a copy of the statement on payment of a sum not exceeding eight annas.

(4) If a Company makes default in complying with the requirements of this Section, it shall be liable to a fine not exceeding fifty rupees for every day during which the default continues; and every officer of the company who knowingly and wilfully authorises or permits the default shall be liable to the like penalty.

Investigation by the Registrar.

141. (1) Where the Registrar, on perusal of any documents which a Company is required to submit to him under the provisions of this Regulation, is of opinion that any information or explanation is necessary in order that such document may afford full particulars of the matter to which it purports to relate, he may, by a written order, call on the company submitting the documents to furnish in writing such information or explanation within such time as he may specify in his order.

Power of Registrar to call for information or explanation.

(2) On the receipt of an order under sub-section (1), it shall be the duty of all officers of the company to furnish such information or explanation to the best of their power.

(3) If any such person refuses or neglects to furnish any such information or explanation, he shall be liable to a fine not exceeding fifty rupees in respect of each offence.

(4) On receipt of such information or explanation, the Registrar may annex the same to the original document submitted to him; and any additional document so annexed by the Registrar shall be subject to the like provisions as to inspection and the taking of copies as the original document is subject.

(5) If such information or explanation is not furnished within the specified time, or if after perusal of such information or explanation the Registrar is of opinion that the document in question discloses an unsatisfactory state of affairs, or that it does not disclose a full and fair statement of the matters to which it purports to relate, the Registrar shall report in writing the circumstances of the case to Our Government.

Inspection and Audit.

142. Our Government may appoint one or more competent Inspectors to investigate the affairs of any company and to report thereon in such manner as Our Government may direct—

Investigation of affairs of Company by Inspectors

(i) in the case of a banking company having a share capital, on the application of members holding not less than one-fifth of the shares issued;

(ii) in the case of any other company having a share capital, on the application of members holding not less than one-tenth of the shares issued;

(iii) in the case of a company not having a share capital, on the application of not less than one-fifth in number of the persons on the company's register of members;

(iv) in the case of any company, on a report by the Registrar under Section 141, sub-section (5).

143. An application by members of a company under Section 142 shall be supported by such evidence as Our Government may

Application for inspection

to be supported by evidence.

require for the purpose of showing that the applicants have good reason for, and are not actuated by malicious motives in, requiring the investigation; and Our Government may, before appointing an Inspector, require the applicants to give security for payment of the costs of the inquiry.

Inspection of books and examination of officers.

144. (1) It shall be the duty of all officers of the company to produce to the Inspectors all books and documents in their custody or power relating to the company.

(2) An Inspector may examine on oath any such person in relation to its business, and may administer an oath accordingly.

(3) If any person refuses to produce any book or document which under this Section it is his duty to produce, or to answer any question relating to the affairs of the Company he shall be liable to a fine not exceeding fifty rupees in respect of each offence.

Results of examination how dealt with.

145. (1) On the conclusion of the investigation the Inspectors shall report their opinion to Our Government, and a copy of the report shall be forwarded by Our Government to the registered office of the company, and a further copy shall, at the request of the applicants for the investigation, be delivered to them.

(2) The report shall be written or printed, as Our Government directs.

(3) All expenses of, and incidental to, the investigation shall be defrayed by the applicants unless Our Government directs the same to be paid by the Company, which Our Government is hereby authorised to do.

Power of Company to appoint inspectors.

146. (1) A company may, by special resolution, appoint Inspectors to investigate its affairs.

(2) Inspectors so appointed shall have the same powers and duties as Inspectors appointed by Our Government, except that, instead of reporting to Our Government, they shall report in such manner and to such persons as the Company in general meeting may direct.

(3) All officers of the company shall incur the like penalties in case of refusal to produce any book or document required to be produced to Inspectors so appointed, or to answer any question, as they would have incurred if the Inspectors had been appointed by Our Government.

Report of Inspectors to be evidence.

147. A copy of the report of any Inspectors appointed under this Regulation authenticated by the seal of the company whose affairs they have investigated, shall be admissible in any legal proceeding as evidence of the opinion of the Inspectors in relation to any matter contained in the report.

148. (1) No person shall be appointed or act as an auditor of any Company other than a private Company unless he holds a certificate from Our Government entitling him to act as an auditor of Companies : Qualifications and appointments of auditors.

Provided that Our Government may, by Notification in Our Government Gazette, declare that the members of any institution or association specified in such Notification shall be entitled to be appointed and to act as auditors of Companies throughout Travancore.

(2) Our Government shall, by Notification in Our Government Gazette, make Rules providing for the grant of certificates entitling the holders thereof to act as auditors of Companies, and may by such Rules provide the conditions and restrictions on and subject to which such certificate shall be granted. The holder of such a certificate shall be entitled to act as an auditor of Companies throughout Travancore unless such certificate restricts or limits the exercise of the right.

(3) Every Company shall at each annual general meeting appoint an auditor or auditors to hold office until the next annual general meeting.

(4) If an appointment of an auditor is not made at an annual general meeting, Our Government may, on the application of any member of the Company, appoint an auditor of the Company for the current year and fix the remuneration to be paid to him by the Company for his services.

(5) The following persons, that is to say,—

- (i) a director or officer of the Company ; and
 - (ii) a partner of such director or officer ; and
 - (iii) in the case of a Company other than a private Company, any person in the employment of such director or officer,
- shall not be appointed auditors of the Company.

(6) A person, other than a retiring auditor, shall not be capable of being appointed auditor at an annual general meeting unless notice of an intention to nominate that person to the office of auditor has been given by a member of the Company to the Company not less than fourteen days before such annual general meeting, and the Company shall send a copy of any such notice to the retiring auditor, and shall give notice thereof to its members either by advertisement or in any other mode allowed by the articles not less than seven days before the annual general meeting:

Provided that, if after notice of the intention to nominate an auditor has been given to the Company, an annual general meeting is called for a date fourteen days or less after the notice has been given, the requirements of this Section as to time in respect of such a notice shall be deemed to have been satisfied, and

the notice to be sent or given by the Company may, instead of being sent or given within the time required by this Section, be sent or given at the same time as the notice of the annual general meeting.

(7) The first auditors of the Company may be appointed by the directors before the statutory meeting, and if so appointed shall hold office until the first annual general meeting, unless previously removed by a resolution of the members of the Company in general meeting, in which case such members at that meeting may appoint auditors.

(8) The directors may fill any casual vacancy in the office of auditor, but while any such vacancy continues, the surviving or continuing auditor or auditors (if any) may act.

(9) The remuneration of the auditors of a Company shall be fixed by the Company in general meeting, except that the remuneration of any auditors appointed before the statutory meeting or to fill any casual vacancy, may be fixed by the directors.

Powers and
duties of audi-
tors.

149. (1) Every auditor of a Company shall have a right of access at all times to the books and accounts and vouchers of the Company, and shall be entitled to require from the directors and officers of the Company such information and explanation as may be necessary for the performance of the duties of the auditors.

(2) The auditors shall make a report to the members of the Company on the accounts examined by them, and on every balance-sheet laid before the Company in general meeting during their tenure of office, and the report shall state—

(a) whether or not they have obtained all the information and explanations they have required; and

(b) whether, in their opinion, the balance sheet referred to in the report is drawn up in conformity with the law; and

(c) whether such balance-sheet exhibits a true and correct view of the state of the Company's affairs according to the best of their information and the explanations given to them, and as shown by the books of the Company.

(3) In the case of a banking Company, if the Company has branch banks beyond the limits of Travancore, it shall be sufficient if the auditor is allowed access to such copies of and extracts from the books and accounts of any such branch as have been transmitted to the head office of the Company in Travancore.

Rights of
preference
shareholders,
etc., as to re-
ceipts and in-
spection of re-
ports etc.

150. (1) Holders of preference shares and debentures of a Company shall have the same right to receive and inspect the balance-sheets of the Company and the reports of the auditors and other reports as is possessed by the holders of ordinary shares in the Company.

(2) This Section shall not apply to a private Company, nor to a Company registered before the commencement of this Regulation.

Carrying on business with less than the legal minimum of members.

151. If at any time the number of members of a Company is reduced, in the case of a private Company, below two, or in the case of any other Company, below seven, and it carries on business for more than six months while the number is so reduced, every person who is a member of the Company during the time that it so carries on business after those six months and is cognisant of the fact that it is carrying on business with fewer than two members or seven members, as the case may be, shall be severally liable for the payment of the whole debts of the Company contracted during that time, and may be sued for the same without joinder in the suit of any other member.

Liability for carrying on business with fewer than seven or, in the case of a private Company, two members.

Service and Authentication of Documents.

152. A document may be served on a Company by leaving it at, or sending it by Post or Anchal to, the registered office of the Company.

Service of documents on Company.

153. A document may be served on the Registrar by sending it to him by Post or Anchal or delivering it to him, or by leaving it for him at his office.

Service of documents on Registrar.

154. A document or proceeding requiring authentication by a Company may be signed by a director, secretary or other authorised officer of the Company, and need not be under its common seal.

Authentication of documents.

Tables, Forms and Rules as to prescribed matters.

155. (1) The forms in the Third Schedule or Forms as near thereto as circumstances admit shall be used in all matters to which those Forms refer.

Application and alteration of Tables and Forms, and power to make Rules as to prescribed matters.

(2) Our Government may alter any of the Tables and Forms in the First Schedule, so that it does not increase the amount of fees payable to the Registrar in the said Schedule mentioned, and may alter or add to the Forms in the Third Schedule.

(3) Any such Table or Form, when altered, shall be published in Our Government Gazette, and on such publication shall have effect as if enacted in this Regulation, but no alteration made by Our Government in Table A in the First Schedule shall affect any Company registered before the alteration, or repeal, as respects that Company, any portion of that Table.

(4) In addition to the powers hereinbefore conferred by this Section, Our Government may make Rules providing for all or

any matters which by this Regulation are to be prescribed by its authority.

(5) Every such Rule shall be published in Our Government Gazette and on such publication shall have effect as if enacted in this Regulation.

Arbitration and Compromise.

Power for
Companies to
refer matters
to arbitration.

156. (1) A Company may, by written agreement, refer to arbitration an existing or future difference between itself and any other Company or person.

(2) Companies, parties to the arbitration, may delegate to the arbitrator power to settle any terms or to determine any matter capable of being lawfully settled or determined by the Companies themselves, or by their directors or other managing body.

Power to
compromise
with creditors
and members.

157. (1) Where a compromise or arrangement is proposed between a Company and its creditors or any class of them, or between the Company and its members or any class of them, the Court may, on the application in a summary way of the Company or of any creditor or member of the Company or, in the case of a Company being wound up, of the liquidator, order a meeting of the creditors or class of creditors, or of the members of the Company or class of members, as the case may be, to be called, held and conducted in such manner as the Court directs.

(2) If a majority in number representing three-fourths in value of the creditors or class of creditors, or members or class of members, as the case may be, present either in person or by proxy at the meeting, agree to any compromise or arrangement, the compromise or arrangement shall, if sanctioned by the Court, be binding on all the creditors or the class of creditors, or on all the members or class of members, as the case may be, and also on the Company, or, in the case of a Company in the course of being wound up, on the liquidator and contributories of the Company.

(3) In this Section the expression "Company" means any Company liable to be wound up under this Regulation.

Conversion of private Company into public Company.

Conversion
of private into
public Com-
pany.

158. (1) A private Company may, subject to anything contained in its memorandum or articles, by a special resolution and by filing with the Registrar a copy of such resolution and also such a statement in lieu of prospectus as the Company, if a public Company, would have had to file before allotting any of its shares or debentures, together with such a duly verified declaration as the Company, if a public Company, would have had to file before commencing business, turn itself into a public Company.

(2) Upon the filing of the documents mentioned in sub-section (1), the Registrar shall record the change in his books relating to the Company.

PART V.

WINDING UP.

Preliminary.

150. (1) The winding up of a Company may be either—

Mode of winding up.

- (i) by the Court; or
- (ii) voluntary; or
- (iii) subject to the supervision of the Court.

(2) The provisions of this Regulation with respect to winding up apply, unless the contrary appears, to the winding-up of a Company in any of these modes.

Contributories.

160. (1) In the event of a Company being wound-up, every present and past member shall, subject to the provisions of this Section, be liable to contribute to the assets of the Company to an amount sufficient for payment of its debts and liabilities and the costs, charges and expenses of the winding up, and for the adjustment of the rights of the contributories among themselves, with the qualifications following (that is to say):—

Liability as contributories of present and past members.

(i) a past member shall not be liable to contribute if he has ceased to be a member for one year or upwards before the commencement of the winding-up;

(ii) a past member shall not be liable to contribute in respect of any debt or liability of the Company contracted after he ceased to be a member.

(iii) a past member shall not be liable to contribute unless it appears to the Court that the existing members are unable to satisfy the contributions required to be made by them in pursuance of this Regulation;

(iv) in the case of a Company limited by shares, no contribution shall be required from any member exceeding the amount (if any) unpaid on the shares in respect to which he is liable as a present or past member;

(v) in the case of a Company limited by guarantee, no contribution shall be required from any member exceeding the amount undertaken to be contributed by him to the assets of the Company in the event of its being wound up;

(vi) nothing in this Regulation shall invalidate any provision contained in any policy of insurance or other contract whereby the liability of individual members on the policy or contract is restricted, or whereby the funds of the Company are alone made liable in respect of the policy or contract;

(vii) a sum due to any member of a Company in his character of a member by way of dividends, profits or otherwise, shall not be deemed to be a debt of the Company payable to that member in a case of competition between himself and any other creditor not a member of the Company; but any such sum may be taken into account for the purpose of the final adjustment of the rights of the contributories among themselves.

(2) In the winding up of a Company limited by guarantee which has a share capital, every member of the Company shall be liable, in addition to the amount undertaken to be contributed by him to the assets of the Company in the event of its being wound up, to contribute to the extent of any sums unpaid on any shares held by him.

Liability of directors whose liability is unlimited.

161. In the winding up of a limited Company any director, whether past or present, whose liability is, in pursuance of this Regulation, unlimited, shall, in addition to his liability (if any) to contribute as an ordinary member, be liable to make a further contribution as if he were at the commencement of the winding up a member of an unlimited Company:

Provided that—

(i) a past director shall not be liable to make such further contribution if he has ceased to hold office for a year or upwards before the commencement of the winding up;

(ii) a past director shall not be liable to make such further contribution in respect of any debt or liability of the Company contracted after he ceased to hold office;

(iii) subject to the articles a director shall not be liable to make such further contribution unless the Court deems it necessary to require that contribution in order to satisfy the debts and liabilities of the Company, and the costs, charges and expenses of the winding up.

Meaning of contributory".

162. The term "contributory" means every person liable to contribute to the assets of a Company in the event of its being wound up, and, in all proceedings for determining, and in all proceedings prior to the final determination of, the persons who are to be deemed contributories, includes any person alleged to be a contributory.

Nature of liability of contributory.

163. (1) The liability of a contributory shall create a debt accruing due from him at the time when his liability commenced, but payable at the times when calls are made for enforcing the liability.

(2) No claim founded on the liability of a contributory shall be cognizable by any Court in exercise of its Small Cause jurisdiction.

164. (1) If a contributory dies either before or after he has been placed on the list of contributories, his legal representatives and his heirs shall be liable in a due course of administration to contribute to the assets of the Company in discharge of his liability and shall be contributories accordingly.

Contributor-
ies in case of
death of
member.

(2) If the legal representatives or heirs make default in paying any money ordered to be paid by them, proceedings may be taken for administering the property of the deceased contributory, whether movable or immovable, or both, and of compelling payment thereof of the money due.

165. If a contributory is adjudged insolvent either before or after he has been placed on the list of contributories, then—

Contributor-
ies in case of
insolvency of
member.

(1) his assignees shall represent him for all the purposes of the winding up, and shall be contributories accordingly, and may be called on to admit to proof against the estate of the insolvent, or otherwise to allow to be paid out of his assets in due course of law, any money due from the insolvent in respect of his liability to contribute to the assets of the Company; and

(2) there may be proved against the estate of the insolvent the estimated value of his liability to future calls as well as calls already made.

Winding up by Court.

166. A Company may be wound up by the Court—

Circumstan-
ces in which
company may
be wound up
by Court.

(i) if the Company has by special resolution resolved that the Company be wound up by the Court;

(ii) if default is made in filing the statutory report or in holding the statutory meeting;

(iii) if the Company does not commence its business within a year from its incorporation, or suspends its business for a whole year;

(iv) if the number of members is reduced, in the case of a private Company, below two or, in the case of any other Company, below seven;

(v) if the Company is unable to pay its debts;

(vi) if the Court is of opinion that it is just and equitable that the Company should be wound up.

167. A Company shall be deemed to be unable to pay its debts—

Company
when deemed
unable to pay
its debts.

(i) if a creditor, by assignment or otherwise, to whom the Company is indebted in a sum exceeding five hundred rupees then due, has served on the Company, by leaving the same at its registered office, a demand under his hand requiring the Company to pay the sum so due and the Company has for three weeks

thereafter neglected to pay the sum, or to secure or compound for it to the reasonable satisfaction of the creditor; or

(ii) if execution or other process issued on a decree or order of any Court in favour of a creditor of the Company is returned unsatisfied in whole or in part; or

(iii) if it is proved to the satisfaction of the Court that the Company is unable to pay its debts, and, in determining whether a Company is unable to pay its debts, the Court shall take into account the contingent and prospective liabilities of the Company.

Provisions
as to applica-
tions for
winding up.

168. An application to the Court for the winding up of a Company shall be by petition presented, subject to the provisions of this Section, either by the Company, or by any creditor or creditors (including any contingent or prospective creditor or creditors), contributory or contributories, or by all or any of those parties, together or separately:

Provided that—

(a) a contributory shall not be entitled to present a petition for winding up a Company unless—

(i) either the number of members is reduced, in the case of a private Company, below two, or, in the case of any other Company, below seven; or

(ii) the shares in respect of which he is a contributory or some of them either were originally allotted to him or have been held by him, and registered in his name, for at least six months during the eighteen months before the commencement of the winding up, or have devolved on him through the death of a former holder;

(b) a petition for winding up a Company on the ground of default in filing the statutory report or in holding the statutory meeting shall not be presented by any person except a shareholder, nor before the expiration of fourteen days after the last day on which the meeting ought to have been held;

(c) the Court shall not give a hearing to a petition for winding up a Company by a contingent or prospective creditor until such security for costs has been given as the Court thinks reasonable and until a *prima facie* case for winding up has been established to the satisfaction of the Court.

Effect of
winding up
order.

169. An order for winding up a Company shall operate in favour of all the creditors and of all the contributories of the Company as if made on the joint petition of a creditor and of a contributory.

Commence-
ment of
winding up
by Court.

170. A winding up of a Company by the Court shall be deemed to commence at the time of the presentation of the petition for the winding up.

171. The Court may, at any time after the presentation of the petition for winding up a Company under this Regulation and before making an order for winding up the Company, upon the application of the Company or of any creditor or contributory of the Company, restrain further proceedings in any suit or proceeding against the Company, upon such terms as the court thinks fit.

Court may grant injunction.

172. (1) On hearing the petition, the Court may dismiss it with or without costs, or adjourn the hearing conditionally or unconditionally, or make any interim order or any other order that it deems just, but the Court shall not refuse to make a winding up order on the ground only that the assets of the Company have been mortgaged to an amount equal to or in excess of those assets, or that the company has no assets.

Powers of Court on hearing petition.

(2) Where the petition is presented on the ground of default in filing the statutory report or in holding the statutory meeting, the Court may order the costs to be paid by any persons who, in the opinion of the Court, are responsible for the default.

173. When a winding up order has been made, no suit or other legal proceeding shall be proceeded with or commenced against the company except by leave of the court, and subject to such terms as the court may impose.

Suits stayed on winding up order.

174. (1) On the making of a winding up order, it shall be the duty of the Company forthwith to file with the Registrar a copy of the order, and the petitioner in the winding-up proceedings may so file a copy.

Copy of winding up order to be filed with Registrar.

(2) On the filing of a copy of a winding up order, the Registrar shall make a minute thereof in his books relating to the Company, and shall notify in Our Government Gazette that such an order has been made.

(3) Such order shall be deemed to be notice of discharge to the servants of the Company, except when the business of the Company, is continued.

175. The Court may at any time after an order for winding up, on the application of any creditor or contributory, and on proof to the satisfaction of the Court that all proceedings in relation to the winding up ought to be stayed, make an order staying the proceedings, either altogether or for a limited time, on such terms and conditions as the Court thinks fit.

Power of Court to stay winding up.

176. The Court may, as to all matters relating to a winding up, have regard to the wishes of the creditors or contributories as proved to it by any sufficient evidence.

Court may have regard to wishes of creditors or contributories.

Official Liquidators.

Appoint-
ment of offi-
cial liquid-
ator.

177. (1) For the purpose of conducting the proceedings in winding up a Company and performing such duties in reference thereto as the Court may impose, the Court may appoint a person or persons, to be called an official liquidator or official liquidators.

(2) The Court may make such an appointment provisionally at any time after the presentation of a petition and before the making of an order for winding up.

(3) If more persons than one are appointed to the office of official liquidator, the Court shall declare whether any act by this Regulation required or authorised to be done by the official liquidator is to be done by all or any one or more of such persons.

(4) The Court may determine whether any, and what, security is to be given by any official liquidator on his appointment.

(5) The acts of an official liquidator shall be valid notwithstanding any defect that may afterwards be discovered in his appointment: Provided that nothing in this sub-section shall be deemed to give validity to acts done by an official liquidator after his appointment has been shown to be invalid.

(6) A receiver shall not be appointed of assets in the hands of an official liquidator.

Resignations,
removals, fill-
ing up va-
cancies and
compensa-
tion.

178. (1) Any official liquidator may resign or be removed by the Court on due cause shown.

(2) Any vacancy in the office of an official liquidator appointed by the Court shall be filled up by the Court.

(3) There shall be paid to the official liquidator such salary or remuneration, by way of percentage or otherwise, as the Court may direct; and, if more liquidators than one are appointed, such remuneration shall be distributed amongst them in such proportions as the Court directs.

Official li-
quidator.

179. The official liquidator shall be described by the style of the official liquidator of the particular Company in respect of which he is appointed, and not by his individual name.

Custody of
Company's
property.

180. (1) The official liquidator shall take into his custody, or under his control, all the property, effects and actionable claims to which the Company is or appears to be entitled.

(2) If no official liquidator is appointed, or during any vacancy in such appointment, all the property of the Company shall be deemed to be in the custody of the Court.

Powers of
official li-
quidator.

181. The official liquidator shall have power, with the sanction of the Court, to do the following things:—

(a) to institute or defend any suit or prosecution, or other legal proceeding, Civil or Criminal, in the name and on behalf of the Company;

(b) to carry on the business of the Company so far as may be necessary for the beneficial winding up of the same;

(c) to sell the immovable and movable property of the Company by public auction or private contract, with power to transfer the whole thereof to any person or Company, or to sell the same in parcels;

(d) to do all acts and to execute, in the name and on behalf of the Company, all deeds, receipts, and other documents, and for that purpose to use, when necessary, the Company's seal;

(e) to prove, rank and claim in the insolvency of any contributory, for any balance against his estate, and to receive dividends in the insolvency, in respect of that balance, as a separate debt due from the insolvent, and rateably with the other separate creditors;

(f) to draw, accept, make and indorse any bill of exchange, hundi or promissory note in the name and on behalf of the Company, with the same effect with respect to the liability of the Company as if the bill, hundi or note had been drawn, accepted, made or indorsed by or on behalf of the Company in the course of its business;

(g) to raise on the security of the assets of the Company any money requisite;

(h) to do all such other things as may be necessary for winding up the affairs of the Company and distributing its assets.

182. The court may provide by any order that the official liquidator may exercise any of the above powers without the sanction or intervention of the Court, and, where an official liquidator is provisionally appointed, may limit and restrict his powers by the order appointing him.

Discretion of official liquidator.

183. The official liquidator may, with the sanction of the Court, appoint a pleader entitled to appear before the Court to assist him in the performance of his duties.

Provision for legal assistance to official liquidator.

184. The official liquidator of a Company which is being wound up by the Court shall keep, in manner prescribed, proper books in which he shall cause to be made entries or minutes of proceedings at meetings, and of such other matters as may be prescribed and any creditor or contributory may, subject to the control of the Court, personally or by his agent inspect any such books.

Official books to be kept by liquidator in winding up.

185. (1) Subject to the provisions of this Regulation, the official liquidator of a Company which is being wound up by the

Exercise and control of.

liquidator's
powers.

Court shall, in the administration of the assets of the Company and in the distribution thereof among its creditors, have regard to any directions that may be given by resolution of the creditors or contributories at any general meeting.

(2) The official liquidator may summon general meetings of the creditors or contributories for the purpose of ascertaining their wishes, and it shall be his duty to summon meetings at such times as the creditors or contributories, by resolution, may direct, or whenever requested in writing to do so by one-tenth in value of the creditors or contributories, as the case may be.

(3) The official liquidator may apply to the Court in manner prescribed for directions in relation to any particular matter arising in the winding up.

(4) Subject to the provisions of this Regulation, the official liquidator shall use his own discretion in the administration of the assets of the Company and in the distribution thereof among the creditors.

(5) If any person is aggrieved by any act or decision of the official liquidator, that person may apply to the Court, and the Court may confirm, reverse or modify the act or decision complained of, and make such order as it thinks just in the circumstances.

Ordinary powers of Court.

Settlement of
list of contri-
butories and
application of
assets.

186. (1) As soon as may be after making a winding up order, the Court shall settle a list of contributories, with power to rectify the register of members in all cases where rectification is required in pursuance of this Regulation, and shall cause the assets of the Company to be collected and applied in discharge of its liabilities.

(2) In settling the list of contributories, the Court shall distinguish between persons who are contributories in their own right and persons who are contributories as being representatives of or liable for the debts of others.

Power to re-
quire delivery
of property.

187. The Court may, at any time after making a winding up order, require any contributory for the time being settled on the list of contributories and any trustee, receiver, banker, agent or officer of the Company to pay, deliver, surrender or transfer forthwith, or within such time as the Court directs, to the official liquidator any money, property or documents in his hands to which the Company is *prima facie* entitled.

Power to or-
der payment
of debts by
contributory.

188. (1) The Court may, at any time after making a winding up order, make an order on any contributory for the time being settled on the list of contributories to pay in manner directed by the order, any money due from him or from the estate of the person whom he represents to the Company exclusive of any

money payable by him or the estate by virtue of any call in pursuance of this Regulation

(2) The Court in making such an order may, in the case of an unlimited Company, allow to the contributory by way of set-off any money due to him or to the estate which he represents from the Company on any independent dealing or contract with the Company, but not any money due to him as a member of the Company in respect of any dividend or profit; and may, in the case of a limited Company, make to any director whose liability is unlimited or to his estate the like allowance:

Provided that in the case of any Company, whether limited or unlimited, when all the creditors are paid in full, any money due on any account whatever to a contributory from the Company may be allowed to him by way of set off against any subsequent call.

189. (1) The Court may, at any time after making a winding up order, and either before or after it has ascertained the sufficiency of the assets of the Company, make calls on and order payment thereof by all or any of the contributories for the time being settled on the list of the contributories to the extent of their liability, for payment of any money which the Court considers necessary to satisfy the debts and liabilities of the Company, and the costs, charges and expenses of winding up, and for the adjustment of the rights of the contributories among themselves.

Power of Court to make calls.

(2) In making the call the Court may take into consideration the probability that some of the contributories may partly or wholly fail to pay the call.

190. The Court may order any contributory, purchaser or other person from whom money is due to the Company to pay the same into such bank or banks as may, from time to time, be approved by Our Government, to the account of the official liquidator, and any such order may be enforced in the same manner as if it had directed payment to the official liquidator.

Power to order payment into bank.

191. All moneys, bills, hundies, notes and other securities paid and delivered into such bank as aforesaid in the event of a Company being wound up by the Court, shall be subject in all respects to the orders of the Court.

Regulation of account with Court.

192. (1) An order made by the Court on a contributory shall (subject to any right of appeal) be conclusive evidence that the money, if any, thereby appearing to be due or ordered to be paid is due.

Order on contributory conclusive evidence.

(2) All other pertinent matters stated in the order shall be taken to be truly stated as against all persons, and in all proceedings whatsoever.

Power to exclude creditors not proving in time.

193. The Court may fix a time or times within which creditors are to prove their debts or claims, or to be excluded from the benefit of any distribution made before those debts are proved.

Adjustment of rights of contributors.

194. The Court shall adjust the rights of the contributors among themselves and distribute any surplus among the persons entitled thereto.

Power to order Costs.

195. The Court may, in the event of the assets being insufficient to satisfy the liabilities, make an order as to the payment out of the assets of the costs, charges and expenses incurred in the winding up in such order of priority as the Court thinks just.

Dissolution of Company.

196. (1) When the affairs of a Company have been completely wound up, the Court shall make an order that the Company be dissolved from the date of the order, and the Company shall be dissolved accordingly.

(2) The order shall be reported within fifteen days of the making thereof by the official liquidator to the Registrar, who shall make in his books a minute of the dissolution of the Company.

(3) If the official liquidator makes default in complying with the requirements of this Section, he shall be liable to a fine not exceeding fifty rupees for every day during which he is in default.

Extraordinary Powers of Court.

Power to summon persons suspected of having property of Company.

197. (1) The Court may, after it has made a winding up order, summon before it any officer of the Company or person known or suspected to have in his possession any property of the Company, or supposed to be indebted to the Company, or any person whom the Court deems capable of giving information concerning the trade, dealings, affairs or property of the Company.

(2) The Court may examine him on oath concerning the same, either by word of mouth or on written interrogatories, and may reduce his answers to writing and require him to sign them.

(3) The Court may require him to produce any documents in his custody or power relating to the Company; but, where he claims any lien on documents produced by him, the production shall be without prejudice to that lien, and the Court shall have jurisdiction in the winding up to determine all questions relating to that lien.

(4) If any person so summoned, after being tendered a reasonable sum for his expenses, refuses to come before the Court at the time appointed, not having a lawful impediment (made known to the Court at the time of its sitting, and allowed

by it), the Court may cause him to be apprehended and brought before the Court for examination.

198. (1) When an order has been made for winding up a Company by the Court, and the official liquidator has applied to the Court stating that in his opinion a fraud has been committed by any person in the promotion or formation of the Company or by any director or other officer of the Company in relation to the Company since its formation, the Court may, after consideration of the application, direct that any person who has taken any part in the promotion or formation of the Company, or has been a director, manager or other officer of the Company, shall attend before the Court on a day appointed by the Court for that purpose, and be publicly examined as to the promotion or formation or the conduct of the business of the Company, or as to his conduct and dealings as director, manager or other officer thereof.

Power to order public examination of promoters, directors, etc.

(2) The official liquidator shall take part in the examination, and for that purpose may, if specially authorised by the Court in that behalf, employ such legal assistance as may be sanctioned by the Court.

(3) Any creditor or contributory may also take part in the examination either personally or by any person entitled to appear before the Court.

(4) The Court may put such questions to the person examined as the Court thinks fit.

(5) The person examined shall be examined on oath, and shall answer all such questions as the Court may put or allow to be put to him.

(6) A person ordered to be examined under this Section may at his own cost employ any person entitled to appear before the Court, who shall be at liberty to put to him such questions as the Court may deem just for the purpose of enabling him to explain or qualify any answers given by him: Provided that if he is, in the opinion of the Court, exculpated from any charges made or suggested against him, the Court may allow him such costs as in its discretion it may think fit.

(7) Such examination shall be taken down in writing in the language of the Court, and shall be read over to or by, and signed by, the person examined, and may thereafter be used in evidence against him in Civil proceedings, and shall be open to the inspection of any creditor or contributory at all reasonable times.

(8) The Court may, if it thinks fit, adjourn the examination from time to time.

(9) An examination under this Section may, if the Court so directs, and subject to any Rules in this behalf, be held

before any other Court, and the powers of the Court under this Section as to the conduct of the examination, but not as to costs, may be exercised by such other Court before which the examination is held.

Power to
arrest abscond-
ing contrib-
utory.

199. The Court, at any time either before or after making a winding up order on proof of probable cause for believing that a contributory is about to quit Travancore or otherwise to abscond or to remove or conceal any of his property, for the purpose of evading payment of calls or of avoiding examination respecting the affairs of the Company, may cause the contributory to be arrested and his books and papers and movable property to be seized, and him and them to be safely kept until such time as the Court may order.

Saving of
other Pro-
ceedings.

200. Any powers by this Regulation conferred on the Court shall be in addition to, and not in restriction of, any existing powers of instituting proceedings against any contributory or debtor of the Company, or the estate of any contributory or debtor, for the recovery of any call or other sums.

Enforcement of and Appeal from Orders.

Power to en-
force orders.

201. All orders made by a Court under this Regulation may be enforced in the same manner in which decrees of such Court made in any suit pending therein may be enforced.

Order made
in any Court
to be enforced
by other
Courts.

202. Any order made by a Court for or in the course of the winding up of a Company shall be enforced in any place in Travancore other than that in which such Court is situate, by the Court that would have had jurisdiction in respect of such Company if the registered office of the Company had been situate at such other place, and in the same manner in all respects as if such order had been made by the Court that is hereby required to enforce the same.

Mode of
dealing with
orders to be
enforced by
other Courts.

203. Where any order made by one Court is to be enforced by another Court, a certified copy of the order so made shall be produced to the proper officer of the Court required to enforce the same, and the production of such certified copy shall be sufficient evidence of such order having been made; and thereupon the last-mentioned Court shall take the requisite steps in the matter for enforcing the order, in the same manner as if it were the order of the Court enforcing the same.

Appeals
from orders.

204. Re-hearings of, and appeals from, any order or decision made or given in the matter of the winding up of a Company by the Court may be had in the same manner and subject to the same conditions in and subject to which appeals may be had from any order or decision of the same Court in cases within its ordinary jurisdiction.

Voluntary winding up.

205. A Company may be wound up voluntarily.—

Circumstances in which Company may be wound up voluntarily.

(1) when the period (if any) fixed for the duration of the Company by the articles expires, or the event (if any) occurs, on the occurrence of which the articles provide that the company is to be dissolved and the Company in general meeting has passed a resolution requiring the Company to be wound up voluntarily.

(2) if the Company resolves by special resolution that the Company be wound up voluntarily.

(3) if the company resolves by extraordinary resolution to the effect that it cannot by reason of its liabilities continue its business, and that it is advisable to wind up.

206. A voluntary winding up shall be deemed to commence at the time of the passing of the resolution authorising the winding up.

Commencement of voluntary winding up.

207. When a Company is wound up voluntarily, the Company shall, from the commencement of the winding up, cease, to carry on its business, except so far as may be required for the beneficial winding up thereof.

Effect of voluntary winding up on status of Company.

Provided that the corporate state and corporate power of the Company shall, notwithstanding anything to the contrary in its articles, continue until it is dissolved.

208. (1) Notice of any special resolution or extraordinary resolution for winding up a Company voluntarily shall be given by the Company within ten days of the passing of the same by advertisement in Our Government Gazette, and also in some newspaper (if any) circulating in the district where the registered office of the Company is situate.

Notice of resolution to wind up voluntarily.

(2) If a Company makes default in complying with the requirements of this Section, it shall be liable to a fine not exceeding fifty rupees for every day during which the default continues; and every officer of the Company who knowingly and wilfully authorises or permits the default shall be liable to a like penalty.

209. The following consequences shall ensue on the voluntary winding up of a Company:—

Consequences of voluntary winding up.

(i) the assets of the Company shall be applied in satisfaction of its liabilities *pari passu* and, subject thereto, shall, unless the articles otherwise provide, be distributed among the members according to their rights and interests in the Company.

(ii) the Company in general meeting shall appoint one or more liquidators for the purpose of winding up the affairs and distributing the assets of the Company, and may fix the remuneration to be paid to him or them;

(iii) on the appointment of a liquidator all the powers of the directors shall cease, except so far as the Company in general meeting, or the liquidator, sanctions the continuance thereof;

(iv) the liquidator may, without the sanction of the Court, exercise all powers by this Regulation given to the official liquidator in a winding up by the Court.

(v) the liquidator may exercise the powers of the Court under this Regulation of settling a list of contributories, and of making calls, and shall pay the debts of the Company, and adjust the rights of the contributories among themselves;

(vi) the list of contributories shall be *prima facie* evidence of the liability of the persons named therein to be contributories;

(vii) when several liquidators are appointed, every power hereby given may be exercised by such one or more of them as may be determined by the Company at the time of their appointment, or in default of such determination by any number not less than two;

(viii) if, from any cause whatever, there is no liquidator acting, the Court may, on the application of a contributory, appoint a liquidator; and

(ix) the Court may, on cause shown, remove a liquidator, and appoint another liquidator.

Notice by
liquidator of
his appointment.

210. (1) The liquidator in a voluntary winding up shall within twenty-one days after his appointment, file with the Registrar a notice of his appointment in the Form prescribed.

(2) If the liquidator fails to comply with the requirements of this Section, he shall be liable to a fine not exceeding fifty rupees for every day during which the default continues.

Rights of
creditors in a
voluntary
winding up.

211. (1) Every liquidator appointed by a Company in a voluntary winding up shall, within seven days from his appointment, send notice by Post or Achnal to all persons who appear to him to be creditors of the Company that a meeting of the creditors of the Company will be held on a date, not being less than twenty-one days nor more than one month after his appointment, and at a place and hour, to be specified in the notice, and shall also advertise notice of the meeting once in Our Government Gazette and once at least in some newspaper (if any) circulating in the district where the registered office or principal place of business of the Company was situate.

(2) At the meeting to be held in pursuance of the foregoing provisions of this Section the creditors shall determine whether an application shall be made to the Court for the appointment of any person as liquidator in the place of, or jointly with, the liquidator appointed by the Company, and, if the creditors so resolve, an application may be made accordingly to the Court at any

time not later than fourteen days after the date of the meeting, by any creditor appointed for the purpose at the meeting:

Provided that the Court may, by order at any time, extend the time for making an application under this sub-section for such period as the Court thinks proper.

(3) On any such application the court may make an order either for the removal of the liquidator appointed by the company and for the appointment of some other person as liquidator or for the appointment of some other person to act as liquidator jointly with the liquidator appointed by the company, or such other order as, having regard to the interests of the creditors and contributories of the company, may seem just.

(4) The court shall make such order as to the costs of the application as it may think fit, and, if it is of opinion that, having regard to the interests of the creditors in the liquidation, there were reasonable grounds for the application, may order the costs of the application to be paid out of the assets of the company, notwithstanding that the application is dismissed or otherwise disposed of adversely to the applicant.

212. (1) If a vacancy occurs by death, resignation or otherwise in the office of liquidator appointed by the Company in a voluntary winding up, the Company in general meeting may, subject to any arrangement with its creditors, fill the vacancy.

Power to fill vacancy in office of liquidator.

(2) For that purpose a general meeting may be called by any contributory or, if there were more liquidators than one, by the continuing liquidators.

(3) The meeting shall be held in manner prescribed by the articles, or in such manner as may, on application by any contributory or by the continuing liquidators, be determined by the Court.

213. (1) A Company about to be, or in course of being, wound up voluntarily may, by extraordinary resolution, delegate to its creditors, or to any committee of them, the power of appointing liquidators or any of them, and of supplying vacancies among the liquidators, or enter into any arrangement with respect to the powers to be exercised by the liquidators, and the manner in which they are to be exercised.

Delegation of authority to appoint liquidators when binding on creditors.

(2) Any act done by creditors in pursuance of any such delegated power shall have the same effect as if it had been done by the Company.

214. (1) Any arrangement entered into between a Company about to be, or in the course of being, wound up voluntarily and its creditors shall, subject to any right of appeal under this Section, be binding on the Company if sanctioned by an extraordinary resolution, and on the creditors if acceded to by three-fourths in number and value of the creditors,

Arrangement when binding on creditors.

(2) Any creditor or contributory may, within three weeks from the completion of the arrangement, appeal to the Court against it, and the Court may thereupon, as it thinks just, amend, vary or confirm the arrangement.

Power for liquidators to accept shares, etc., as a consideration for sale of property of Company.

215. (1) Where a Company is proposed to be, or is in course of being, wound up altogether voluntarily, and the whole or part of its business or property is proposed to be transferred or sold to another Company (in this Section called the transferee Company) the liquidator of the first-mentioned Company (in this Section called the transferor Company) may, with the sanction of a special resolution of that Company conferring either a general authority on the liquidator or an authority in respect of any particular arrangement, receive, in compensation or part compensation for the transfer or sale, shares, policies or other like interests in the transferee Company, for distribution among the members of the transferor Company, or may enter into any other arrangement whereby the members of the transferor Company may, in lieu of receiving cash, shares, policies or other like interests, or in addition thereto, participate in the profits of, or receive any other benefit from, the transferee Company.

(2) Any sale or arrangement in pursuance of this Section shall be binding on the members of the transferor Company.

(3) If any member of the transferor Company who did not vote in favour of the special resolution at either of the meetings held for passing and confirming the same expresses his dissent therefrom in writing addressed to the liquidator, and left at the registered office of the Company within seven days after the confirmation of the special resolution, he may require the liquidator either to abstain from carrying the resolution into effect, or to purchase his interest at a price to be determined by agreement or by arbitration in manner hereinafter provided.

(4) If the liquidator elects to purchase the member's interest, the purchase money must be paid before the Company is dissolved, and be raised by the liquidator in such manner as may be determined by special resolution.

(5) A special resolution shall not be invalid for the purpose of this Section by reason that it is passed before or concurrently with a resolution for winding up the Company or for appointing liquidators; but if an order is made within a year for winding up the Company by or subject to the supervision of the Court, the special resolution shall not be valid unless sanctioned by the Court.

Mode of determining price.

216. The price to be paid for the purchase of the interest of any dissentient member may be determined by agreement. If the parties dispute about the same, such dispute shall be settled by arbitration.

217. (1) Where a Company is being wound up voluntarily, the liquidator or any contributory or creditor may apply to the Court to determine any question arising in the winding up, or to exercise as respects the enforcing of calls, or any other matters, all or any of the powers which the Court might exercise if the Company were being wound up by the Court.

Power to
apply to
Court.

(2) The Court, if satisfied that the determination of the question or the required exercise of power will be just and beneficial, may accede wholly or partially to the application on such terms and conditions as the Court thinks fit, or may make such other order on the application as the Court thinks just.

218. (1) Where a Company is being wound up voluntarily, the liquidator may, from time to time, summon general meetings of the Company for the purpose of obtaining the sanction of the Company by special or extraordinary resolution, or for any other purposes he may think fit.

Power of
liquidator to
call general
meeting.

(2) In the event of the winding up continuing for more than one year, the liquidator shall summon a general meeting of the Company at the end of the first year from the commencement of the winding up, and of each succeeding year, or as soon thereafter as may be convenient, and shall lay before the meeting a statement in the prescribed Form containing the prescribed particulars with respect to the proceedings in and the position of the liquidation.

219. (1) In the case of every voluntary winding up, as soon as the affairs of the Company are fully wound up, the liquidator shall make up an account of the winding up, showing how the winding up, has been conducted and the property of the Company has been disposed of; and thereupon shall call a general meeting of the Company for the purpose of laying before it the account, and giving any explanation thereof.

Final meet-
ing and dis-
solution.

(2) The meeting shall be called by advertisement, specifying the time, place and object thereof, and published one month at least before the meeting in the manner specified in Section 208.

(3) Within one week after the meeting, the liquidator shall file with the Registrar a return of the holding of the meeting, and of its date, and in default of so doing, shall be liable to a fine not exceeding fifty rupees for every day during which the default continues.

(4) The Registrar on the filing of the return shall forthwith register it and, on the expiration of three months from the registration of the return, the Company shall be deemed to be dissolved:

Provided that the Court may, on the application of the liquidator or of any other person who appears to the Court to

be interested, make an order deferring the date at which the dissolution of the Company is to take effect for such time as the Court thinks fit.

(5) It shall be the duty of the person on whose application an order of the Court under sub-section (4) is made, within twenty-one days after the making of the order, to file with the Registrar a certified copy of the order, and if that person fails so to do, he shall be liable to a fine not exceeding fifty rupees for every day during which the default continues.

Costs of voluntary winding up.

220. All costs, charges and expenses properly incurred in the voluntary winding up of a Company including the remuneration of the liquidator, shall be payable out of the assets of the Company in priority to all other claims at the date of the winding up.

Saving for rights of creditors and contributories.

221. The voluntary winding up of a Company shall not bar the right of any creditor or contributory to have it wound up by the Court, if the Court is of opinion, in the case of an application by a creditor, that the rights of the creditor or, in the case of an application by a contributory, that the rights of the contributories will be prejudiced by a voluntary winding up.

Power of Court to adopt proceedings of voluntary winding up.

222. Where a Company is being wound up voluntarily, and an order is made for winding up by the Court, the Court may if it thinks fit, by the same or any subsequent order, provide for the adoption of all or any of the proceedings in the voluntary winding up.

Winding up subject to supervision of Court.

Power to order winding up subject to supervision.

223. When a Company has by special or extraordinary resolution resolved to wind up voluntarily, the Court may make an order that the voluntary winding up shall continue, but subject to such supervision of the Court, and with such liberty for creditors, contributories or others to apply to the Court, and generally on such terms and conditions as the Court thinks just.

Effect of petition for winding up subject to supervision.

224. A petition for the continuance of a voluntary winding up subject to the supervision of the Court shall, for the purpose of giving jurisdiction to the Court over suits, be deemed to be a petition for winding up by the Court.

Court may have regard to wishes of creditors or contributories.

225. The Court may, in deciding between a winding up by the Court and a winding up subject to supervision, in the appointment of liquidators, and in all other matters relating to the winding up subject to supervision, have regard to the wishes of the creditors or contributories as proved to it by any sufficient evidence.

226. (1) Where an order is made for a winding up subject to supervision, the Court may by the same or any subsequent order appoint any additional liquidator.

Power for Court to appoint or remove liquidators.

(2) A liquidator appointed by the Court under this Section shall have the same powers, be subject to the same obligations, and in all respects stand in the same position as if he had been appointed by the Company.

(3) The Court may remove any liquidator so appointed by the Court or any liquidator continued under the supervision order, and fill any vacancy occasioned by the removal, or by death or resignation.

227. (1) Where an order is made for a winding up subject to supervision, the liquidator may, subject to any restrictions imposed by the Court, exercise all his powers, without the sanction or intervention of the Court, in the same manner as if the Company were being wound up altogether voluntarily.

Effect of supervision order.

(2) Except as provided in sub-section (1), and save for the purposes of Section 198, any order made by the Court for a winding up subject to the supervision of the Court shall for all purposes, including the staying of suits and other proceedings, be deemed to be an order of the Court for winding up the Company by the Court, and shall confer full authority on the Court to make calls, or to enforce calls made by the liquidators, and to exercise all other powers which it might have exercised if an order had been made for winding up the Company altogether by the Court.

(3) In the construction of the provisions whereby the Court is empowered to direct any act or thing to be done to or in favour of the official liquidator, the expression "official liquidator" shall be deemed to mean the liquidator conducting the winding up subject to the supervision of the Court.

228. Where an order has been made for the winding up of a Company subject to supervision, and an order is afterwards made for winding up by the Court, the Court may, by the last-mentioned or by any subsequent order, appoint the voluntary liquidators or any of them, either provisionally or permanently, and either with or without any other person, to be official liquidator in the winding up by the Court.

Appointment in certain cases of voluntary liquidators to office of official liquidators.

Supplemental Provisions.

229. (1) In the case of voluntary winding up, every transfer of shares except transfers made to or with the sanction of the liquidator and every alteration in the status of the members of the Company made after the commencement of the winding up shall be void.

Avoidance of transfers, etc., after commencement of winding up.

(2) In the case of a winding up by or subject to the supervision of the Court, every disposition of the property (including actionable claims) of the company, and every transfer of shares, or alteration in the status of its members, made after the commencement of the winding up shall, unless the Court otherwise orders, be void.

Debts of all descriptions to be proved.

K'230. In every winding up (subject in the case of insolvent Companies to the application in accordance with the provisions of this Regulation of the law of insolvency) all debts payable on a contingency, and all claims against the Company, present or future, certain or contingent, shall be admissible to proof against the Company, a just estimate being made, so far as possible, of the value of such debts or claims as may be subject to any contingency or for some other reason do not bear a certain value.

Application of insolvency rules in the winding up of insolvent Companies.

231. In the winding up of an insolvent Company the same rules shall prevail and be observed with regard to the respective rights of secured and unsecured creditors and to debts provable and to the valuation of annuities and future and contingent liabilities as are in force for the time being under the law of insolvency with respect to the estates of persons adjudged insolvent; and all persons who in any such case would be entitled to prove for and receive dividends out of the assets of the Company may come in under the winding up, and make such claims against the Company as they respectively are entitled to by virtue of this Section.

Preferential payments.

232. (1) In a winding up there shall be paid in priority to all other debts—

(a) all revenue, taxes, cesses and rates, whether payable to the Government or to a local authority, and rents payable to landlords, due from the Company at the date hereinafter mentioned and having become due and payable within the twelve months next before that date;

(b) all wages or salary of any clerk or servant in respect of service rendered to the Company within the two months next before the said date, not exceeding one thousand rupees for each clerk or servant; and

(c) all wages of any labourer or workman, not exceeding five hundred rupees for each, whether payable for time or piece-work, in respect of services rendered to the Company within the two months next before the said date.

(2) The foregoing debts shall—

(a) rank equally among themselves and be paid in full, unless the assets are insufficient to meet them, in which case they shall abate in equal proportion; and

(b) so far as the assets of the Company available for payment of general creditors are insufficient to meet them, have

priority over the claims of holders of debentures under any floating charge created by the Company, and be paid accordingly out of any property comprised in or subject to that charge.

(3) Subject to the retention of such sums as may be necessary for the costs and expenses of the winding up, the foregoing debts shall be discharged forthwith so far as the assets are sufficient to meet them.

(4) In the event of any person distraining or having distrained on any goods or effects of the Company within three months next before the date of a winding up order, the debts to which priority is given by this Section shall be a first charge on the goods or effects so distrained on, or the proceeds of the sale thereof:

Provided that, in respect of any money paid under any such charge, the person so paying shall have the same rights of priority as the person to whom the payment is made.

(5) The date hereinbefore in this Section referred to is—

(a) in the case of a Company ordered to be wound up compulsorily which had not previously commenced to be wound up voluntarily, the date of the winding up order; and

(b) in any other case, the date of the commencement of the winding up.

233. (1) Any transfer, delivery of goods, payment, execution or other act relating to property which would, if made or done by or against an individual, be deemed in his insolvency a fraudulent preference, shall, if made or done by or against a Company, be deemed, in the event of its being wound up, a fraudulent preference of its creditors, and be invalid accordingly. Fraudulent preference.

(2) For the purposes of this Section the presentation of a petition for winding up in the case of a winding up by or subject to the supervision of the Court, and a resolution for winding up in the case of a voluntary winding up, shall be deemed to correspond with the act of insolvency in the case of an individual.

(3) Any transfer or assignment by a Company of all its property to trustees for the benefit of all its creditors shall be void.

234. (1) Where any Company is being wound up by or subject to the supervision of the Court, any attachment, distress or execution put in force without leave of the Court against the estate or effects of the Company after the commencement of the winding up shall be void. Avoidance of certain attachments, executions, etc.

(2) Nothing in this Section applies to proceedings by the Government.

235. Where a Company is being wound up, a floating charge on the undertaking or property of the Company created within three months of the commencement of the winding up shall, Effect of floating charge.

unless it is proved that the Company immediately after the creation of the charge was solvent, be invalid except to the amount of any cash paid to the Company at the time of, or subsequently to the creation of, and in consideration for, the charge, together with interest on that amount at the rate of five per cent. per annum.

General scheme of liquidation may be sanctioned.

286. (1) The liquidator may, with the sanction of the Court when the Company is being wound up by the Court or subject to the supervision of the Court, and with the sanction of an extraordinary resolution of the Company in the case of a voluntary winding up, do the following things or any of them:—

(i) pay any classes of creditors in full;

(ii) make any compromise or arrangement with creditors or persons claiming to be creditors or having or alleging themselves to have any claim, present or future, whereby the Company may be rendered liable;

(iii) compromise all calls and liabilities to calls, debts and liabilities capable of resulting in debts, and all claims, present or future, certain or contingent, subsisting or supposed to subsist between the Company and a contributory or alleged contributory or other debtor or person apprehending liability to the Company, and all questions in any way relating to or affecting the assets or the winding up of the Company, on such terms as may be agreed, and take any security for the discharge of any such call, debt, liability or claim, and give a complete discharge in respect thereof.

(2) The exercise by the liquidator of the powers of this Section shall be subject to the control of the Court, and any creditor or contributory may apply to the Court with respect to any exercise or proposed exercise of any of these powers.

Power of Court to assess damages against delinquent directors, etc.

287. (1) Where, in the course of winding up a Company, it appears that any person who has taken part in the formation or promotion of the Company, or any past or present director, manager or liquidator or any officer of the Company has misapplied or retained or become liable or accountable for any money or property of the Company, or been guilty of any misfeasance or breach of trust in relation to the Company, the Court may, on the application of the liquidator, or of any creditor or contributory, examine into the conduct of the promoter, director, manager, liquidator or officer, and compel him to re-pay or restore the money or property or any part thereof respectively with interest at such rate as the Court thinks just, or to contribute such sum to the assets of the Company by way of compensation in respect of the misapplication, retention, misfeasance or breach of trust as the Court thinks just.

(2) This Section shall apply notwithstanding that the offence is one for which the offender may be criminally responsible.

(3) The Travancore Limitation Regulation for the time being in force, shall apply to an application under this Section as if such application were a suit.

238. If any director, manager, officer or contributory of any Company being wound up destroys, mutilates, alters or falsifies or fraudulently secretes any books, papers or securities, or makes, or is privy to the making of, any false or fraudulent entry in any register, book of account or document belonging to the Company with intent to defraud or deceive any person, he shall be liable to imprisonment for a term which may extend to seven years, and shall also be liable to fine.

Penalty for falsification of books.

239. (1) If it appears to the Court in the course of a winding up by or subject to the supervision of the Court that any past or present director, manager, officer or member of the Company has been guilty of any offence in relation to the Company for which he is criminally responsible, the court may, on the application of any person interested in the winding up, or of its own motion, direct the official liquidator or the liquidator (as the case may be) to prosecute for the offence, and may order the costs and expenses to be paid out of the assets of the Company.

Prosecution of delinquent directors, etc.

(2) If it appears to the liquidator in the course of a voluntary winding up that any past or present directors, manager, officer or members of the Company has been guilty of any offence in relation to the Company for which he is criminally responsible, the liquidator, with the previous sanction of the Court, may prosecute the offender, and all expenses properly incurred by him in the prosecution shall be payable out of the assets of the Company in priority to all other liabilities.

240. If any person, upon any examination upon oath authorised under this Regulation or in any affidavit, deposition or solemn affirmation, in or about the winding up of any Company under this Regulation, or otherwise in or about any matter arising under this Regulation, intentionally gives false evidence, he shall be liable to imprisonment for a term which may extend to seven years, and shall also be liable to fine.

Penalty for false evidence

241. (1) Where by this Regulation the Court is authorised in relation to winding up to have regard to the wishes of creditors or contributories, as proved to it by any sufficient evidence, the Court may, if it thinks fit for the purpose of ascertaining those wishes, direct meetings of the creditors or contributories to be called, held and conducted in such manner as the Court directs, and may appoint a person to act as chairman of any such meeting and to report the result thereof to the Court.

Meetings to ascertain wishes of creditors or contributories.

(2) In the case of creditors, regard shall be had to the value of each creditor's debt.

(3) In the case of contributories, regard shall be had to the number of votes conferred on each contributory by the articles.

Documents
of Company
to be evidence

242. Where any Company is being wound up, all documents of the Company and of the liquidators shall, as between the contributories of the Company, be *prima facie* evidence of the truth of all matters purporting to be therein recorded.

Inspection of
documents.

243. After an order for a winding up by or subject to the supervision of the Court, the Court may make such order for inspection by creditors and contributories of the Company of its documents as the Court thinks just, and any documents in the possession of the Company may be inspected by creditors or contributories accordingly, but not further or otherwise.

Disposal of
documents of
Company.

244. (1) When a Company had been wound up and is about to be dissolved, the documents of the Company and of the liquidators may be disposed of as follows (that is to say):—

(a) in the case of a winding up by or subject to the supervision of the Court, in such way as the Court directs;

(b) in the case of a voluntary winding up, in such way as the Company by extraordinary resolution directs.

(2) After three years from the dissolution of the Company, no responsibility shall rest on the Company or the liquidators, or any person to whom the custody of the documents has been committed, by reason of the same not being forthcoming to any person claiming to be interested therein.

Power of
Court to de-
clare dissolution of Com-
pany void.

245. (1) Where a Company has been dissolved, the Court may, at any time within two years of the date of the dissolution, on an application being made for the purpose by the liquidator of the Company or by any other person who appears to the Court to be interested, make an order, upon such terms as the Court thinks fit, declaring the dissolution to have been void, and thereupon such proceedings may be taken as might have been taken if the Company had not been dissolved.

(2) It shall be the duty of the person on whose application the order was made, within twenty-one days after the making of the order, to file with the Registrar a certified copy of the order, and if that person fails so to do, he shall be liable to a fine not exceeding fifty rupees for every day during which the default continues.

Information
as to pending
liquidations.

246. (1) Where a Company is being wound up, if the winding up is not concluded within one year after its commencement, the liquidator shall, at such intervals as may be prescribed, until the winding up is concluded, file with the Registrar a statement in the prescribed Form and containing the prescribed particulars with respect to the proceedings in and position of the liquidation.

(2) Any person stating himself in writing to be a creditor or contributory of the Company shall be entitled, by himself or by his agent, at all reasonable times, on payment of the prescribed fee, to inspect the statement, and to receive a copy thereof or extract therefrom; but any person untruthfully so stating himself to be a creditor or contributory shall be deemed to be guilty of an offence under Section 175 of the Travancore Penal Code, and shall be punishable accordingly on the application of the liquidator.

(3) If a liquidator fails to comply with the requirements of this Section he shall be liable to a fine not exceeding five hundred rupees for each day during which the default continues.

247. Any affidavit required to be sworn under the provisions or for the purposes of this Part may be sworn in such manner and before such authority as, from time to time, the High Court may prescribe for the purposes of the Civil Procedure Code.

Court person before whom affidavit may be sworn.

Rules.

248. (1) The High Court may, from time to time, make Rules consistent with this Regulation and with the Code of Civil Procedure for the time being in force, concerning the mode of proceedings to be had for winding up a Company and for giving effect to the provisions herein before contained as to the reduction of the capital and the sub-division of the shares of a Company.

Power of High Court to make Rules

(2) Without prejudice to the generality of the foregoing power, the High Court may by such Rules enable or require all or any of the powers and duties conferred and imposed on the Court by this Regulation, in respect of the matters following, to be exercised or performed by the official liquidator, and subject to the control of the Court, that is to say, the powers and duties of the Court in respect of—

(a) holding and conducting meetings to ascertain the wishes of creditors and contributories;

(b) settling lists of contributories and rectifying the register of members when required, and collecting and applying the assets;

(c) requiring delivery of property or documents to the liquidator;

(d) making calls;

(e) fixing a time within which debts and claims must be proved;

Provided that the official liquidator shall not, without the special leave of the Court, rectify the register of members and shall not make any call without the special leave of the Court.

Removal of defunct Companies from register.

249. (1) Where the Registrar has reasonable cause to believe that a Company is not carrying on business or in operation, he

Registrar may strike

defunct Com- shall send to the Company by Post or Anchal a letter inquiring
pany off re- whether the Company is carrying on business or in operation.
gister,

(2) If the Registrar does not within one month of sending the letter receive any answer thereto, he shall within fourteen days after the expiration of the month send to the Company by Post or Anchal a registered letter referring to the first letter, and stating that no answer thereto has been received and that, if an answer is not received to the second letter within one month from the date thereof, a notice will be published in Our Government Gazette with a view to striking the name of the Company off the register.

(3) If the Registrar either receives an answer from the Company to the effect that it is not carrying on business or in operation, or does not within one month after sending the second letter receive any answer, he may publish in Our Government Gazette, and send to the Company by Post or Anchal a notice that, at the expiration of three months from the date of that notice, the name of the Company mentioned therein will, unless cause is shown to the contrary, be struck off the register and the Company will be dissolved.

(4) If, in any case where a Company is being wound up, the Registrar has reasonable cause to believe either that no liquidator is acting or that the affairs of the Company are fully wound up, and the returns required to be made by the liquidator have not been made for a period of six consecutive months after notice by the Registrar demanding the returns has been sent by Post or Anchal to the Company, or to the liquidator at his last known place of business, the Registrar may publish in Our Government Gazette and send to the Company a like notice as is provided in the last preceding sub-section.

(5) At the expiration of the time mentioned in the notice the Registrar may, unless cause to the contrary is previously shown by the Company, strike its name off the register, and shall publish notice thereof in Our Government Gazette, and, on the publication in the Gazette of this notice, the Company shall be dissolved: Provided that the liability (if any) of every director and member of the Company shall continue and may be enforced as if the Company had not been dissolved.

(6) If a Company or any member or creditor thereof feels aggrieved by the Company having been struck off the register, the Court, on the application of the Company or member or creditor, may, if satisfied that the Company was at the time of the striking off carrying on business or, in operation, or otherwise that it is just that the Company be restored to the register, order the name of the Company to be restored to the register, and thereupon the Company shall be deemed to have continued in existence as if its name had not been struck off; and the Court may

by the order give such directions and make such provisions as seem just for placing the Company and all other persons in the same position as nearly as may be as if the name of the Company had not been struck off.

(7) A letter or notice under this Section may be addressed to the Company at its registered office, or, if no office has been registered, to the care of some director, manager or other officer of the Company, or, if there is no director, manager or other officer of the Company whose name and address are known to the Registrar, may be sent to each of the persons who subscribed the memorandum, addressed to him at the address mentioned in the memorandum.

PART VI.

REGISTRATION OFFICE AND FEES.

250. (1) For the purposes of the registration of Companies under this Regulation, there shall be an office at such place as Our Government thinks fit, and no Company shall be registered except at such office. Registration office.

(2) Our Government may appoint a Registrar for the registration of Companies under this Regulation and may make regulations with respect to his duties.

(3) The salary of the person appointed under this Section shall be fixed by Our Government.

(4) Our Government may direct a seal or seals to be prepared for the authentication of documents required for or connected with the registration of Companies.

(5) Any person may inspect the documents kept by the Registrar on payment of such fees as may be appointed by Our Government, not exceeding one rupee for each inspection; and any person may require a certificate of the incorporation of any Company, or a copy or extract of any other document or any part of any other document, to be certified by the Registrar on payment for the certificate, certified copy or extract, of such fees as Our Government may appoint, not exceeding three rupees for a certificate of incorporation, and not exceeding two annas for every hundred words or fractional part thereof required to be copied.

(6) Whenever any act is by this Regulation directed to be done to or by the Registrar, it shall, until Our Government otherwise directs, be done to or by the existing Registrar of Joint-stock Companies or in his absence to or by such person as as Our Government may for the time being authorise.

251. (1) There shall be paid to the Registrar in respect of the several matters mentioned in Table B in the First Schedule Fees,

the several fees therein specified, or such smaller fees as Our Government may direct.

(2) All fees paid to the Registrar in pursuance of this Regulation shall be accounted for to Our Government.

PART VII.

APPLICATION OF REGULATION TO COMPANIES FORMED AND REGISTERED UNDER THE COMPANIES REGULATION, I OF 1063.

Application
of Regulation
to Companies
formed under
Regulation I
of 1063.

252. In the application of this Regulation to existing Companies, it shall apply in the same manner in the case of a limited Company, other than a Company limited by guarantee, as if the Company had been formed and registered under this Regulation as a Company limited by shares; in the case of a Company limited by guarantee, as if the Company had been formed and registered under this Regulation as a Company limited by guarantee; and, in the case of a Company other than a limited Company, as if the Company had been formed and registered under this Regulation as an unlimited Company :

Provided that—

(1) nothing in Table A in the First Schedule shall apply to a Company formed and registered under the Companies Regulation, I of 1063.

(2) reference, express or implied, to the date of registration shall be construed as a reference to the date at which the Company was registered under the Travancore Companies Regulation, I of 1063.

Application
of Regulation
to Companies
registered but
not formed
under Regu-
lation I of
1063.

253. This Regulation shall apply to every Company registered but not formed under the Travancore Companies Regulation, I of 1063, in the same manner as it is hereinafter in this Regulation declared to apply to Companies registered but not formed under this Regulation :

Provided that reference, express or implied, to the date of registration shall be construed as a reference to the date at which the Company was registered under the said Regulation.

PART VIII.

COMPANIES AUTHORISED TO REGISTER UNDER THIS REGULATION.

Companies
capable of be-
ing registered.

254. (1) With the exceptions and subject to the provisions mentioned and contained in this Section, any Company formed

after the eighteenth day of Dhanu 1063, whether before or after the commencement of this Regulation, in pursuance of any other Regulation or Proclamation or being otherwise duly constituted according to law, and consisting of seven or more members, may at any time register under this Regulation as an unlimited Company or as a Company limited by shares, or as a Company limited by guarantee; and the registration shall not be invalid by reason that it has taken place with a view to the Company being wound up :—

(2) Provided as follows :—

(a) a Company having the liability of its members limited by any Regulation or Proclamation and not being a Joint-stock Company as hereinafter defined, shall not register in pursuance of this Section ;

(b) a Company having the liability of its members limited by any Regulation or Proclamation shall not register in pursuance of this Section as an unlimited Company or as a Company limited by guarantee ;

(c) a Company that is not a Joint-stock Company as hereinafter defined shall not register in pursuance of this Section as a Company limited by shares ;

(d) a Company shall not register in pursuance of this Section without the assent of a majority of such of its members as are present in person or by proxy (in cases where proxies are allowed by the articles) at a general meeting summoned for the purpose ;

(e) where a Company not having the liability of its members limited by any Regulation or Proclamation is about to register as a limited Company, the majority required to assent as aforesaid shall consist of not less than three-fourths of the members present in person or by proxy at the meeting ;

(f) where a Company is about to register as a Company limited by guarantee: the assent to its being so registered shall be accompanied by a resolution declaring that each member undertakes to contribute to the assets of the Company, in the event of its being wound up while he is a member, or within one year afterwards, for payment of the debts and liabilities of the Company contracted before he ceased to be a member, and of the costs and expenses of winding up, and for the adjustment of the rights of the contributories among themselves such amount as may be required not exceeding a specified amount.

(3) In computing any majority under this Section when a poll is demanded, regard shall be had to the number of votes to which each member is entitled according to the articles.

(4) A Company registered under the Companies Regulation, I of 1063, shall not be registered in pursuance of this Section.

Definition of
"Joint-stock
Company"

255. For the purposes of this part as far as relates to registration of Companies as Companies limited by shares, a Joint-stock Company means a Company having a permanent paid up or nominal share capital of fixed amount divided into shares, also of fixed amount, or held and transferable as stock, or divided and held partly in one way and partly in the other, and formed on the principle of having for its members the holders of those shares or that stock, and no other persons; and such a Company, when registered with limited liability under this Regulation, shall be deemed to be a Company limited by shares.

Requirements
for registration
by Joint-
stock Com-
panies.

256. Before the registration in pursuance of this Part of a Joint-Stock Company there shall be delivered to the Registrar the following documents (that is to say):—

(1) a list showing the names, addresses and occupations of all persons who, on a day named in the list, not being more than six clear days before the day of registration, were members of the Company, with the addition of the shares or stock held by them respectively, distinguishing, in cases where the shares are numbered, each share by its number;

(2) a copy of any Regulation or Proclamation, deed of settlement, contract of co-partnery or other instrument constituting or regulating the Company; and

(3) if the Company is intended to be registered as a limited Company, a statement specifying the following particulars (that is to say):—

(a) the nominal share capital of the Company and the number of shares into which it is divided or the amount of stock of which it consists;

(b) the number of shares taken and the amount paid on each share;

(c) the name of the Company, with the addition of the word "limited" as the last word thereof; and,

(d) in the case of a Company intended to be registered as a Company limited by guarantee, the resolution declaring the amount of the guarantee.

Requirements
or registration
by other
than Joint-
stock Com-
panies.

257. Before the registration in pursuance of this Part of any Company not being a Joint-stock Company, there shall be delivered to the Registrar—

(1) a list showing the names, addresses and occupations of the directors of the Company; and

(2) a copy of any Regulation or Proclamation, deed of settlement, contract of co-partnery or other instrument constituting or regulating the Company; and,

(3) in the case of a Company intended to be registered as a Company limited by guarantee, a copy of the resolution declaring the amount of the guarantee.

258. The lists of members and directors and any other particulars relating to the Company required to be delivered to the Registrar shall be duly verified by a declaration of any two or more directors or other principal officers of the Company.

Authentic-
ation of state-
ment of exist-
ing Compan-
ies.

259. The Registrar may require such evidence as he thinks necessary for the purpose of satisfying himself whether any Company proposing to be registered is or is not a joint-stock Company as herein-before defined.

Registrar
may require
evidences to
nature of
Company.

260. (1) Where a banking Company, which was in existence on the eighteenth day of Dhanu 1063, proposes to register as a limited Company, it shall, at least thirty days before so registering, give notice of its intention so to register to every person who has a banking account with the Company, either by delivery of the notice to him or by posting it to him, at, or delivering it at, his last known address.

On registra-
tion of bank-
ing Company
with limited
liability, notice
to be
given to cus-
tomers.

(2) If the Company omits to give the notice required by this Section, then as between the Company and the person for the time being interested in the account in respect of which the notice ought to have been given and so far as respects the account down to the time at which notice is given, but not further or otherwise, the certificate of registration with limited liability shall have no operation.

261. No fees shall be charged in respect of the registration in pursuance of this Part of a Company if it is not registered as a limited Company, or if before its registration as a limited Company the liability of the shareholders was limited by some other Regulation or Proclamation.

Exemption of
certain Com-
panies from
payment of
fees.

262. When a company registers in pursuance of this Part with limited liability, the word "Limited" shall form and be registered as part of its name.

Addition of
" Limited" to
name.

263. On compliance with the requirements of this Part with respect to registration, and on payment of such fees, if any, as are payable under Table B in the First Schedule, the Registrar shall certify under his hand that the Company applying for registration is incorporated as a Company under this Regulation, and in the case of a limited Company that it is limited, and thereupon the Company shall be incorporated, and shall have perpetual succession and a common seal.

Certificate
of registration
of existing
Companies.

264. All property, movable, and immovable including all interests and rights in, to and out of property, movable and immovable, and including obligations and actionable claims as may belong to or be vested in a Company at the date of its registration in pursuance of this Part, shall, on registration, pass to and vest

Vesting of
property on
registration.

in the Company as incorporated under this Regulation for all the estate and interest of the Company therein.

Saving of
existing
abilities.

265. The registration of a Company in pursuance of this Part shall not affect the rights or liabilities of the Company in respect of any debt or obligation incurred or any contract entered into, by, to, with, or on behalf of, the Company before registration.

Continuation
of existing
suits,

266. All suits and other legal proceedings which at the time of the registration of a Company in pursuance of this Part are pending by or against the Company, or the public officer or any member thereof, may be continued in the same manner as if the registration had not taken place; nevertheless execution shall not issue against the effects of any individual member of the Company on any decree or order obtained in any such suit or proceeding; but, in the event of the property and effects of the Company being insufficient to satisfy the decree or order, an order may be obtained for winding up the Company.

Effect of
registration
under the
Regulation.

267. When a Company is registered in pursuance of this Part—

(i) all provisions contained in any Regulation or Proclamation, deed of settlement, contract of co-partnery, or other instrument constituting or regulating the Company, including in the case of a Company registered as a Company limited by guarantee, the resolution declaring the amount of the guarantee, shall be deemed to be conditions and regulations of the Company, in the same manner and with the same incidents as if so much thereof as would, if the Company had been formed under this Regulation, have been required to be inserted in the memorandum, were contained in a registered memorandum, and the residue thereof were contained in registered articles;

(ii) all the provisions of this Regulation shall apply to the Company and the members, contributories and creditors thereof in the same manner in all respects as if it had been formed under this Regulation, subject as follows (that is to say) :—

(a) the regulations in Table A in the First Schedule shall not apply unless adopted by special resolution;

(b) the provisions of this Regulation relating to the numbering of shares shall not apply to any joint-stock Company whose shares are not numbered;

(c) subject to the provisions of this Section, the Company shall not have power to alter any provision contained in any Regulation or Proclamation relating to the Company;

(d) in the event of the Company being wound up, every person shall be a contributory, in respect of the debts

and liabilities of the Company contracted before registration, who is liable to pay or contribute to the payment of any debt or liability of the Company contracted before registration, or to pay or contribute to the payment of any sum for the adjustment of the rights of the members among themselves in respect of any such debt or liability; or to pay or contribute to the payment of the costs and expenses of winding up the Company, so far as relates to such debts or liabilities as aforesaid; and every contributory shall be liable to contribute to the assets of the Company, in the course of the winding up, all sums due from him in respect of any such liability as aforesaid; and in the event of the death or insolvency of any contributory, the provisions of this Regulation with respect to the legal representatives and heirs of deceased contributories, and with reference to the assignees of insolvent contributories, shall apply:

(iii) the provisions of this Regulation with respect to—

(a) the registration of an unlimited Company as limited;

(b) the powers of an unlimited Company on registration as a limited Company to increase the nominal amount of its share capital and to provide that a portion of its share capital shall not be capable of being called up except in the event of winding up;

(c) the power of limited Company to determine that a portion of its share capital shall not be capable of being called up except in the event of winding up;

shall apply notwithstanding any provisions contained in any Regulation or Proclamation, deed of settlement, contract of co-partnery, or other instrument constituting or regulating the Company.

(iv) nothing in this Section shall authorise the Company to alter any such provisions contained in any deed of settlement, contract of co-partnery or other instrument constituting or regulating the Company, as would, if the Company had originally been formed under this Regulation, have been required to be contained in the memorandum and are not authorised to be altered by this Regulation;

(v) nothing in this Regulation shall derogate from any lawful power of altering its constitution or regulations which may by virtue of any Regulation or Proclamation, deed of settlement, contract of co-partnery, or other instrument constituting or regulating the Company, be vested in the Company.

268. (1) Subject to the provisions of this Section, a Company registered in pursuance of this Part may by special resolution alter the form of its constitution by substituting a memorandum and articles for a deed of settlement.

Power to substitute memorandum and articles for deed of settlement.

(2) The provisions of this Regulation with respect to confirmation by the Court and registration of an alteration of the objects of a Company shall, so far as applicable, apply to an alteration under this Section with the following modifications:—

(a) there shall be substituted for the printed copy of the altered memorandum required to be filed with the Registrar a printed copy of the substituted memorandum and articles; and

(b) on the registration of the alteration being certified by the Registrar, the substituted memorandum and articles shall apply to the Company in the same manner as if it were a Company registered under this Regulation with that memorandum and those articles, and the Company's deed of settlement shall cease to apply to the Company.

(3) An alteration under this Section may be made either with or without any alteration of the objects of the Company under this Regulation.

(4) In this Section the expression "deed of settlement" includes any contract of co-partnership or other instrument constituting or regulating the Company, not being a Regulation or Proclamation.

Power of Court to stay or restrain proceedings.

269. The provisions of this Regulation with respect to staying and restraining suits and legal proceedings against a Company at any time after the presentation of a petition for winding up, and before the making of a winding up order shall, in the case of a Company registered in pursuance of this Part, where the application to stay or restrain is by a creditor, extend to suits and legal proceedings against any contributory of the Company.

Suits stayed on winding up order.

270. Where an order has been made for winding up a Company registered in pursuance of this Part, no suit or other legal proceeding shall be commenced or proceeded with against the Company or any contributory of the Company in respect of any debt of the Company, except by leave of the Court, and subject to such terms as the Court may impose.

PART IX.

WINDING UP OF UNREGISTERED COMPANIES.

Meaning of "unregistered Company."

271. For the purposes of this Part, the expression "unregistered Company" shall not include a Railway Company, nor a Company registered under the Travancore Companies Regulation I of 1063, or under this Regulation, but save as aforesaid, shall include any partnership, association or Company consisting of more than seven members.

272. (1) Subject to the provisions of this Part, any unregistered Company may be wound up under this Regulation, and all the provisions of this Regulation with respect to winding up shall apply to an unregistered Company, with the following exceptions and additions:—

Winding up
of unregist-
ered Companies.

(i) an unregistered Company shall, for the purpose of determining the Court having jurisdiction in the matter of the winding up, be deemed to be registered in the place where its principal place of business is situate;

(ii) no unregistered Company shall be wound up under this Regulation voluntarily or subject to supervision;

(iii) the circumstances in which an unregistered Company may be wound up are as follows (that is to say):—

(a) if the Company is dissolved, or has ceased to carry on business or is carrying on business only for the purpose of winding up its affairs;

(b) if the Company is unable to pay its debts;

(c) if the Court is of opinion that it is just and equitable that the Company should be wound up;

(iv) an unregistered Company shall, for the purposes of this Regulation, be deemed to be unable to pay its debts:—

(a) a creditor, by assignment or otherwise, to whom the Company is indebted in a sum exceeding five hundred rupees then due, has served on the Company, by leaving at its principal place of business, or by delivering to the Secretary, or some director manager or principal officer of the Company, or by otherwise serving in such manner as the Court may approve or direct, a demand under his hand requiring the Company to pay the sum so due, and the Company has for three weeks after the service of the demand neglected to pay the sum, or to secure or compound for it to the satisfaction of the creditor;

(b) if any suit or other legal proceeding has been instituted against any member for any debt or demand due or claimed to be due, from the Company or from him in his character of member, and notice in writing of the institution of the suit or other legal proceeding having been served on the Company by leaving the same at its principal place of business or by delivering it to the secretary, or some director, manager or principal officer of the Company or by otherwise serving the same in such manner as the Court may approve or direct, the Company has not within ten days after service of the notice paid, secured or compounded for the debt or demand, or procured the suit or other legal proceeding to be stayed, or indemnified the defendant to his reasonable satisfaction against the suit or other legal proceeding, and against all costs, damages and expenses to be incurred by him by reason of the same;

(c) if execution or other process issued on a decree or order obtained in any Court in favour of a creditor against the Company, or any member thereof as such, or any person authorised to be sued as nominal defendant on behalf of the Company, is returned unsatisfied; and

(d) if it is otherwise proved to the satisfaction of the Court that the Company is unable to pay its debts.

(2) Nothing in this Part shall affect the operation of any enactment which provides for any partnership, association or Company being wound up, or being wound up as a Company or as an unregistered Company, under any enactment repealed by this Regulation, except that references in any such first-mentioned enactment to any such repealed enactment shall be read as references to the corresponding provision (if any) of this Regulation.

Contribu-
tories in win-
ding up of
unregistered
Companies

273. (1) In the event of an unregistered Company being wound up, every person shall be deemed to be a contributory who is liable to pay or contribute to the payment of any debt or liability of the Company, or to pay or contribute to the payment of any sum for the adjustment of the rights of the members among themselves, or to pay or contribute to the payment of the costs and expenses of winding up the Company, and every contributory shall be liable to contribute to the assets of the Company all sums due from him in respect of any such liability as aforesaid.

(2) In the event of any contributory dying or being adjudged insolvent, the provisions of this Regulation with respect to the legal representative and heirs of deceased contributories, and to the assignees of insolvent contributories shall apply.

Power to stay
or restrain
proceedings.

274. The provisions of this Regulation with respect to staying and restraining suits and legal proceedings against a Company at any time after the presentation of a petition for winding up and before the making of a winding up order shall, in the case of an unregistered Company, where the application to stay or restrain is by a creditor extend to suits and legal proceedings against any contributory of the Company.

Suits stayed
on winding up
order.

275. Where an order has been made for winding up an unregistered Company, no suit or other legal proceeding shall be proceeded with or commenced against any contributory of the Company in respect of any debt of the Company, except by leave of the Court, and subject to such terms as the Court may impose.

Directions as
to property
in certain
cases.

276. If an unregistered Company has no power to sue and be sued in a common name, or if for any reason it appears expedient, the Court may, by the winding up order, or by any subsequent order, direct that all or any part of the property, movable or immovable, including all interests and rights in, to, and out of property, movable and immovable, and including obligations and actionable claims as may belong to the Company or to trustees

on its behalf, is to vest in the official liquidator by his official name, and thereupon the property or the part thereof specified in the order shall vest accordingly; and the official liquidator may, after giving such indemnity (if any) as the Court may direct, bring or defend in his official name any suit or other legal proceeding relating to that property, or necessary to be brought or defended for the purposes of effectually winding up the Company and recovering its property.

277. The provisions of this Part with respect to unregistered Companies shall be in addition to, and not in restriction of, any provisions herein-before in this Regulation contained with respect to winding up Companies by the Court, and the Court or official liquidator may exercise any powers or do any act in the case of unregistered Companies which might be exercised or done by it or him in winding up Companies formed and registered under this Regulation; but an unregistered Company shall not, except in the event of its being wound up, be deemed to be a Company under this Regulation, and then only to the extent provided by this Part.

Provisions of
this part
cumulative.

PART X.

COMPANIES ESTABLISHED OUTSIDE TRAVANCORE.

278. (1) Every Company incorporated outside Travancore which at the commencement of this Regulation has a place of business in Travancore, and every such Company which after the commencement of this Regulation establishes such a place of business within Travancore shall, within six months from the commencement of this Regulation or within one month from the establishment of such place of business, as the case may be, file with the Registrar,—

Require-
ments as to
Companies
established
outside Tra-
vancore.

(a) a certified copy of the charter, statutes or memorandum and articles of the Company, or other instrument constituting or defining the constitution of the Company, and, if the instrument is not written in the English language or in any of the Vernacular languages of Travancore, a certified translation thereof;

(b) the full address of the registered or principal office of the Company;

(c) a list of the directors and managers (if any) of the Company;

(d) the names and addresses of some one or more persons resident in Travancore authorised to accept on behalf of the Company service of process and any notices required to be served on the Company;

and in the event of any alteration being made in any such instrument or in such address or in the directors or managers or in the

names or addresses of any such persons as aforesaid, the Company shall, within the prescribed time, file with the Registrar a notice of the alteration.

(2) Any process or notice required to be served on the Company shall be sufficiently served, if addressed to any person whose name has been so filed as aforesaid, and left at or sent by Anchal to the address which has been so filed.

(3) Every Company to which this Section applies shall in every year file with the Registrar,—

(i) in a case where by the law, for the time being in force, of the country in which the Company is incorporated such Company is required to file with the public authority an annual balance-sheet,—a copy of that balance-sheet; or

(ii) in a case where no such provision is made by the law, for the time being in force, of the country in which the Company is incorporated, such a statement in the form of a balance-sheet as such Company would, if it were a Company formed and registered under this Regulation, be required to file in accordance with the provisions of this Regulation:

Provided that Our Government may, by Notification in Our Government Gazette, subject to such restrictions and conditions, if any, as Our Government may therein prescribe, exempt any such Company or any class of such Companies from this requirement.

(4) Every Company to which this Section applies and which uses the word "Limited" as part of its name, shall—

(a) in every prospectus inviting subscriptions for its share or debentures in Travancore, state the country in which the Company is incorporated; and

(b) conspicuously exhibit on every place where it carries on business in Travancore the name of the Company and the country in which the Company is incorporated in letters easily legible in English characters, and also in the characters of one of the Vernacular languages used in that place; and

(c) have the name of the Company and of the country in which the Company is incorporated mentioned in legible English characters in all bill-heads and letter paper, and in all notices, advertisements and other official publications of the Company.

(5) If any Company to which this Section applies fails to comply with any of the requirements of this Section, the Company, and every officer or agent of the Company, shall be liable to a fine not exceeding five hundred rupees or, in the case of a continuing offence, fifty rupees for every day during which the default continues.

(6) For the purposes of this Section,—

(a) the expression “certified” means certified in the prescribed manner to be a true copy or a correct translation ;

(b) the expression “place of business” includes a share transfer or share registration office ;

(c) the expression “director” includes any person occupying the position of director, by whatever name called ; and

(d) the expression “prospectus” means any prospectus, notice, circular, advertisement or other invitation, offering to the public for subscription or purchase any shares or debentures of the Company.

(7) There shall be paid to the Registrar for registering any document required by this Section to be filed with him a fee of five rupees or such smaller fee as may be prescribed

PART XI.

SUPPLEMENTAL.

Legal proceedings, offences etc.

279. (1) No Court inferior to that of a Magistrate of the First Class shall try any offence against this Regulation. Cognizance of offences.

(2) Notwithstanding anything in the Code of Criminal Procedure, every offence against this Regulation shall, for the purposes of the said Code, be deemed to be non-cognizable.

(3) An appeal from any conviction of a Magistrate under this Regulation shall lie to the Court to which appeals from convictions by such Magistrate ordinarily lie.

280. The Court imposing any fine under this Regulation may direct that the whole or any part thereof be applied in or towards payment of the costs of the proceedings, or in or towards the rewarding of the person on whose information the fine is recovered. Application of fines.

281. Where a limited Company is plaintiff, appellant or petitioner in any suit, appeal or other legal proceeding, any Court having jurisdiction in the matter may, if it appears that there is reason to believe that the Company will be unable to pay the costs of the defendant if successful in his defence, require sufficient security to be given for those costs, and may stay all proceedings until the security is given. Power to require limited Company to give security for costs.

If such security be not furnished within such time as the Court orders, the Court may reject the suit, appeal or petition, or pass such other order as it thinks fit.

Power of Court to grant relief in certain cases.

282. If in any proceeding before any Court against a director of a Company for negligence or breach of trust it appears to such Court that the director is or may be liable in respect of the negligence or breach of trust, but has acted honestly and reasonably, and ought fairly to be excused for the negligence or breach of trust, that Court may relieve him, either wholly or partly, from his liability on such terms as the Court may think proper.

Penalty for false statement.

283. Whoever in any return, report, certificate, balance-sheet or other document, required by or for the purposes of any of the provisions of this Regulation wilfully makes a statement false in any material particular, knowing it to be false, shall be punishable with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to three years, and shall also be liable to fine.

Penalty for improper use of word "Limited".

284. If any person or persons trade or carry on business under any name or title of which "Limited" is the last word, that person or those persons shall, unless duly incorporated with limited liability, be liable to a fine not exceeding fifty rupees for every day upon which that name or title has been used.

Saving of pending proceedings for winding up.

285. The provisions of this Regulation with respect to winding up shall not apply to any Company of which the winding up has commenced before the commencement of this Regulation, but every such Company shall be wound up in the same manner and with the same incidents as if this Regulation had not been passed, and, for the purposes of the winding up, the Travancore Companies Regulation, I of 1963, shall be deemed to remain in full force.

Saving of document.

286. Every instrument of transfer or other document made before the commencement of this Regulation in pursuance of any enactment hereby repealed, shall be of the same force as if this Regulation had not been passed, and for the purposes of that instrument or document the repealed enactment shall be deemed to remain in full force.

Former registration office, registers, and Registrar continued.

287. (1) The office existing at the commencement of this Regulation for registration of joint-stock Companies shall be continued as if it had been established under this Regulation.

(2) Registers of Companies kept in any such existing office shall respectively be deemed part of the registers of Companies to be kept under this Regulation.

(3) The existing Registrar and the subordinate staff in his office shall during the pleasure of Our Government, hold the offices and receive the salaries hitherto held and received by them, but subject to any regulations of Our Government with regard to the execution of their duties.

Repeal and savings.

288. (1) The Travancore Companies Regulation, I of 1963, is hereby repealed:

Provided that the repeal shall not affect—

(a) the incorporation of any Company registered under Regulation I of 1063; nor

(b) Table A in First Schedule annexed to the Travancore Companies Regulation, I of 1063, or any part thereof so far as the same applies to any Company existing at the commencement of this Regulation.

(2) All fees directed, resolutions passed and other things duly done under Regulation I of 1063, shall be deemed to have been directed, passed or done under this Regulation.

(3) The mention of particular matters in this Section or in any other Section of this Regulation shall not prejudice the general application of Section 7 of the General Clauses Regulation, II of 1072, with regard to the effect of repeals.

SIGN MANUAL.

SCHEDULES.

THE FIRST SCHEDULE.

(See Sections 2, 17, 18, 77, 267).

TABLE A.

REGULATIONS FOR MANAGEMENT OF A COMPANY LIMITED BY SHARES.

Preliminary.

1. In these regulations, unless the context otherwise requires, expressions defined in the Travancore Companies Regulation, 1092, or any statutory modification thereof in force at the date at which these regulations become binding on the Company, shall have the meanings so defined; and words importing the singular shall include the plural, and *vice versa*, and words importing the masculine gender shall include females, and words importing persons shall include bodies corporate.

Business.

2. The directors shall have regard to the restrictions on the commencement of business imposed by Section 107 of the Travancore Companies Regulation, 1092, if, and so far as, those restrictions are binding upon the Company.

Shares.

3. Subject to the provisions, if any, in that behalf of the memorandum of association of the Company, and without pre-

judice to any special rights previously conferred on the holders of existing shares in the Company, any share in the Company may be issued with such preferred, deferred or other special rights, or such restrictions whether in regard to dividend, voting, return of share capital or otherwise, as the Company may from time to time by special resolution determine.

4. If at any time the share capital is divided into different classes of shares, the rights attached to any class (unless otherwise provided by the terms of issue of the shares of that class) may be varied with the consent in writing of the holders of three-fourths of the issued shares of that class, or with the sanction of an extraordinary resolution passed at a separate general meeting of the holders of the shares of the class. To every such separate general meeting the provisions of these regulations relating to general meetings shall *mutatis mutandis* apply, but so that the necessary quorum shall be two persons at least holding or representing by proxy one-third of the issued shares of the class.

5. No share shall be offered to the public for subscription except upon the terms that the amount payable on application shall be at least five per cent. of the nominal amount of the share; and the directors shall, as regards any allotment of shares, duly comply with such of the provisions of Sections 105 and 108 of the Travancore Companies Regulation, 1092, as may be applicable thereto.

6. Every person whose name is entered as a member in the register of members shall, without payment, be entitled to a certificate under the common seal of the Company specifying the share or shares held by him and the amount paid up thereon:

Provided that, in respect of a share or shares held jointly by several persons, the Company shall not be bound to issue more than one certificate, and delivery of a certificate for a share to one of several joint-holders shall be sufficient delivery to all.

7. If a share certificate is defaced, lost or destroyed, it may be renewed on payment of such fee, if any, not exceeding eight annas, and on such terms, if any, as to evidence and indemnity as the directors think fit.

8. No part of the funds of the Company shall be employed in the purchase of, or in loans upon the security of, the Company's shares.

Lien.

9. The Company shall have a lien on every share (not being a fully-paid share) for all moneys (whether presently payable or not) called or payable at a fixed time in respect of that share, and the Company shall also have a lien on all shares (other than

fully-paid shares) standing registered in the name of a single person, for all moneys presently payable by him or his estate to the Company; but the directors may at any time declare any share to be wholly or in part exempt from the provisions of this clause. The Company's lien, if any, on a share shall extend to all dividends payable thereon.

10. The Company may sell, in such manner as the director thinks fit, any shares on which the Company has a lien, but no sale shall be made unless some sum in respect of which the lien exists is presently payable, nor until the expiration of fourteen days after a notice in writing stating and demanding payment of such part of amount in respect of which the lien exists as is presently payable, has been given to the registered holder for the time being of the share, or the person entitled by reason of his death or insolvency to the share.

11. The proceeds of the sale shall be applied in payment of such part of the amount in respect of which the lien exists as is presently payable, and the residue shall (subject to a like lien for sums not presently payable as existed upon the shares prior to the sale) be paid to the person entitled to the shares at the date of the sale. The purchaser shall be registered as the holder of the shares, and he shall not be bound to see to the application of the purchase-money, nor shall his title to the shares be affected by any irregularity or invalidity in the proceedings in reference to the sale.

Calls on shares.

12. The directors may from time to time make calls upon the members in respect of any moneys unpaid on their shares, provided that no call shall exceed one-fourth of the nominal amount of the share, or be payable at less than one month from the last call; and each member shall (subject to receiving at least fourteen days' notice specifying the time or times of payment) pay to the Company at the time or times so specified the amount called on his shares.

13. The joint-holders of a share shall be jointly and severally liable to pay all calls in respect thereof.

14. If a sum called in respect of a share is not paid before or on the day appointed for payment thereof, the person from whom the sum is due shall pay interest upon the sum at the rate of five per cent. per annum from the day appointed for the payment thereof to the time of the actual payment, but the directors shall be at liberty to waive payment of that interest wholly or in part.

15. The provisions of these regulations as to payment of interest shall apply in the case of non-payment of any sum which, by the terms of issue of a share, becomes payable at a fixed time,

whether on account of the amount of the share, or by way of premium, as if the same had become payable by virtue of a call duly made and notified.

16. The directors may make arrangements on the issue of shares for a difference between the holders in the amount of calls to be paid and in the times of payment.

17. The directors may, if they think fit, receive from any member willing to advance the same all or any part of the moneys uncalled and unpaid upon any shares held by him; and upon all or any of the moneys so advanced may (until the same would, but for such advance, become presently payable) pay interest at such rate (not exceeding, without the sanction of the Company in general meeting, six per cent.) as may be agreed upon between the member paying the sum in advance and the directors.

Transfer and transmission of shares.

18. The instrument of transfer of any share in the Company shall be executed both by the transferor and transferee, and the transferor shall be deemed to remain holder of the share until the name of the transferee is entered in the register of members in respect thereof.

19. Shares in the Company shall be transferred in the following form, or in any usual or common form which the directors shall approve:—

I, A B of _____, in consideration of the sum of rupees _____ paid to me by C D of _____ (hereinafter called "the said transferee"), do hereby transfer to the said transferee the share [or shares] numbered in the undertaking called the _____ Company, Limited, to hold unto the said transferee, his executors, administrators and assigns, subject to the several conditions on which I held the same at the time of the execution thereof; and I, the said transferee, do hereby agree to take the said share [or shares] subject to the conditions aforesaid. As witness our hands the day of _____

Witness to the signatures of, etc.

20. The directors may decline to register any transfer of shares, not being fully-paid shares, to a person of whom they do not approve, and may also decline to register any transfer of shares on which the Company has a lien. The directors may also suspend the registration of transfers during the fourteen days immediately preceding the ordinary general meeting in each year. The directors may decline to recognise any instrument of transfer unless—

(a) a fee not exceeding two rupees is paid to the Company in respect thereof; and

(b) the instrument of transfer is accompanied by the certificate of the shares to which it relates, and such other evidence as the directors may reasonably require to show the right of the transferor to make the transfer.

21. The executors or administrators of a deceased sole holder of a share shall be the only persons recognised by the Company as having any title to the share. In the case of a share registered in the names of two or more holders, the survivors or survivor, or the executors or administrators of the deceased survivor, shall be the only persons recognised by the Company as having any title to the share.

22. Any person becoming entitled to a share in consequence of the death or insolvency of a member shall, upon such evidence being produced as may from time to time be required by the directors, have the right, either to be registered as a member in respect of the share or, instead of being registered himself, to make such transfer of the share as the deceased or insolvent person could have made; but the directors shall, in either case, have the same right to decline or suspend registration as they would have had in the case of a transfer of the share by the deceased or insolvent person before the death or insolvency.

23. A person becoming entitled to a share by reason of the death or insolvency of the holder shall be entitled to the same dividends and other advantages to which he would be entitled if he were the registered holder of the share, except that he shall not, before being registered as a member in respect of the share, be entitled in respect of it to exercise any right conferred by membership in relation to meetings of the Company.

Forfeiture of shares.

24. If a member fails to pay any call or instalment of a call on the day appointed for payment thereof, the directors may, at any time thereafter during such time as any part of such call or instalment remains unpaid, serve a notice on him requiring payment of so much of the call or instalment as is unpaid, together with any interest which may have accrued.

25. The notice shall name a further day (not earlier than the expiration of fourteen days from the date of the notice) on or before which the payment required by the notice is to be made, and shall state that, in the event of non-payment at or before the time appointed, the shares in respect of which the call was made will be liable to be forfeited.

26. If the requirements of any such notice as aforesaid are not complied with, any share in respect of which notice has been given may at any time thereafter, before the payment required

by the notice has been made, be forfeited by a resolution of the directors to that effect.

27. A forfeited share may be sold or otherwise disposed of on such terms and in such manner as the directors think fit, and at any time before a sale or disposition the forfeiture may be cancelled on such terms as the directors think fit.

28. A person whose shares have been forfeited shall cease to be a member in respect of the forfeited shares, but shall, notwithstanding, remain liable to pay to the Company all moneys which, at the date of forfeiture, were presently payable by him to the Company in respect of the shares, but his liability shall cease if and when the Company receive payment in full of the nominal amount of the shares.

29. A duly verified declaration in writing that the declarant is a director of the Company, and that a share in the Company has been duly forfeited on a date stated in the declaration, shall be conclusive evidence of the facts therein stated as against all persons claiming to be entitled to the share, and that declaration, and the receipt of the Company for the consideration, if any, given for the share on the sale or disposition thereof, shall constitute a good title to the share, and the person to whom the share is sold or disposed of shall be registered as the holder of the share and shall not be bound to see to the application of the purchase-money (if any) nor shall his title to the share be affected by any irregularity or invalidity in the proceedings in reference to the forfeiture, sale or disposal of the share.

30. The provisions of these regulations as to forfeiture shall apply in the case of non-payment of any sum which, by the terms of issue of a share, becomes payable at a fixed time, whether on account of the amount of the share, or by way of premium, as if the same had been payable by virtue of a call duly made and notified.

Conversion of shares into stock.

31. The directors may, with the sanction of the Company previously given in general meeting, convert any paid-up shares into stock, and may with the like sanction re-convert any stock into paid-up shares of any denomination.

32. The holders of stock may transfer the same, or any part thereof, in the same manner, and subject to the same regulations, as, and subject to which, the shares from which the stock arose might previously to conversion have been transferred, or as near thereto as circumstances admit; but the directors may from time to time fix the minimum amount of stock transferable, and restrict or forbid the transfer of fractions of that minimum, but the minimum shall not exceed the nominal amount of the shares from which the stock arose.

33. The holders of stock shall, according to the amount of the stock held by them, have the same rights, privileges and advantages as regards dividends, voting at meetings of the Company, and other matters, as if they held the shares from which the stock arose, but no such privilege or advantage (except participation in the dividends and profits of the Company) shall be conferred by any such aliquot part of stock as would not, if existing in shares, have conferred that privilege or advantage.

34. Such of the regulations of the Company (other than those relating to share-warrants), as are applicable to paid-up shares shall apply to stock, and the words "share" and "share-holder" therein shall include "stock" and "stock-holder".

Share-warrants.

35. The Company may issue share-warrants, and accordingly the directors may in their discretion, with respect to any share which is fully paid up, on application in writing signed by the person registered as holder of the share, and authenticated by such evidence (if any) as the directors may, from time to time require as to the identity of the person signing the request, and on receiving the certificate (if any) of the share, and the amount of the stamp-duty on the warrant and such fee as the directors may from time to time require, issue under the Company's seal a warrant, duly stamped stating that the bearer of the warrant is entitled to the shares therein specified, and may provide by coupons or otherwise for the payment of dividends, or other moneys, on the shares included in the warrant.

36. A share-warrant shall entitle the bearer to the shares included in it, and the share shall be transferred by the delivery of share-warrant, and the provisions of the regulations of the Company with respect to transfer and transmission of shares shall not apply thereto.

37. The bearer of a share-warrant shall, on surrender of the warrant to the Company for cancellation, and on payment of such sum as the directors may from time to time prescribe, be entitled to have his name entered as a member in the register of members in respect of the shares included in the warrant.

38. The bearer of a share-warrant may at any time deposit the warrant at the office of the Company, and so long as the warrant remains so deposited, the depositor shall have the same right of signing a requisition for calling a meeting of the company, and of attending and voting and exercising the other privileges of a member at any meeting held after the expiration of two clear days from the time of deposit, as if his name were inserted in the register of members as the holder of the shares included in the deposited warrant. Not more than one person

shall be recognised as depositor of the share-warrant. The Company shall, on two days' written notice, return the deposited share-warrant to the depositor.

39. Subject as herein otherwise expressly provided, no person shall, as bearer of a share-warrant, sign a requisition for calling a meeting of the Company, or attend, or vote or exercise any other privilege of a member at a meeting of the Company, or be entitled to receive any notices from the Company; but the bearer of a share-warrant shall be entitled in all other respects to the same privileges and advantages as if he were named in the register of members as the holder of the shares included in the warrant, and he shall be a member of the Company.

40. The directors may from time to time make Rules as to the terms, on which (if they shall think fit) a new share-warrant or coupon may be issued by way of renewal in case of defacement, loss or destruction.

Alteration of Capital.

41. The directors may, with the sanction of an extraordinary resolution of the Company, increase the share capital by such sum, to be divided into shares of such amount, as the resolution shall prescribe.

42. Subject to any direction to the contrary that may be given by the resolution sanctioning the increase of share capital, all new shares shall, before issue, be offered to such persons as on the date of the offer are entitled to receive notices from the Company of general meetings in proportion, as nearly as the circumstances admit, to the amount of the existing shares to which they are entitled. The offer shall be made by notice specifying the number of shares offered, and limiting a time within which the offer, if not accepted, will be deemed to be declined, and after the expiration of that time, or on the receipt of an intimation from the person to whom the offer is made that he declines to accept the shares offered, the directors may dispose of the same in such manner as they think most beneficial to the Company. The directors may likewise so dispose of any new shares which (by reason of the ratio which the new shares bear to shares held by persons entitled to an offer of new shares) cannot, in the opinion of the directors, be conveniently offered under this article.

43. The new shares shall be subject to the same provisions with reference to the payment of calls, lien, transfer, transmission, forfeiture and otherwise as the shares in the original share capital.

44. The Company may by special resolution:—

(a) consolidate and divide its share capital into shares of larger amount than its existing shares;

(b) by sub-division of its existing shares or any of them, divide the whole or any part of its share capital into shares of smaller amount than is fixed by the memorandum of association, subject, nevertheless, to the provisions of paragraph (d) of Sub-section (1) of Section 48 of the Travancore Companies Regulation, 1092;

(c) cancel any shares which, at the date of the passing of the resolution, have not been taken or agreed to be taken by any person;

(d) reduce its share capital in any manner and with, and subject to, any incident authorised, and consent required, by law.

General Meetings.

45. The statutory general meeting of the Company shall be held within the period required by Section 75 of the Travancore Companies Regulation 1092.

46. A general meeting shall be held once in every year at such time (not being more than fifteen months after the holding of the last preceding general meeting) and place as may be prescribed by the Company in general meeting, or, in default, at such time in the month following that in which the anniversary of the Company's incorporation occurs, and at such place as the directors shall appoint. In default of a general meeting being so held, a general meeting shall be held in the month next following, and may be called by any two members in the same manner as nearly as possible as that in which meetings are to be called by the directors.

47. The above-mentioned general meetings shall be called ordinary meetings; all other general meetings shall be called extraordinary.

48. The directors may, whenever they think fit, call an extraordinary general meeting, and extraordinary general meetings shall also be called on such requisition, or in default, may be called by such requisitionists, as provided by Section 76 of the Travancore Companies Regulation, 1092. If at any time there are not within Travancore sufficient directors capable of acting to form a quorum, any director or any two members of the Company may call an extraordinary general meeting in the same manner as nearly as possible as that in which meetings may be called by the directors.

Proceedings at General Meetings.

49. Fourteen days' notice at the least (exclusive of the day on which the notice is served or deemed to be served, but inclusive of the day for which notice is given) specifying the place, the day and the hour of meeting and in case of special business,

the general nature of that business shall be given in manner hereinafter mentioned, or in such other manner, if any, as may be prescribed by the Company in general meeting, to such persons, as are, under the regulations of the Company, entitled to receive such notices from the Company; but the nonreceipt of the notice by any member shall not invalidate the proceedings at any general meeting.

50. All business shall be deemed special that is transacted at an extraordinary meeting, and all that is transacted at an ordinary meeting with the exception of sanctioning a dividend, the consideration of the accounts, balance-sheets and the ordinary report of the directors and auditors, the election of directors and other officers in the place of those retiring by rotation, and the fixing of the remuneration of the auditors.

51. No business shall be transacted at any general meeting unless a quorum of members is present at the time when the meeting proceeds to business; save as herein otherwise provided, three members personally present shall be a quorum.

52. If, within half an hour from the time appointed for the meeting, a quorum is not present, the meeting, if called upon the requisition of members, shall be dissolved; in any other case, it shall stand adjourned to the same day in the next week at the same time and place, and, if at the adjourned meeting a quorum is not present within half an hour from the time appointed for the meeting, the members present shall be a quorum.

53. The chairman, if any, of the board of directors shall preside as chairman at every general meeting of the Company.

54. If there is no such chairman, or if at any meeting he is not present within fifteen minutes after the time appointed for holding the meeting, or is unwilling to act as chairman, the members present shall choose some one of their number to be chairman.

55. The chairman may, with the consent of any meeting at which a quorum is present (and shall if so directed by the meeting), adjourn the meeting from time to time and from place to place, but no business shall be transacted at any adjourned meeting other than the business left unfinished at the meeting from which the adjournment took place. When a meeting is adjourned for ten days or more, notice of the adjourned meeting shall be given as in the case of an original meeting. Save as aforesaid, it shall not be necessary to give any notice of an adjournment or of the business to be transacted at an adjourned meeting.

56. At any general meeting a resolution put to the vote of the meeting shall be decided on a show of hands, unless a poll is (before or on the declaration of the result of the show of hands)

demanding by at least three members, and, unless a poll is so demanded, a declaration by the chairman that a resolution has, on a show of hands, been carried, or carried unanimously, or by a particular majority, or lost, and an entry to that effect in the book of the proceedings of the Company shall be conclusive evidence of the fact, without proof of the number or proportion of the votes recorded in favour of, or against, that resolution.

57. If a poll is duly demanded, it shall be taken in such manner as the chairman directs, and the result of the poll shall be deemed to be the resolution of the meeting at which the poll was demanded.

58. In the case of an equality of votes, whether on a show of hands or on a poll, the chairman of the meeting at which the show of hands takes place, or at which the poll is demanded, shall be entitled to a second or casting vote.

59. A poll demanded on the election of a chairman or on a question of adjournment shall be taken forthwith. A poll demanded on any other question shall be taken at such time as the chairman of the meeting directs.

Votes of Members.

60. On a show of hands every member present in person shall have one vote. On a poll every member shall have one vote for each share of which he is the holder.

61. In the case of joint-holders, the vote of the senior who tenders a vote, whether in person or by proxy, shall be accepted to the exclusion of the votes of the other joint-holders; and for this purpose seniority shall be determined by the order in which the names stand in the register of members.

62. A member of unsound mind, or in respect of whom an order has been made by any Court having jurisdiction in lunacy, may vote, whether on a show of hands or on a poll, by his committee or other legal guardian, and any such committee or guardian may, on a poll, vote by proxy.

63. No member shall be entitled to vote at any general meeting unless all calls or other sums presently payable by him in respect of shares in the Company have been paid.

64. On a poll votes may be given either personally or by proxy: Provided that no Company shall vote by proxy as long as a resolution of its directors in accordance with the provisions of Section 78 of the Travancore Companies Regulation, 1992, is in force.

65. The instrument appointing a proxy shall be in writing under the hand of the appointor or of his attorney duly authorised

regulation of these articles, to the provisions of the said Regulation, and to such regulations being not inconsistent with the aforesaid regulations or provisions, as may be prescribed by the Company in general meeting; but no regulation made by the Company in general meeting shall invalidate any prior act of the directors which would have been valid if that regulation had not been made.

72. The directors may from time to time appoint one or more of their body to the office of managing director or manager for such term, and at such remuneration (whether by way of salary, or commission, or participation in profits, or partly in one way and partly in another) as they may think fit, and a director so appointed shall not, while holding that office, be subject to retirement by rotation or taken into account in determining the rotation of retirement of directors, but his appointment shall be subject to determination *ipso facto* if he ceases from any cause to be a director, or if the Company in general meeting resolve that his tenure of the office of managing director or manager be determined.

73. The amount for the time being remaining undischarged of moneys borrowed or raised by the directors for the purposes of the Company (otherwise than by the issue of share capital) shall not at any time exceed the issued share capital of the Company without the sanction of the Company in general meeting.

74. The directors shall duly comply with the provisions of the Travancore Companies Regulation, 1892, or any statutory modification thereof for the time being in force, and in particular with the provisions in regard to the registration of the particulars of mortgages and charges affecting the property of the Company or created by it, and to keeping a register of the directors, and to sending to the Registrar an annual list of members, and a summary of particulars relating thereto and notice of any consolidation or increase of share capital, or conversion of shares into stock, and copies of special resolutions and a copy of the register of directors and notifications of any changes therein.

75. The directors shall cause minutes to be made in books provided for the purpose—

- (a) of all appointments of officers made by the directors;
 - (b) of the names of the directors present at each meeting of the directors and of any committee of the directors;
 - (c) of all resolutions and proceedings at all meetings of the Company and, of the directors, and of committees of directors;
- and every director present at any meeting of directors or committee of directors shall sign his name in a book to be kept for that purpose.

The seal.

76. The seal of the Company shall not be affixed to any instrument except by the authority of a resolution of the board of directors, and in the presence of at least two directors, and of the secretary or such other person as the directors may appoint for the purpose; and those two directors and secretary or other person as aforesaid shall sign every instrument to which the seal of the Company is so affixed in their presence.

Disqualifications of Directors.

77. The office of director shall be vacated if the director—

(a) ceases to be a director by virtue of Section 85 of the Travancore Companies Regulation, 1092; or

(b) holds or any partner of his, or the firm of which he is a member, holds any other office of profit under the Company except that of managing director or manager, or

(c) is adjudged insolvent; or

(d) is found lunatic or becomes of unsound mind; or

(e) is concerned or participates in the profit of any contract with the Company; or

(f) is convicted of an offence involving moral turpitude.

Provided, however, that no director shall vacate his office by reason of his being a member of any Company which has entered into contracts with, or done any work for the Company of which he is director; but a director shall not vote in respect of any such contract or work, and if he does so vote, his vote shall not be counted.

Rotation of Directors.

78. At the first ordinary meeting of the Company, the whole of the directors shall retire from office, and at the ordinary meeting in every subsequent year, one-third of the directors for the time being or, if their number is not three or a multiple of three, then the number nearest to one-third shall retire from office.

79. The directors to retire in every year shall be those who have been longest in office since their last election, but as between persons who became directors on the same day those to retire shall (unless they otherwise agree among themselves) be determined by lot.

80. A retiring director shall be eligible for re-election.

81. The Company at the general meeting at which a director retires in manner aforesaid may fill up the vacated office by electing a person thereto.

82. If at any meeting at which an election of directors ought to take place, the places of the vacating directors are not filled up,

the meeting shall stand adjourned till the same day in the next week at the same time and place, and if at the adjourned meeting the places of the vacating directors are not filled up, the vacating directors or such of them as have not had their places filled up shall be deemed to have been re-elected at the adjourned meeting.

83. The Company may from time to time in general meeting increase or reduce the number of directors, and may also determine in what rotation the increased or reduced number is to go out of office.

84. Any casual vacancy occurring on the board of directors may be filled up by the directors, but the person so chosen shall be subject to retirement at the same time as if he had become a director on the day on which the director in whose place he is appointed was last elected a director.

85. The directors shall have power at any time, and from time to time, to appoint a person as an additional director who shall retire from office at the next following ordinary general meeting, but shall be eligible for election by the Company at that meeting as an additional director.

86. The Company may by extraordinary resolution remove any director before the expiration of his period of office, and may by an ordinary resolution appoint another person in his stead; the person so appointed shall be subject to retirement at the same time as if he had become a director on the day on which the director in whose place he is appointed was last elected a director.

Proceedings of Directors.

87. The directors may meet together for the despatch of business, adjourn and otherwise regulate their meetings, as they think fit. Questions arising at any meeting shall be decided by a majority of votes. In case of an equality of votes, the chairman shall have a second or casting vote. A director may, and the secretary on the requisition of a director shall, at any time, summon a meeting of directors.

88. The quorum necessary for the transaction of the business of the directors may be fixed by the directors, and unless so fixed shall (when the number of directors exceeds three) be three.

89. The continuing directors may act notwithstanding any vacancy in their body, but if and so long as their number is reduced below the number fixed by or pursuant to the regulations of the Company as the necessary quorum of directors, the continuing directors may act for the purpose of increasing the number of directors to that number, or of summoning a general meeting of the Company but for no other purpose.

90. The directors may elect a chairman of their meetings and determine the period for which he is to hold office; but if no such chairman is elected, or if at any meeting the chairman is not present within five minutes after the time appointed for holding the same, the directors present may choose one of their number to be chairman of the meeting.

91. The directors may delegate any of their powers to committees consisting of such member or members of their body as they think fit; any committee so formed shall, in the exercise of the powers so delegated, conform to any regulations that may be imposed on them by the directors.

92. A committee may elect a chairman of their meetings; if no such chairman is elected, or if at any meeting the chairman is not present within five minutes after the time appointed for holding the same, the members present may choose one of their number to be chairman of the meeting.

93. A committee may meet and adjourn as they think proper. Questions arising at any meeting shall be determined by a majority of votes of the members present, and, in case of an equality of votes, the chairman shall have a second or casting vote.

94. All acts done by any meeting of the directors or of a committee of directors, or by any person acting as a director, shall, notwithstanding that it be afterwards discovered that there was some defect in the appointment of any such directors or persons acting as aforesaid, or that they or any of them were disqualified, be as valid as if every such person had been duly appointed and was qualified to be a director.

Dividends and Reserve.

95. The Company in general meeting may declare dividends but no dividends shall exceed the amount recommended by the directors.

96. The directors may from time to time pay to the members such interim dividends as appear to the directors to be justified by the profits of the Company.

97. No dividends shall be paid otherwise than out of profits.

98. Subject to the rights of persons (if any) entitled to shares with special rights as to dividends, all dividends shall be declared and paid according to the amounts paid on the shares, but if and so long as nothing is paid up on any of the shares in the Company dividends may be declared and paid according to the amounts of the shares. No amount paid on a share in advance of calls shall, while carrying interest, be treated for the purposes of this article as paid on the share.

99. The directors may, before recommending any dividend, set aside out of the profits of the Company such sums as they think proper as a reserve or reserves which shall, at the discretion of the directors, be applicable for meeting contingencies, or for equalizing dividends, or for any other purpose to which the profits of the Company may be properly applied, and pending such application may, at the like discretion either be employed in the business of the Company or be invested in such investments (other than shares of the Company) as the directors may from time to time think fit.

100. If several persons are registered as joint-holders of any share, any one of them may give effectual receipts for any dividend payable on the share.

101. Notice of any dividend that may have been declared shall be given in manner hereinafter mentioned to the persons entitled to share therein.

102. No dividend shall bear interest against the Company.

Accounts.

103. The directors shall cause true accounts to be kept—

(a) of the sums of money received and expended by the Company, and the matter in respect of which such receipt and expenditure takes place; and

(b) of the assets and liabilities of the Company.

104. The books of account shall be kept at the registered office of the Company, or at such other place or places as the directors think fit, and shall always be open to the inspection of the directors.

105. The directors shall from time to time determine whether and to what extent and at what times and places and under what conditions or regulations the accounts and books of the Company or any of them shall be open to the inspection of members not being directors, and no member (not being a director) shall have any right of inspecting any account or book or document of the Company except as conferred by law or authorised by the directors or by the Company in general meeting.

106. Once at least in every year the directors shall lay before the Company in general meeting a profit and loss account for the period since the preceeding account or (in the case of the first account) since the incorporation of the Company, made up to a date not more than six months before such meeting.

107. The profit and loss account shall show, arranged under the most convenient heads, the amount of gross income, distinguishing the several sources from which it has been derived, and

the amount of gross expenditure, distinguishing the expenses of the establishment, salaries and other like matters. Every item of expenditure fairly chargeable against the year's income shall be brought into account, so that a just balance of profit and loss may be laid before the meeting, and, in cases where any item of expenditure which may in fairness be distributed over several years has been incurred in any one year, the whole amount of such item shall be stated, with the addition of the reasons why only a portion of such expenditure is charged against the income of the year.

108. A balance-sheet shall be made out in every year and laid before the Company in general meeting made up to a date not more than six months before such meeting. The balance-sheet shall be accompanied by a report of the directors as to the state of the Company's affairs, and the amount which they recommend to be paid by way of dividend, and the amount (if any) which they propose to carry to a reserve fund.

109. A copy of the balance-sheet and report shall, seven days previously to the meeting, be sent to the persons entitled to receive notices of general meetings in the manner in which notices are to be given hereunder.

110. The directors shall in all respects comply with the provisions of Sections 134 to 139 of the Travancore Companies Regulation, 1092, or any statutory modification thereof for the time being in force.

Audit

111. Auditors shall be appointed and their duties regulated in accordance with Sections 148 and 149 of the Travancore Companies Regulation, 1092, or any statutory modification thereof for the time being in force.

Notices.

112. (1) A notice may be given by the Company to any member either personally or by sending it by Post or Anchal to him to his registered address, or (if he has no registered address in Travancore) to the address, if any, within Travancore supplied by him to the Company for the giving of notices to him.

(2) Where a notice is sent by Post or Anchal, service of the notice shall be deemed to be effected by properly addressing, prepaying and posting a letter containing the notice and unless the contrary is proved, to have been effected at the time at which the letter would be delivered in the ordinary course of Post or Anchal.

113. If a member has no registered address in Travancore, and has not supplied to the Company an address within

Travancore for the giving of notices to him a notice addressed to him and advertised in a newspaper circulating in the neighbourhood of the registered office of the Company shall be deemed to be duly given to him on the day on which the advertisement appears.

114. A notice may be given by the Company to the joint-holders of a share by giving the notice to the joint-holder named first in the register in respect of the share.

115. A notice may be given by the Company to the persons entitled to a share in consequence of the death or insolvency of a member by sending it through the Post or Anchal in prepaid letter addressed to them by name, or by the title of representatives of the deceased, or assignee of the insolvent or by any like description, at the address (if any) in Travancore supplied for the purpose by the persons claiming to be so entitled, or (until such an address has been so supplied) by giving the notice in any manner in which the same might have been given if the death or insolvency had not occurred.

116. Notice of every general meeting shall be given in some manner hereinafter authorised to (a) every member of the Company (including bearers of share-warrants) except those members who (having no registered address within Travancore) have not supplied to the Company an address within Travancore for the giving of notices to them, and also to (b) every person entitled to a share in consequence of the death or insolvency of a member, who, but for his death or insolvency, would be entitled to receive notice of the meeting. No other persons shall be entitled to receive notices of general meetings.

TABLE B.

(See Sections 251 and 263).

TABLE OF FEES TO BE PAID TO THE REGISTRAR.

I—By a Company having a share capital.

	Rs.	A.	P.
1. For registration of a Company whose nominal share capital does not exceed * Rs. 20,000. a fee of	40	0	0
2. For registration of a Company whose nominal share capital exceeds Rs. 20,000, the above fee of forty rupees, with the following additional fees regulated according to the amount of nominal capital (that is to say			
For every 10,000 rupees of nominal share capital, or part of 10,000 rupees, after the first 20,000 rupees	20	0	0
up to 50,000 rupees			

* Rupees mentioned here and in the other parts of the Schedules are British rupees.

Rs A. P.

- | | | | |
|--|-----|-----|-------|
| For every 10,000 rupees of nominal share capital, or part of 10,000 rupees, after the first 50,000 rupees up to 10,00,000 rupees | ... | ... | 5 0 0 |
| For every 10,000 rupees of nominal share capital, or part of 10,000 rupees after the first 10,00,000 rupees | ... | ... | 1 0 0 |
3. For registration of any increase of share capital made after the first registration of the Company, the same fees per 10,000 rupees, or part of 10,000 rupees, as would have been payable if such increased share capital had formed part of the original share capital at the time of registration:
- Provided that no Company shall be liable to pay in respect of nominal share capital on registration, or afterwards, any greater amount of fees than 1,000 rupees taking into account, in the case of fees payable on an increase of share capital after registration, the fees paid on registration.
4. For registration of any existing Company, except such Companies as are by this Regulation, exempted from payment of fees in respect of registration under this Regulation, the same fee as is charged for registering a new Company.
5. For filing any document by this Regulation required or authorised to be filed, other than the memorandum or the abstract required to be filed with the Registrar by a receiver or the statement required to be filed with the Registrar by the liquidator in a winding up
- | | | |
|-----|-----|-------|
| ... | ... | 5 0 0 |
|-----|-----|-------|
6. For making a record of any fact by this Regulation authorised or required to be recorded by the Registrar, a fee of..
- | | | |
|-----|-----|-------|
| ... | ... | 5 0 0 |
|-----|-----|-------|

II—By a Company not having a share capital.

- | | | | |
|--|-----|-----|---------|
| 1. For registration of a Company whose number of members, as stated in the articles of association, does not exceed 20... | ... | ... | 40 0 0 |
| 2. For registration of a Company whose number of members, as stated in the articles of association, exceeds 20, but does not exceed 100 | ... | ... | 100 0 0 |
| 3. For registration of a Company whose number of members, as stated in the articles of association, exceeds 100, but is not stated to be unlimited, the above fee of Rs. 100 with an additional Rs. 5 for every 50 members, or less number than 50 members, after the first 100. | ... | ... | ... |
| 4. For registration of a Company in which the number of members is stated in the articles of association to be unlimited, a fee of | ... | ... | 400 0 0 |
5. For registration of any increase on the number of members made after the registration of the Company, the same fees as would have been payable if such increase had been stated in the articles of association at the time of registration:
- Provided that no one Company shall be liable to pay on the whole a greater fee than Rs. 400 in respect of its number of members taking into account the fee paid on the first registration of the Company.
6. For registration of any existing Company except such Companies as are by this Regulation exempted from payment of fees in respect of registration under this Regulation,

Rs. A. P.

the same fees as is charged for registering a new Company.

7. For filing any document by this Regulation required or authorised to be filed, other than the memorandum or the abstract required to be filed with the Registrar by a receiver or the statement required to be filed with the Registrar by the liquidator in a winding up ... 5 0 0
8. For making a record of any fact by this Regulation authorised or required to be recorded by the Registrar, a fee of ... 5 0 0

THE SECOND SCHEDULE.

(See Section 102).

STATEMENT IN LIEU OF PROSPECTUS

filed by

LIMITED

pursuant to Section 102 of the Travancore Companies Regulation, 1932.

Presented for filing by

THE TRAVANCORE COMPANIES REGULATION, 1932.

LIMITED.

STATEMENT IN LIEU OF PROSPECTUS.

The nominal share capital of the Company.	Rs.
Divided into	Shares of Rs. each. " " " " " "
Names, descriptions and addresses of directors or proposed directors and of the managers or proposed managers.	
Minimum subscription (if any) fixed by the memorandum or articles of association on which the Company may proceed to allotment.	
Number and amount of shares and debentures agreed to be issued as fully or partly paid up otherwise than in cash.	1. shares of Rs. fully paid.
The consideration for the intended issue of those shares and debentures.	2. shares upon which Rs. per share credited as paid. 3. debenture Rs. 4. Consideration.

STATEMENT IN LIEU OF PROSPECTUS—*contd.*

Names and addresses of (a) vendors of property purchased or acquired, (b) or proposed to be purchased or acquired by the Company.	
Amount (in cash, shares or debentures) payable to each separate vendor.	
Amount (if any) paid or payable (in cash or shares or debentures) for any such property, specifying amount (if any) paid or payable for goodwill.	Total purchase price Rs. Cash Shares Debentures Goodwill ... Rs
Amount (if any) paid or payable as commission for subscribing or agreeing to subscribe or procuring or agreeing to procure subscriptions for any shares or debentures in the Company or	Amount paid. .. payable.
Rate of the commission 	Rate per cent.
Estimated amount of preliminary expenses.	Rs.
Amount paid or intended to be paid to any promoter. Consideration for the payment. ..	Name of promoter Amount Rs. Consideration.
Dates of, and parties to every material contract (other than contracts entered into in the ordinary course of the business intended to be carried on by the Company or entered into more than two years before the filing of this statement).	
Time and place at which the contracts or copies thereof may be inspected.	
Names and addresses of the auditors of the Company (if any).	
Full particulars of the nature and extent of the interest of every director in the promotion of or in the property proposed to be acquired by the Company, or, where the interest of such a director consists in being a partner in a firm, the nature and extent of the interest of the firm, with a statement of all sums paid or agreed to be paid to him or to the firm in cash or shares, or otherwise by any person either to induce him to become, or to qualify him as a director, or otherwise for services rendered by him or by the firm in connection with the promotion or formation of the Company.	

STATEMENT IN LIEU OF PROSPECTUS—*contd.*

Whether the articles contain any provisions precluding holders of shares or debentures receiving and inspecting balance-sheets or reports of the auditors or other reports.	Nature of the provisions.
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(a) For definition of vendor, see Section 98 of the Travancore Companies Regulation, 1892.

(b) See Section 99 of the Travancore Companies Regulation, 1892.

(Signature of the persons above named as directors or proposed directors, or of their agents authorised in writing).

THE THIRD SCHEDULE.

FORM A.

(See Sections 6 and 155).

MEMORANDUM OF ASSOCIATION OF A COMPANY
LIMITED BY SHARES.

First—The name of the Company is "The Eastern Steam Packet Company Limited."

Second—The registered office of the Company will be situate in Alleppey.

Third—The objects for which the Company is established are "the conveyance of passengers and goods in ships or boats between such places as the Company may from time to time determine, and the doing all such other things as are incidental or conducive to the attainment of the above object."

Fourth—The liability of the members is limited.

Fifth—The share capital of the Company is two hundred thousand rupees, divided into one thousand shares of two hundred rupees each.

We, the several persons whose names and addresses are subscribed, are desirous of being formed into a Company in pursuance of this memorandum of association, and we respectively

agree to take the number of shares in the capital of the Company set opposite our respective names.

Names, addresses and descriptions of subscribers.	Number of shares taken by each subscriber.
1. A. B. of, merchant	200
2. C. D. " "	25
3. E. F. " "	30
4. G. H. " "	40
5. I. J. " "	15
6. K. L. " "	5
7. M. N. " "	10
Total shares taken....	325

Dated the day of

Witness to the above signatures.

X. Y. of

FORM B.

(See Sections 7 and 155).

MEMORANDUM AND ARTICLES OF ASSOCIATION OF A COMPANY LIMITED BY GUARANTEE, AND NOT HAVING A SHARE CAPITAL.

Memorandum of association.

First.—The name of the Company is "The Mutual Marine Association, Limited."

Second.—The registered office of the Company will be situate in Quilon.

Third.—The objects for which the Company is established are "the mutual insurance of ships belonging to members of the Company, and the doing all such other things as are incidental or conducive to the attainment of the above object"

Fourth.—The liability of the members is limited.

Fifth.—Every Member of the Company undertakes to contribute to the assets of the Company in the event of its being

wound up while he is a member, or within one year afterwards, for payment of the debts and liabilities of the Company contracted before he ceases to be a member, and the costs, charges and expenses of winding up and for the adjustment of the rights of the contributories among themselves, such amount as may be required not exceeding one hundred rupees.

We, the several persons whose names and addresses are subscribed, are desirous of being formed into a Company, in pursuance of this memorandum of association.

Names, addresses and descriptions of subscribers.

- "1. A. B. of
- "2. C. D. of
- "3. E. F. of
- "4. G. H. of
- "5. I. J. of
- "6. K. L. of
- "7. M. N. of

Dated the day of
Witness to the above signatures.

X. Y. of

ARTICLES OF ASSOCIATION TO ACCOMPANY PRECEDING MEMORANDUM OF ASSOCIATION.

Number of Members.

1. The Company for the purpose of registration is declared to consist of five hundred members.
2. The directors hereinafter mentioned may, whenever the business of the association requires it, register an increase of members.

Definition of Members.

3. Every person shall be deemed to have agreed to become a member of the Company who insures any ship or share in a ship in pursuance of the regulations hereinafter contained.

General Meetings.

4. The first general meeting shall be held at such time, not being less than one month nor more than three months after the incorporation of the Company, and at such place, as the directors may determine.
5. A general meeting shall be held once in every year at such time (not being more than fifteen months after the holding of the last preceding general meeting) and place as may be prescribed by the Company in general meeting, or, in default, at such time in the month following that in which the anniversary of the Company's incorporation occurs, and at such place, as the

directors shall appoint. In default of a general meeting being so held, a general meeting shall be held in the month next following and may be called by any two members in the same manner as nearly as possible as that in which meetings are to be called by the directors.

6. The above-mentioned general meetings shall be called ordinary meetings; all other general meetings shall be called extraordinary.

7. The directors may, whenever they think fit, and shall, on a requisition made in writing by any five or more members, call an extraordinary general meeting.

8. Any requisition made by the members must state the object of the meeting proposed to be called, and must be signed by the requisitionists and deposited at the registered office of the Company.

9. On receipt of the requisition the directors shall forthwith proceed to call a general meeting; if they do not proceed to cause a meeting to be held within twenty-one days from the date of the requisition being so deposited, the requisitionists or any other five members may themselves call a meeting.

Proceedings at General Meetings.

10. Fourteen days' notice at the least, specifying the place, the day and the hour of meeting, and in case of special business the general nature of the business, shall be given to the members in manner hereinafter mentioned, or in such other manner (if any) as may be prescribed by the Company in general meeting; but the non-receipt of such a notice by any member shall not invalidate the proceedings at any general meeting.

11. All business shall be deemed special, that is transacted at an extraordinary meeting, and all that is transacted at an ordinary meeting, with the exception of the consideration of the accounts, balance-sheets and the ordinary report of the directors and auditors, the election of directors and other officers in the place of those retiring by rotation, and the fixing of remuneration of the auditors.

12. No business shall be transacted at any meeting except the declaration of a dividend, unless a quorum of members is present at the commencement of the business. The quorum shall be ascertained as follows (that is to say):—if the members of the Company at the time of the meeting do not exceed ten in number, the quorum shall be five; if they exceed ten, there shall be added to the above quorum one for every five additional members with this limitation, that no quorum shall in any case exceed ten.

13. If within one hour from the time appointed for the meeting a quorum of members is not present, the meeting, if

called on the requisition of the members, shall be dissolved; in any other case, it shall stand adjourned to the same day in the following week at the same time and place; and if at such adjourned meeting a quorum of members is not present, it shall be adjourned *sine die*.

14. The chairman (if any) of the directors shall preside as chairman at every general meeting of the Company.

15. If there is no such chairman, or if at any meeting he is not present at the time of holding the same, the members present shall choose some one of their number to be chairman of that meeting.

16. The chairman may, with the consent of the meeting, adjourn the meeting from time to time and from place to place, but no business shall be transacted at any adjourned meeting other than the business left unfinished at the meeting from which the adjournment took place.

17. At any general meeting, unless a poll is demanded by at least three members, a declaration by the chairman that a resolution has been carried, and an entry to that effect in the book of proceedings of the Company, shall be conclusive evidence of the fact, without proof of the number or proportion of the votes recorded in favour of or against the resolution.

18. If a poll is demanded in manner aforesaid, the same shall be taken in such manner as the chairman directs, and the result of the poll shall be deemed to be the resolution of the meeting at which the poll was demanded.

Votes of Members.

19. Every member shall have one vote and no more.

20. If any member is a lunatic or idiot, he may vote by his committee or other legal guardian.

21. No member shall be entitled to vote at any meeting unless all moneys due from him to the Company have been paid.

22. On a poll votes may be given either personally or by proxy: Provided that no Company shall vote by proxy, as long as a resolution of its directors in accordance with the provisions of Section 78 of the Travancore Companies Regulation, 1092, is in force. A proxy shall be appointed in writing under the hand of the appointer, or, if such appointer is a corporation, under its common seal.

23. (1) No person shall act as a proxy unless he is a member or unless he is appointed to act at the meeting as proxy for a corporation.

(2) The instrument appointing him shall be deposited at the registered office of the Company not less than forty-eight

hours before the time of holding the meeting at which he proposes to vote.

24. Any instrument appointing a proxy shall be in the following form:—

Company, Limited.

I, _____ of _____ Company, being a Member of the _____ Limited, hereby appoint _____ of _____ as my proxy, to vote for me and on my behalf at the [ordinary or extraordinary, as the case may be] general meeting of the Company to be held on the _____ day of _____ and at any adjournment thereof.

Signed this _____ day of _____
Directors.

25. The number of the directors and the names of the first directors shall be determined by the subscribers of the memorandum of association.

26. Until directors are appointed, the subscribers of the memorandum of association shall, for all the purposes of the Travancore Companies Regulation, 1092, be deemed to be directors.

Powers of Directors.

27. The business of the Company shall be managed by the directors who may exercise all such powers of the Company as are not by the Travancore Companies Regulation, 1092, or by any statutory modification thereof for the time being in force, or by these articles, required to be exercised by the Company in general meeting; but no regulation made by the Company in general meeting shall invalidate any prior act of the directors which would have been valid if that regulation had not been made.

Elections of Directors.

28. The directors shall be elected annually by the Company in general meeting.

Business of Company.

(Here insert rules as to mode in which, business of insurance is to be conducted.)

Audit.

29. Auditors shall be appointed and their duties regulated in accordance with Sections 148 and 149 of the Travancore Companies Regulation, 1092, or any statutory modification thereof for the time being in force, and for this purpose the said Sections shall have effect as if the word "members" were substituted for "shareholders", and as if "first general meeting" were substituted for "statutory meeting".

Notices.

30. A notice may be given by the Company to any member either personally, or by sending it by Post or Anchal to him to his registered address.

31. Where a notice is sent by Post or Anchal, service of the notice shall be deemed to be effected by properly addressing, prepaying and posting a letter containing the notice and, unless the contrary is proved, to have been effected at the time at which the letter would be delivered in the ordinary course of Post or Anchal.

Names, addresses and descriptions of subscribers.

- " 1. A. B. of
- " 2. C. D. of
- " 3. E. F. of
- " 4. G. H. of
- " 5. I. J. of
- " 6. K. L. of
- " 7. M. N. of

Dated day of
Witness to the above signatures.

X. Y. of

FORM C.

(See Sections 7 and 155)

MEMORANDUM AND ARTICLES OF ASSOCIATION OF
A COMPANY LIMITED BY GUARANTEE,
AND HAVING A SHARE CAPITAL.

Memorandum of Association.

First.—The name of the Company is "The Snowy Range Hotel Company, Limited".

Second.—The registered office of the Company will be situate at Nagercoil.

Third.—The objects for which the Company is established are "the facilitating travelling in the Snowy Range, by providing hotels and conveyances by sea and by land for the accommodation of travellers, and the doing all such other things as are incidental or conducive to the attainment of the above object".

Fourth.—The liability of the members is limited.

Fifth.—Every member of the Company undertakes to contribute to the assets of the Company in the event of its being wound up while he is a member, or within one year afterwards, for payment of the debts and liabilities of the Company, contracted before he ceases to be a member, and the costs, charges

and expenses of winding up the same and for the adjustment of the rights of the contributories amongst themselves, such amount as may be required, not exceeding fifty rupees.

Sixth.—The share capital of the Company shall consist of five hundred thousand rupees, divided into five thousand shares of one hundred rupees each.

We, the several persons whose names and addresses are subscribed, are desirous of being formed into a Company, in pursuance of this memorandum of association, and we respectively agree to take the number of shares in the capital of the Company set opposite our respective names.

Names, addresses and descriptions of subscribers.	Number of shares taken by each subscriber.
" 1. A. B. of	200
" 2. C. D. of	25
" 3. E. F. of	30
" 4. G. H. of	40
" 5. I. J. of	15
" 6. K. L. of	5
" 7. M. N. of	10
Total shares taken.... ..	325

Dated the _____ *day of*
 Witness to the above signatures.
 X. Y. of

ARTICLES OF ASSOCIATION TO ACCOMPANY THE PRECEDING MEMORANDUM OF ASSOCIATION.

1. The share capital of the Company is five hundred thousand rupees, divided into five thousand shares of one hundred rupees each.

2. The directors may, with the sanction of the Company in general meeting, reduce the amount of shares in the Company.

3. The directors may, with the sanction of the Company in general meeting, cancel any shares belonging to the Company.

4. All the articles of Table A of the Travancore Companies Regulation, 1092, shall be deemed to be incorporated with these articles, and to apply to the Company.

ARTICLES OF ASSOCIATION TO ACCOMPANY THE PRECEDING
MEMORANDUM OF ASSOCIATION.

1. The share capital of the Company is twenty thousand rupees, divided into twenty shares of one thousand rupees each.

2. All the articles of Table A of the Travancore Companies Regulation, 1092, shall be deemed to be incorporated with these articles, and to apply to the Company.

Names, addresses and descriptions of subscribers.

" 1. A. B. of	merchant.
" 2. C. D. of	
" 3. E. F. of	
" 4. G. H. of	
" 5. I. J. of	
" 6. K. L. of	
" 7. M. N. of	

Dated the

day of

Witness to the above signatures.

X. Y. of

FORM E.

AS REQUIRED BY PART III OF THE REGULATION.

(See Section 82)

Summary of share capital and shares of the Company, Limited, made up to the day of 10 (being the day of the first ordinary general meeting in 10 .)

Nominal share capital Rs.	divided into ^a	shares of Rs	each.
		shares of Rs.	each.

Total number of shares taken up^a to the day of 10
which number must agree with the total shown in the list as held by }
existing members.

Number of shares issued subject to payment wholly in cash

Number of shares issued as fully paid up otherwise than in cash

Number of shares issued as partly paid up to the extent of
per share otherwise than in cash

† There has been called up on each—of shares ... Rs.

There has been called up on each—of shares ... Rs.

There has been called up on each—of shares ... Rs.

‡ Total amount of calls received, including payments on application on allotment ... Rs.

Total amount (if any) agreed to be considered as paid on shares

which have been issued as fully paid up otherwise than in cash ... Rs.

Total amount (if any) agreed to be considered as paid on shares

^aWhen there are shares of different kinds or amounts (e.g. Preference and Ordinary of Rs. 200 or Rs. 100) state the numbers and nominal values separately.

† Where various amounts have been called or there are shares of different kinds, state them separately.

‡ Include what has been received on forfeited as well as on existing shares.

FORM F. (contd.)

CAPITAL AND LIABILITIES—(contd.)

CAPITAL—(contd.)

LOANS OTHERWISE SECURED ...

(Stating the nature of security)

LOANS UNSECURED.

INTEREST ...

Accrued on mortgages, debentures or other secured loans.

UNCLAIMED DIVIDENDS ...

LIABILITIES ...

For goods supplied ...

" expenses ...

" acceptances ...

" other finance ...

ADVANCE PAYMENTS AND UNEXPIRED DISCOUNTS.

(For the portion for which value has still to be given, e. g., in the case of the following classes of Companies—
Newspaper, Fire Insurance, Theatre, Club, Banking, Steamship Companies, &c.)

PROFIT AND LOSS ...

Balance as per previous Balance Sheet.

Less—appropriation thereof ...

Balance brought forward ...

Profit since last Balance Sheet ...

(N. B.—These details need not be given if the same be contained in a Profit and Loss account attached to the Balance Sheet.)

CONTINGENT LIABILITIES.

Claims against the Company not acknowledged as debts.

Moneys for which the Company is contingently liable.

Arrears of cumulative preference dividends.

PROPERTY AND ASSETS.

FIXED CAPITAL EXPENDITURE ...

(Distinguishing as far as possible between expenditure upon goodwill, land, buildings, leaseholds, railway sidings, plant, machinery, furniture, development of property, patents, trade marks and designs, interest paid out of capital during construction, etc., and stating in every case the original cost and the total depreciation written off under each head.)

PRELIMINARY EXPENSES ...

COMMISSION OR BROKERAGE ...

(Commission or brokerage paid for underwriting or placing shares or debentures until written off.)

STORES AND SPARE GEAR ...

LOOSE TOOLS ...

LIVE STOCK ...

STOCK IN TRADE ...

(Stating mode of valuation, e. g., cost or market value.)

BILLS OF EXCHANGE ...

FORM F. (contd.)

CONTINGENT LIABILITIES—(contd.)

BOOK DEBTS

(Distinguishing in the case of a Bank between those considered good and in respect of which the Bank is fully secured and those considered good for which the Bank holds no security other than the debtor's personal security, and distinguishing in all cases between debts considered good and debts considered doubtful or bad. Debts due by directors or other officers of the Company or any of them either severally or jointly with any other persons to be separately stated in all cases.)

ADVANCES

(Recoverable in cash or in kind or for value to be received e.g., Rates, Taxes, Insurance, etc.)

INVESTMENTS

(Nature of investment and mode of valuation, e.g., cost or market-value.)

INTEREST ACCRUED ON INVESTMENTS

CASH AND OTHER BALANCES

Amount in hand

Balances with agents and bankers (in detail showing whether on deposit or current account, etc.)

Profit and Loss (giving, in the case of a debit balance, details as far as possible as in the case of a credit balance.)

Rs A. P. Rs A. P.

FORM G.

(See Section 140.)

FORM OF STATEMENT TO BE PUBLISHED BY BANKING AND
INSURANCE COMPANIES AND DEPOSIT, PROVIDENT OR
BENEFIT SOCIETIES.

*The share capital of the Company is Rs. _____
divided into _____ shares of _____ each.

The number of shares issued is _____
Calls to the amount of Rs. _____ per share have been made,
under which the sum of Rs. _____ has been received.

The liabilities of the Company on the thirty-first day of December (or
thirtieth of June) were:—

Debts owing to sundry persons by the Company:—

Under decree, Rs.

On mortgages or bonds, Rs.

On notes, bills or hundis, Rs.

On other contracts, Rs.

On estimated liabilities, Rs.

The assets of the Company on that day were:—

Government securities [stating them], Rs.

Bills of exchange, hundis, and promissory notes, Rs.

Cash at the Bankers, Rs.

Other securities, Rs.

* If the Company has no capital divided into shares, the portion of the statement relating to capital and share must be omitted.

THE TRAVANCORE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

Regulation V of 1037.

A Regulation to amend the law relating to the Legislative Council, passed by His Highness the Maha Rajah of Travancore on the 21st March 1898 corresponding with 9th Meenam 1073, under Section 9 of Regulation II of 1063.

Whereas it is expedient to amend the law relating to the Legislative Council and to define its duties; We are pleased to enact as follows:—

1. This Regulation shall be called the "Travancore Legislative Council Regulation of 1073," and it shall come into force on the 1st Chingom 1074.

Short title
Commence-
ment.

2. Regulation II of 1063 is hereby repealed; but the nomination made and proceedings held under that Regulation shall be deemed to have been made or held under this Regulation.

Regulation
repealed.

3. For the purpose of making Laws and Regulations there shall be a Council consisting of a President and Members—such members not being less than eight or more than fifteen in number.

Composition
of the Council.

4. The Dewan shall be the *ex-officio* President of the Council. The members shall be nominated by Us from time to time. Provided that not less than two-fifths of the persons so nominated shall be non-official persons, that is, persons who at the date of such nomination, shall not be in the service of Government, and that the seat in council of any non-official member accepting such service shall be vacated on such acceptance.

President.
Appointment
of members.

5. With Our previous sanction, the Dewan may, from time to time, frame rules as to the conditions under which all or any of the non-official members of the Legislative Council may be selected.

Power to
make rules
for selection
of non-official
members.

Nothing in this Section shall be construed as in any way interfering with Our prerogative to decline to nominate the person selected under the said rules.

6. Every person nominated as a member of the Council shall continue to be such member for a period of three years, and, during such period he shall be summoned to all meetings held for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations.

Period of
membership
and summon-
ing of mem-
bers.

7. It shall be lawful for any member of the Council to resign his office at any time, and, on acceptance of such resignation by Us such office shall become vacant.

Membership
when vacated.

When any member of Council is convicted of any offence involving moral turpitude, or is declared insolvent, or claims under

Section 337 of the Civil Procedure Code to be discharged from liability to pay his debts on the ground of insolvency, his office shall become vacant.

An official member shall vacate his seat on his dismissal or retirement from public service.

Explanation.—The decision of Our Government as to whether the offence of which a member may be convicted involves moral turpitude is final and shall not be called in question in any Court of Law.

Member not attending three consecutive ordinary meetings vacates seat.

8. If any member shall be unable to attend three consecutive ordinary meetings of the Council it shall be lawful for Our Government to declare by notification in the Government Gazette that the seat in Council of such member has become vacant.

Senior official Member to preside at meetings in the absence of Dewan.

9. In the absence of the Dewan, the Senior Official Member of the Council present shall preside at the meetings of the Council; and the power of making laws and Regulations vested in the Council shall be exercised only at the meetings of the said Council at which the Dewan or some official member of Council and not less than one-half of the whole number of members of Council shall be present. In every case of difference of opinion at the meetings of the said Council, whenever there shall be an equality of voices, the Dewan, or in his absence, the Senior Official Member of Council then presiding shall have two votes or the casting vote.

Quorum

Casting vote.

Explanation. For the purpose of this Section, Our Government may decide who the Senior Official Member is.

Dewan to appoint time and place of meetings.

10. It shall be lawful for the Dewan, from time to time, to appoint the time and place of meetings of the Council, to adjourn, or, from time to time, to authorise the Senior official Member, in his absence, to adjourn any meeting from time to time.

Rules for conduct of business at meetings.

11. It shall be lawful for the Council to make, from time to time, rules for the conduct of business at meetings of the Council provided that it shall be lawful for Us to disallow all or any of such rules. Until new rules are framed under this Section, the rules framed under Regulation II of 1913 shall remain in force.

Nature of business to be transacted at meetings.

12. No business shall be transacted at any meeting of the Council other than the consideration and enactment of measure introduced into such Council for the purpose of such enactments; and it shall not be lawful for any member to make or for the Council to entertain any motion, unless such motion shall be for leave to introduce some measure as aforesaid into Council, or have reference to some measure actually introduced therein.

(1) Provided always that it shall not be lawful for any member to introduce, without the previous sanction in writing of the Dewan any measure affecting:

(a) the public revenues of the State or by which any charge would be imposed on such revenues,

(b) the religion or religious rites and usages of any class of Our subjects,

(2) Provided further, that it shall not be lawful for the Council to consider and enact any measure affecting,

(a) the reigning family of Travancore,

(b) the relations of Our Government with the Paramount Power or foreign Princes or States,

(c) matters governed by treaties, conventions or agreements now in force or hereafter to be made by Our Government with the Paramount Power.

(d) extradition of criminals,

(e) European vagrants,

(f) Europe in British subjects,

(g) The regulation of affairs relating to seaports,

(h) Imperial Post Office and Telegraphs and Railways,

(i) Nair Brigade and Our Body-Guard.

13. When any Law or Regulation has been made by the Council it shall be submitted to Us through the Dewan for Our assent. No such Law or Regulation shall have validity until We shall have declared Our assent thereto and it is published in Our Government Gazette.

No law or Regulation valid until Royal assent is declared.

14. In case (a) to (i) mentioned in the 2nd Proviso to Section 13 of this Regulation, the Dewan may frame and submit to Us any Regulation and every such Regulation, if assented to by Us shall have the force of Law.

Regulations in matters outside jurisdiction of Council.

15. Notwithstanding anything contained in the Regulation, it shall be lawful for the Dewan, in cases not falling under the 2nd Proviso to section 12 of this Regulation, in which immediate legislation is emergently required, to make and submit to Us any Regulation and every such Regulation, if assented to by Us, shall have the same force as a Regulation passed through the Council for the space of 6 months from its promulgation in Our Government Gazette.

Emergent Regulations.

16. No Law or Regulation passed by the Legislative Council under the authority of this Regulation, shall be deemed invalid by reason that the proportion of non-official members hereby provided was not complete at the date of its introduction into Council or its enactment.

No Regulation to be in valid by reason of incompleteness of number of non-official members.

Rules for the conduct of business of the Travancore Legislative Council, passed under Section 11 of Regulation V of 1973.

I. Definitions.

1. In these Rules:—

“Bill” means a proposed enactment in any stage before it has received the assent of His Highness the Maha Rajah.

In computation of “clear days” Sundays and holidays are not excluded.

II. Summoning and adjournment of Council.

2. There shall be four ordinary meetings of the Council during the year, and such meetings shall, as a rule, be held in the third week in Chingom, Vrischigom and Edavom. The Dewan may also at his discretion convene other meetings which shall be called 'extraordinary meetings'. The times and places of meetings shall be fixed by the Dewan, and the Secretary shall notify the same in the Government Gazette and to each member by letter.

3. When the business before a meeting is concluded, the President shall declare the meeting dissolved. The President may adjourn, without any discussion or vote, any meeting or business, to any future day or to any part of the same day. The Council also may, upon motion made and carried, adjourn any meeting or business.

4. A motion that any meeting or business be adjourned or that the Council pass to the business next in order in the statement of business may be moved at any time and without previous notice as a distinct question, but not so as to interrupt a speech. If the motion is carried, the Council shall adjourn the meeting or business and the further consideration of the business then under discussion shall be dropped, as the case may be.

5. A motion of the kind referred to in the last preceding Rule shall take precedence of any other motion then before the Council, and, if such motion is rejected, no similar motion shall be made until after the lapse of what the President shall deem to be a reasonable time, nor by the Member by whom the previous motion was made.

6. If at the time appointed for holding a meeting or adjourned meeting as aforesaid, or if at any time after the commencement of business at such meeting, the quorum required by Section 9 of the Legislative Council Regulation, 1075 (that is to say, the Dewan or some official Member of Council and one-half of the whole number of Members of Council), is not present, the Members present shall without proceeding to business of any kind adjourn until again summoned by the Dewan, and the fact shall be noted by the Secretary in the journal of the Council.

III. Course of business.

7. The Secretary shall send to every Member a statement of the business to be transacted at each meeting, so as to reach him at least three clear days before the date fixed for such meeting.

8. No business which is not entered in the statement of business prepared under Rule 7 shall be transacted at any meeting, unless the permission of the Dewan has been obtained previously to the meeting.

9. The President shall have power to regulate the order in which business is transacted, but, ordinarily, the succession of business shall be as described in Rule 10.

10. After the President has taken the chair—

(1) the Secretary shall report to the Council the Regulations which have received Royal assent under Section 18 of the Legislative Council Regulation 1078, and the Bills which have been disallowed, since the last meeting.

(2) the Secretary shall report to the Council the petitions and other communications relating to the business of the Council which have been received by him since the last meeting and shall, if required, read such petitions and communications to the Council;

(3) Members desirous of obtaining leave to introduce Bills shall move that such leave be granted;

(4) the council shall then proceed to dispose of the business left unfinished at the last meeting, if any, and, this being done;

(5) the Council shall proceed to deal with the remaining business for the day.

IV. Regulation of discussions.

11. The president shall preserve order and shall decide all points of order submitted for his decision by the Members and all questions connected with the interpretation of these Rules. There shall be no discussion to any point of order and the President's decision shall be final.

12. Any Member may draw the attention of the President to a violation of order and, while he is doing so, all other Members, shall remain silent.

13. In discussing questions coming before the Council for consideration, a Member shall speak from his place and shall address the President.

14. Members may read their speeches and may also read, as part thereof, passages from books or papers bearing upon the question under discussion.

15. No Member shall speak except upon business which is at the time regularly before the Council or, by special permission of the President, in explanation of what he said in a previous debate.

16. Except in discussing amendments, when the Council is settling the several clauses of a Bill, no Member other than the mover shall speak more than once upon a question; but the mover shall, if he has spoken to the question when making his motion, be allowed a reply.

Provided that, if the matter before the Council be an amendment of a Bill, the Member in charge of the Bill, shall be entitled to speak next after the mover and seconder of the amendment.

17. A Member who has spoken upon a motion may speak again upon any amendment of the motion. A member may also speak again in order to explain what he has previously said if it has been misunderstood.

18. When, for the purpose of explanation or for any other reason, a Member has occasion to ask of another Member a question relative to the business before the Council, he shall ask the question through the President.

19. Every matter which comes before the Council for decision shall be decided in accordance with the majority of votes after (1) motion has been made and seconded and (2) the question has been put by the President.

20. No discussion whatever shall take place after the question has been put by the President.

21. Any Member may ask for any papers or information connected with the business before the Council and the President shall determine whether such papers or information can be furnished.

If the President be not the Dewan, and the papers or information called for belong to any Department of the State other than the Legislative Department, the Dewan may veto the decision of the President.

V. Motions generally.

22. Members who wish to make any motion at any meeting must give notice of their intention of the next preceding meeting or must send such notice in writing to the Secretary so as to reach him at least six clear days before the day fixed for the meeting at which they intend to make the motion. Provided that the President may, at his discretion, permit a motion to be made of which such notice has not been given.

23. All motions of which notice is given under the preceding Rule shall be entered in the statement of business prepared by the Secretary under Rule 7.

24. No motion shall be taken into consideration by the Council unless it is seconded.

25. A motion of which due notice has been given may, in the absence and at the request of the Member by whom notice was given, be made by any other Member; but, if not so made or if a Member announces his intention of withdrawing a motion standing in his name, the motion may be made by any other Member and if not so made, shall not be put unless the Council otherwise orders.

26. If amendments of any motion are moved, the President, when taking the sense of the Council thereon, shall in his discretion put first to the vote either the original motion or any of the proposed amendments thereof.

27. A purely verbal amendment of a motion may be moved at any time during the discussion upon the motion and without previous notice, but no amendment which is substantially the negative of a motion shall be taken into consideration by the Council.

28. A motion shall not be taken into consideration by the Council if it substantially raises a question already disposed of at the meeting or is inconsistent with any resolution already passed thereat.

29. If any motion, as made, involves several points, the President may at his discretion, divide it, so that each point may be determined separately.

VI. Introduction of Bills.

30. Any member may move at a meeting of the Council for leave to introduce a Bill in accordance with Section 12 of the Legislative Council Regulation 1078; provided that at least six clear days' previous notice of the title and subject of the Bill has been given to the Secretary.

31. If the motion for leave to introduce a Bill be carried, the mover shall send the Bill, together with a full statement of the objects of and reasons for the proposed measure and any connected papers, to the Secretary who will forthwith cause the Bill, the Statement of Objects and Reasons and the connected papers to be printed and communicated to each of the Members, and will also cause the Bill and the Statement of Objects and Reasons to be published in the Government Gazette in English and in Malayalam.

Provided that the publication may be deferred under the orders of the Dewan until the next meeting of the Council when the publication of such Bill shall be considered.

32. The Dewan may, at his discretion, direct the Secretary to publish any Bill together with a statement of the objects and reasons for it, in the Government Gazette, in English and in Malayalam although leave to introduce the Bill has not been applied for under Rule 30; and the Secretary shall publish it accordingly and shall send a copy of the Bill and of the statement of objects and reasons to each of the Members. When a Bill has been published under this Rule, it shall not be necessary to move under Rule 30 for leave to introduce it.

33. At any time after leave to introduce a Bill has been granted under Rule 31 or after publication has been ordered under Rule 32, the Member-in charge of the Bill may introduce it

after giving six clear days' notice to the Secretary; provided that no Bill shall be introduced until fifteen clear days from the date of its publication.

When introducing a Bill, the Member in charge of it shall move that the Bill be read in Council. The principle of the Bill and its general provisions may then be discussed, and, if the motion be carried, the Council shall then consider the question of referring the Bill to a Select Committee and, if the question be decided in the affirmative, the Council shall appoint the Committee and may further direct that its report shall be submitted within a specified period.

34. At any time during the progress of a Bill the Member in charge of it may move for permission to withdraw it, and, if such permission is granted, the Bill shall be withdrawn accordingly. The Member in charge of a Bill which has been published under Rule 32 but which has not been introduced and read in Council, may withdraw the same without further formality than a mere announcement of the withdrawal to the Council.

VII. Select Committees.

35. Select Committees may be appointed by the Council for any purpose connected with the business of the Council and may sit and submit their reports although the Council is adjourned. The Member in charge of a Bill shall always be a Member of the Select Committee appointed to consider the Bill.

36. When a Bill has been referred to a Select Committee for consideration, it shall be duty of the Committee to discuss each clause of the Bill and to recommend to the Council such amendments as seem to it to be advisable.

37. If the Council has fixed a period within which the Select Committee shall submit its report upon a Bill and the Committee is unable for any reason to submit its report within that period, the Dewan may from time to time extend the period on the application of the Member in charge of the Bill.

38. The report of the Select Committee shall be signed by all the Members of the Committee or by a majority of them; but any Member of a Select Committee may record his views in a separate minute.

39. The report of the Select Committee appointed to consider a Bill shall contain particulars of the principal amendments proposed and of the reasons for such amendments, or it may contain a recommendation that the Bill under consideration be abandoned.

40. The report of the Select Committee, any minutes that may have been recorded by individual Members of the Committee, and (if the Bill has been amended) the Bill as amended by the Committee shall be printed and copies furnished to each

Member of the council. The report and minutes (if any) and (if the Bill has been amended) the Bill as amended, or such portion thereof as may have been amended, shall also, unless otherwise directed by the Select Committee, be published in the Government Gazette in English and in Malayalam.

41. No business shall be transacted at any sitting of the Select Committee unless a majority of the Members of the Committee including the Member in charge of the Bill is present.

42. The Committee may elect their own Chairman who shall have power to report to the Dewan the name of any Member of the Select Committee who neglects or is unable to attend its sittings and the Dewan may thereupon appoint, out of the Members of the Council, an additional Member to the Select Committee.

43. A Select Committee may, for the purpose of obtaining information, invite any person to be present at its sittings.

44. While a Select Committee is sitting to consider a Bill, all communications relating to the Bill which are received by the Secretary shall be referred to it.

VIII. Passing of Bills.

45. When a Bill has been introduced and read in Council under rule 33 and the Council has decided that it is not necessary to refer it for consideration to a Select Committee, the Council shall not proceed to take the Bill into consideration until the expiration of fifteen clear days from the date on which the Bill was read under rule 33.

In this case it shall not be necessary to make, on the day on which the Bill comes on for consideration, a formal motion that the Bill be taken into consideration.

46. When a Bill has been referred to a Select Committee under rule 33 it shall not be taken into consideration by the Council unless copies of the report of Select Committee and (if the Bill has been amended) of the Bill as amended shall have been sent to each of the Members of the Council, at least fifteen clear days beforehand and, in cases in which the Select Committee has not dispensed with the publication referred to in rule 40, until the expiration of twenty-one clear days from the date of such publication. Subject to these conditions, the Member in charge of a Bill, when presenting the report of the Select Committee to the Council, may move either that the Bill and report be taken into consideration at once or that the consideration of them be postponed to a subsequent meeting.

The discussion upon a motion under this Rule that a Bill be taken into consideration shall not extend to the principle of the Bill.

47. Any Member wishing to propose an amendment affecting the substance of a Bill shall send a copy of the proposed amendment to the Secretary in accordance with Rule 22 and the Secretary shall enter the same in the statement of business prepared under Rule 7; but it shall not be necessary to give previous notice of amendments of a purely verbal character or of amendments consequential upon, or moved in respect of, amendments which have been carried.

48. Proposed amendments of Bills shall not be moved, until the Bill is actually taken into consideration and, when moved, they shall be considered in the order of the sections to which they relate.

Proposed amendments of Bills shall be governed by Rules 24, 25, 26, 28 and 29 relating to motions.

49. The President may declare that a proposed amendment of a Bill shall not be discussed or put to the vote on the ground that it is irrelevant or incomplete or that an amendment identical in substance with it has been previously disposed of by the Council in considering the same Bill.

50. When the amendments proposed by the Select Committee (if the Bill has been referred to a Select Committee), and such other amendments as may be proposed by any of the Members before the Council, have been considered by the Council, the Member in charge of the Bill, or in his absence any other Member, may move that the Bill as amended be taken up and passed at a subsequent meeting.

At such meeting the Council shall consider the amendments, if any, moved on behalf of Government, and pass the Bill. No amendments other than those connected with the amendments moved on behalf of Government shall, without the special permission of the Dewan, be brought up for consideration at this stage.

IX. Final Stages of Bills.

51. When a Bill has been passed by the Council, the Secretary shall revise and complete the marginal abstracts and the numbering of the sections thereof and shall forward it to the Dewan for submission to His Highness the Maha Rajah.

52. The Dewan shall communicate His Highness' assent or dissent to the Council by certificate in writing at the foot of the Bill and the Bill with such certificate shall be lodged in the records of the Council.

53. No Member shall make any motion upon, or otherwise bring under the consideration of the Council, the exercise by His Highness of the prerogative of withholding assent to a Bill.

54. When a Bill has received the assent of His Highness the Maha Rajah under section 13 of the Legislative Council Regulation, 1973, it shall be published in the Government Gazette in English and in Malayalam. Such publication shall be deemed to be the publication referred to in section 13 of the Legislative Council Regulation, 1973.

X. Rules relating to petitions.

55. Petitions to the Council must—

- (1) relate to some matter actually under the consideration of the Council;
- (2) be superscribed "to the Legislative Council";
- (3) be dated and signed by the petitioner or petitioners;
- (4) be in respectful and temperate language; and
- (5) conclude with a distinct prayer.

56. If a petition is not in conformity with Rule 55 or if the Secretary sees reason to doubt the authenticity of any signature appended thereto he shall certify the same on the back of the petition and report the fact to the Council. The Council may thereupon reject the petition which shall then be returned to the petitioner or petitioners with a statement of the reason for such rejection.

57. If the petition is in conformity with Rule 55, the Secretary shall, if necessary, make an abstract of it and bring the petition under consideration by reading it, or the abstract, before the Council which shall deal with the petition in such manner as it may deem proper.

XI. Admittance of Strangers.

58. Persons desirous of admission into the Council Chamber during the sittings of Council shall make application to the Secretary who will take the orders of the President thereon.

59. The President may at any time during a sitting of the Council direct that all strangers withdraw.

60. If a Bill which peculiarly affects private interests be under the consideration of the Council or of a Select Committee thereof, and if any person whose interests are so affected apply to the Council or Select Committee for permission to be heard, either personally or by Counsel on the subject of the Bill, the Council or Select Committee may, upon the motion of any Member, direct that the petitioner or his Counsel be heard at the meeting at which the motion is made or at and on some future specified time and day; and if the petitioner or his counsel is not present at the said meeting or does not appear at and on the said time and day, as the case may be, the permission granted by the Council or Select Committee shall be deemed to have lapsed.

61. Except as provided in Rules 43 and 60, no stranger shall be permitted to address the Council or any Select Committee.

62. Any Member may move that the hearing of any person who has been permitted under Rule 60 to address the Council or a Select Committee shall cease if such person is irrelevant or unduly prolix or for any other sufficient reason.

XII. Duties of the Secretary.

63. The Secretary shall be bound to perform the following duties in addition to those specified in the preceding Rules:—

- (1) to take charge of the records of the Council;
- (2) to keep the prescribed books;
- (3) to attend all meetings and to take minutes of the proceedings;
- (4) to superintend the printing of all papers ordered to be printed;
- (5) to note in Bills the amendments ordered by the Council and to scrutinize all Bills and Regulations in view to preventing typographical errors;
- (6) to prepare and revise the marginal abstracts of Bills and Regulations and the headings and arrangement of the chapters and the numbering of the Sections thereof;
- (7) to carry on correspondence under the orders of the Council;
- (8) to help, when required to do so, in the framing of Bills;
- (9) to generally assist the Council.

XIII. Books and Records.

64. A journal shall be kept containing a brief abstract of the Proceedings of the Council. This journal shall be submitted as soon as possible after each meeting to the President for his confirmation and signature.

A copy of such abstract shall also be published in the Government Gazette in English and in Malayalam, as soon as may be, after the conclusion of each Meeting.

65. A register and index of all letters and petitions addressed to, or despatched under orders of the Council shall be maintained.

XIV. General.

66. The Council may, on a motion and at any time, suspend the operation of any of the foregoing Rules.

67. Any Bill respecting which no motion has been made in the Council for the space of two years may, by order of the President, be removed from the list of business and the fact of such removal shall be announced by the President to the Council.

68. The Dewan or the Member in charge of a Bill may entrust it to any other Member and the Member to whom it is so entrusted shall be the Member in charge of the Bill for the purposes of these Rules.

69. Any Member may apply to the Secretary for any papers or information connected with the business before the Council and the Dewan shall determine whether such papers or information can be furnished.

TOWNS CONSERVANCY AND IMPROVEMENT REGULATION.

REGULATION III OF 1976

AMENDED BY REGULATION V OF 1985 AND REGULATION II OF 1988.

*Passed by His Highness the Maha Rajah of Travancore
on the 24th February 1901/18th Kumbham 1976.*

Whereas it is expedient to make better provision for the Conservancy and Improvement of Towns: We are hereby pleased to enact as follows—

CHAPTER I

PRELIMINARY.

1. (1) This Regulation may be called "The Towns Conservancy and Improvement Regulation, 1976" and shall come into force on the 1st Chingom 1977.

Short title.
Commence-
ment.

(2) It extends to the local areas which have been declared Towns under Regulation II of 1969 and such other local areas as Our Dewan, with Our sanction, may, by notification in the Gazette, from time to time, declare a "Town."

Local extent.

2. (1) Regulation II of 1969 is hereby repealed.

Repeal.

(2) But all Towns declared, limits defined, Committees established, appointments, rules, bye-laws and orders made, notifications and notices issued, and contracts entered into, under the said Regulation shall, so far as may be, be deemed to have been respectively declared, defined, established, made, issued and entered into under this Regulation.

Saving
clause.

3. In this Regulation, unless there is something repugnant in the subject or context,—

Interpreta-
tion.

(1) "Town" means any local area declared by or under this Regulation to be a Town.

"Town."

(2) "Committee" means a Committee established by or under this Regulation.

"Committee."

(3) "Inhabitant" includes any person ordinarily residing or carrying on business, or owning or occupying immovable property in any local area which has been or is proposed to be declared a Town under this Regulation.

"Inhabitant."

(4) "Owner" includes the person for the time being receiving the rent of lands and buildings, or either of them, or in charge of the animal or thing in connection with which the word is used whether on his own account, or as agent or trustee for any person or society or for any religious or charitable purpose, or who would so receive the rent if the land or building were let to a tenant.

"Owner."

" Street "

(5) " Street " includes any road, street, square, court, alley or passage, whether a thoroughfare or not, over which the public or any section thereof has a right of way, together with the drains on either side or any other Porambores as defined in Regulation II of 1067, and also includes the roadway over any bridge or causeway.

" Building "

(6) " Building " includes walls, and also houses, huts, sheds, roofed enclosures and constructions appurtenant thereto, whether used for the purpose of human habitation or otherwise.

" Water-course "

(7) " Water-course " includes any river, stream or channel whether natural or artificial.

" Salary "

(8) " Salary " means pay and acting pay, or payment by way of commission, but not allowances for house-rent, carriage-hire, horse-allowance or travelling expenses.

" Nuisance "

(9) " Nuisance " means any act, omission or thing causing or, likely to cause any common injury, annoyance, offence, harm, danger or damage to the sense of sight, smell or hearing of, or which is, or is likely to be dangerous or injurious to the health or property of, the public or the people in general who dwell or occupy property in the vicinity or persons who may have occasion to use any public right.

" Market "

(10) " Market " means a place ordinarily used for the sale of meat, fish, fruit, vegetables or other perishable articles of food for human consumption, or for the sale of live-stock or poultry which is, at the passing of this Regulation, a licensed market, or which may hereafter be declared by the Committee to be a market.

" Public market "

(11) " Public market " means any market constructed, repaired or maintained out of public funds.

" Notice "

(12) " Notice " means a notice written, printed, lithographed or cyclostyled.

" Guardian "

(13) " Guardian " means any person to whom the care, nurture or custody of any child falls by law or by natural right or recognised usage, or who has accepted or assumed the care, nurture or custody of any child, or to whom the care or custody of any child has been entrusted by any lawful authority.

" Unprotected child "

(14) " Unprotected child " means a child who has not been protected from small-pox by having had that disease either naturally or by inoculation or by having been successfully vaccinated, and who has not been certified in the manner hereinafter provided to be insusceptible of vaccination.

" Inoculation "

(15) " Inoculation " means any operation performed with the object of producing the disease of small-pox by means of variolous matter.

" Vaccinator "

(16) " Vaccinator " means any person appointed or licensed by Our Government to act as such.

4. (1) Our Dewan may, with Our sanction, by notification in the Gazette, declare Our intention to constitute as a Town any specified area within defined limits, Procedure for constituting a Town.

(2) Any inhabitant of a local area in respect of which a notification has been published under sub-section (1) may, if he desires to object to anything therein contained, submit his objection in writing to the Dewan within six weeks from the publication of the notification, and the Dewan shall take such objection into consideration.

(3) When six weeks from the date of the publication have expired, and such objections, as may have been submitted under sub-section (2) have been considered, Our Dewan may, with Our sanction, by notification in the Gazette, declare the local area or any portion of it to be a Town.

5. (1) Our Dewan may with Our sanction, by notification in the Gazette declare Our intention. — Procedure for altering limits of a Town.

(a) to cancel any notification by which any local area has been declared a Town under this Regulation or Regulation II of 1069; or

(b) to exclude from a Town any local area comprised therein and defined in such notification; or,

(c) to include within a town any local area in the vicinity of the same and defined in the notification.

(2) Any inhabitant of a Town or local area in respect of which a notification has been published under sub-section (1) may, should he object to the cancellation or alteration proposed, submit his objection in writing to the Dewan within six weeks from the publication of the notification and such objection shall be taken into consideration by the Dewan.

(3) When six weeks from the publication of the notification have expired and the objections, if any, which have been submitted under sub-section (2) have been considered, Our Dewan may, with Our sanction, by notification in the Gazette, cancel any notification declaring any local area as a Town and dissolve the Committee, or exclude the local area or any portion of it from the Town or include the whole or any portion of it therein, as the case may be.

CHAPTER II.

COMMITTEES

Constitution of Committees.

6. A Committee consisting of a President and of such number of members, not less than eight and not more than 16 as We may fix in this behalf, shall be constituted for each Town. Composition of the Committee.

Not more than one-half of the members may be officials in Our service. An appointment of an official which would raise the number of official members above one-half of the whole shall be void. A member who accepts an appointment in Our service shall Proviso.

thereby vacate his seat, but shall be eligible for re-appointment unless such re-appointment increase the number of official members above one-half of the whole.

Appointment
of President
and Members.

7. (1) The President shall be appointed by Us either by name or by office.

(2) Subject to the conditions contained in Section 8 and to such rules and other conditions as may be prescribed by Us, the members shall be appointed by Us.

When official members are appointed, they may be so appointed by name or by office.

Provided that the tax payers and inhabitants of a Town may, under rules which may be issued with Our sanction, from time to time, elect for Our approval a number of members which number shall not be less than one-fourth of the whole.

Provided further that it shall be competent to Us to decline without assigning any reason, to appoint any person elected under the foregoing proviso.

Provided also that, in the case of a seat of an elected member, if the tax-payers and inhabitants of any Town fail to elect a member on the date and in the manner prescribed in the rules, or if they on two successive occasions elect a person whom We decline to appoint, it shall be lawful for Us to appoint any person, not being a public servant, We deem fit, in the seat of such member.

Qualification
of members.

8. (1) In order to be qualified to be appointed a member a person must—

(a) be of the male sex;
(b) have completed his twenty-fifth year;
(c) be resident within the Town or within two miles of the limits thereof;

(d) not be an officer or servant holding office under the Committee;

(e) not have been convicted of any such offence or subjected by a Criminal Court to any such order as implies, in Our opinion, a defect of character which unfits him to be a member;

(f) not be a person interested otherwise than as a shareholder in a Joint Stock Company in any contract made with or work done for the Committee.

(2) No person is qualified to be appointed a member if any of his servants or any person in whose service he is employed is a member of the Committee.

Term of office
of members.

9. (1) If the President or member of a Committee is appointed by office, the person for the time being holding the office shall be the President or member thereof until We shall otherwise direct.

(2) The term for which other member of the Committee shall hold office shall be three years.

(3) Any out-going member may, if otherwise qualified, be eligible for re-appointment.

(4) Any person holding a salaried office under Government who is the President or member of a Committee shall, on being permanently transferred from the place wherein the Town is situated, be deemed to have vacated his seat in the Committee.

Explanation:—Transfer for a period exceeding three months shall be deemed to be a permanent transfer for the purpose of this section.

10. Any person appointed as aforesaid as President or member may tender his resignation to Our Dewan, and on such resignation being accepted by Us, he shall be deemed to have vacated his office.

Resignation of
President or
member.

11. (1) Our Dewan may, with Our sanction, remove the President or any member of a Committee.

Removal of
members.

(a) if he refuses to act or becomes, in Our opinion, incapable of acting, or has been dealt with under Chapter XX of the Civil Procedure Code, or convicted of any such offence, or subjected by a Criminal Court to any such order, as implies a defect of character which unfits him to be President or member;

(b) if he is declared by notification to be disqualified for employment in, or has been dismissed from the public service;

(c) if he has, without reasonable cause, absented himself for more than three consecutive months from the meetings of the Committee;

(d) if his continuance in office is, in Our opinion, dangerous to the public peace or order; or,

(e) in the case of an officer of Government, if his continuance in the Committee is, in Our opinion, unnecessary or undesirable.

Provided that no order shall be passed under this section without giving an opportunity of explanation to the President or member concerned.

Proviso.

(2) A President or member removed under sub-section (1) may be reappointed.

12. The appointment and removal of the President and members of a Committee shall be notified in the Gazette.

Notification
of appointment
and removal of
President and
members.

Conduct of business.

13. (1) Every Committee shall meet for the transaction of business at least once in every month, upon such days and at such times as they may arrange, and also at other times as often as a meeting shall be called by the President.

Committee to
meet at least
once a month.

(2) The President shall, on a requisition made in writing by not less than two of the members of the Committee, convene a meeting, provided that the requisition specifies the day when, and the purpose for which the meeting is to be held, and is made at least five days previous to the day of such meeting.

President to
convene meet-
ing on re-
quisition.

Notice of meeting and business to be issued.

(3) Except in cases of urgency, no meeting shall be held unless notice of the day and time when the meeting is to be held, and of the business to be transacted thereat has been given at least three clear days previous to the day fixed for the meeting.

Who to preside at meetings.

14. (1) At every meeting of the Committee, the President or, if he ~~has~~ not been present, such one of their number as the members present may elect, shall preside.

Decision by majority casting vote.

(2) All questions which may come before the Committee at any meeting shall be decided by a majority and, in every case of equality of votes, the presiding member shall have a second or casting vote.

Interested member not to vote.

(3) No Member shall vote on any question coming before the Committee for consideration in which he may be specially and personally interested.

Quorum.

(4) No business shall be transacted at a meeting unless there be present at least three members or, if the number of members then on the Committee exceeds nine, at least one-third of that number.

Modification and cancellation of resolutions.

(5) No resolution of the Committee shall be modified or cancelled within three months after the passing thereof except at a meeting specially convened in that behalf and by a resolution of the Committee supported by the votes of not less than one-half of the sanctioned number of members.

Appointment of sub-committees.

15. The Committee may, from time to time, appoint ~~from~~ among their own number, sub-committees consisting of such number of persons as they think fit, for the purpose of enquiring into and reporting upon any matter connected with the purposes of this Regulation.

Minutes of proceedings to be recorded and abstract published.

16. Minutes of the proceedings of each meeting of the Committee shall be drawn up and recorded in a book to be kept for the purpose and shall be signed by the chairman of the meeting, and an abstract thereof shall be published in the Gazette.

Power of Committee to make bye-laws.

17. (1) The Committee may, from time to time, make bye-laws consistent with this Regulation as to—

- (a) the time and place of its meetings,
- (b) the manner in which notice of meetings shall be given;
- (c) the conduct of proceedings at meetings and the adjournment of meetings and
- (d) all other similar matters.

No bye-law to take effect until approved and published in the Gazette.

No bye-law made under this section shall take effect until it is approved by Us and published in the Gazette.

Power to repeal alter or amend bye-laws.

(2) The Committee may also repeal, alter, or amend such bye-laws with Our previous sanction.

18. The following are among the duties of the Committee:—

Duties of the Committee.

(a) to express an opinion on references made to them by Our Dewan ;

(b) to call the attention of the President to any neglect in the execution of any work entrusted to the executive, to any waste of its property, to the wants of any locality as noticed personally by any member of the Committee or made known to him by the inhabitants, and to suggest any improvements which appear desirable ;

(c) to bring forward questions connected with the "Town Fund" hereinafter mentioned or any new measures relating to purposes authorised by this Regulation ;

(d) to consider, approve, disapprove or modify the annual administration report specified in Section 125 and append such observations thereto as they think fit, prior to its submission to Our Dewan ;

(e) to adopt, modify or reject proposals for creating any new appointment before the submission of the proposals to Our Dewan ;

(f) to consider the periodical statement of receipts and disbursements specified in Section 125 and progress reports of work done, and pass such resolutions thereon as they think fit ;

(g) to consider all questions connected with the improvement and conservancy of Towns.

19. (1) The resolutions of the Committee shall be carried into effect by the President.

President to carry out the resolutions of the Committee.

Provided that, if the President and the majority of the members at a meeting differ in opinion, and if he thinks that a resolution passed by the majority is in excess of the powers conferred by law, or the execution of the resolution is likely to cause obstruction, injury or annoyance to any persons lawfully employed, or danger to human life, health or safety, or is likely to lead to a riot or affray or is otherwise open to objection on public grounds he may suspend the execution of the resolution and submit the resolution to Our Dewan with his opinion.

Proviso.

Our Dewan may pass such orders as he may deem fit on such reference. Such orders shall be final and shall be carried out by the President.

(2) The president shall furnish to the Committee such monthly reports regarding the progress made in carrying out the resolutions of that body as the Committee may prescribe.

President to furnish progress reports.

20. (1) In cases of emergency, the President may do any act which the Committee are empowered to do and the immediate doing of which is in his opinion, necessary for the service or safety of the public.

Extraordinary Powers of President in cases of emergency.

President to report his action to the Dewan.

(2) In such cases, the President shall forthwith submit a report to Our Dewan explaining his reasons for using the power under this section, and Our Dewan may deal with the matter as he may deem proper.

(3) The President shall also inform the Committee at its next ordinary meeting of the action taken by him.

Power to authorise any officer to inspect Town and urban Committee.

21. Our Dewan may, with Our sanction, from time to time, authorise any officer:—

(a) to inspect any Town or portion thereof under the management of a Committee.

(b) to obtain from the Committee and inspect any document in its possession or under its control; and

(c) to record in writing for the consideration of the Committee any observation he may think proper in regard to the state of the Town.

Power to suspend action under the Regulation.

22. Our Dewan may, with Our sanction, by order in writing, suspend the execution of any resolution of a Committee, or of any order issued by a Committee or President or passed on appeal by any authority appointed under Section 98, or cancel such resolution or order, or suspend or cancel any license or permission granted by Committee or President, and may prohibit the doing of any act which is about to be done or is being done in pursuance of or under colour of this Regulation, if in his opinion such resolution has not been legally carried, or such resolution, order or act, or the grant of such license or permission is in excess of the powers conferred by law, or the execution of such resolution or order or the doing of such act or the continuance in force of such license or permission is likely to cause obstruction, injury or annoyance to any person lawfully employed, or danger to human life, health or safety, or is likely to lead to a riot or an affray.

Power to authorise any officer in cases of emergency to execute any work or do any act.

23. In case of emergency, Our Dewan may with Our sanction, direct or authorise a public officer to execute any work or do any act which the Committee or the President is empowered to execute or do and the immediate execution or doing of which is, in his opinion, necessary for the service or safety of the public, and may, with the like sanction, direct that the expense of executing the work or doing the act shall be met from the Town Fund.

Default of Committee or President.

24. If at any time it appears to Our Dewan that a Committee or a President has made default in performing any duty imposed by or under this Regulation he may, with Our sanction, by order in writing, fix a period for the performance of such duty.

If such duty is not performed within the period so fixed, Our Dewan may, with Our sanction, cause it to be performed and direct that the expense of performing it shall be paid from the Town Fund.

Officers and Servants.

25. Subject to Our sanction, the Committee shall, from time to time, fix the number and salaries of such servants as may be necessary and proper for the efficient execution of their duties.

Power to fix the number and salaries of servants.

26. The appointment of such servants as shall have been provided in the manner aforesaid shall be made by Our Dewan, the Committee or the President, as the case may be, under such rules as may be framed by our Dewan, with Our sanction from time to time.

Appointment of servants.

27. The president may, in case of emergency, appoint such temporary servants as in his opinion may be required for the purposes of this Regulation:

Appointment of temporary servants in cases of emergency.

Provided that—

(i) he shall not act under this Section in contravention of any rule or order passed by Our Dewan with Our sanction or any resolution of the Committee prohibiting the employment of temporary servants for any particular work, and

(ii) every appointment made under this Section shall be reported to Our Dewan immediately and to the Committee at the next following meeting.

28. The servants appointed under Sections 26 and 27 may be fined, suspended, reduced or dismissed under such rules as may be framed by Our Dewan, with Our sanction, from time to time.

Punishment of servants.

29. The Committee may, from time to time, make rules consistent with this Regulation and with any rules framed by Our Dewan with Our sanction, as to the following matters:—

Rules as to securities etc.

(a) the servants who shall furnish security for the due performance of their duties and the amount of such security, and

(b) the grant of leave to servants and the allowances to be paid to persons acting for such servants.

Provided that no rules so made shall be valid until they have been confirmed by Us.

Contracts.

30. (1) Subject to such rules as Our Dewan may, with Our sanction, from time to time, prescribe, the Committee may make such contracts as are necessary for carrying out any work or for performing any duty included or provided for in the annual budget.

Authority to contract.

(2) The Committee may delegate this power to the President or to a sub-committee consisting of three or more of the members.

Delegation of authority to contract.

31. No member, officer, or servant of a Committee appointed under this Regulation shall be directly or indirectly interested in any contract or work made with or executed for the Committee.

Members, officers & servants not to be interested in contracts.

Penalty

If any member, officer, or servant be so interested, he shall be incapable of holding any office or employment under this Regulation and shall be liable to a fine not exceeding two hundred rupees.

Provided that no such person shall, by reason of being a share-holder in, or member of, any incorporated or registered company, be deemed to be interested in any contract entered into between such company and the Committee.

Nevertheless, it shall not be lawful for such share-holder or member to act as a member of the Committee in any matter relating to such contract.

No President or member to be personally liable for contracts.

32. No President or member of a Committee shall be personally liable in respect of any contract made, or for expenses incurred by or on behalf of the Committee but the funds, from time to time at the disposal of the Committee shall be liable for and chargeable with all contracts and expenses duly made and incurred as aforesaid.

CHAPTER III.

POWERS FOR SANITARY AND OTHER PURPOSES.

Streets and buildings.

President to grant permission for temporary occupation of street.

33. (1) The President may, by license issued for the purpose, grant permission for the temporary occupation of any street for the purpose of depositing any building materials, or for making any temporary excavation therein or erection thereon, subject to such conditions as he may prescribe for the safety or convenience of persons passing by, or dwelling or working in the neighbourhood, and may, at his discretion, withdraw such permission.

When the President feels doubt as to the propriety of granting permission, he shall refer the matter for the decision of the Committee.

Provided that no such permission shall be necessary in the case of an Officer of the P. W. or Maramath Department acting as such, who shall communicate to the President the fact of his occupying any street for the purposes aforesaid.

(2) Whoever, without such permission or license previously obtained, does any of the acts prohibited in sub-section (1) shall be liable to pay the license fee which may be leviable, as if such license was obtained.

(3) Whoever, without such permission or in disregard of the conditions subject to which the permission was given, does any of the acts prohibited by sub-section (1) shall also be punished with fine which may extend to twenty rupees.

Power to regulate line of buildings

34. (1) Should any building or part of a building project beyond the regular line of a street, either existing or determined on for the future or beyond the front of the building on either side thereof, the committee may, with the sanction of Our Dewan,

whenever such building or part has been either entirely or in greater part taken down, or burnt down, or has fallen down, by notice require such building or part when being re-built, to be set back to or towards the said regular line or the front of the adjoining buildings; and the portion of the land added to the street by such setting back or removal shall become part of the street:

Provided that full compensation shall be made to the owner for any damage he may sustain in consequence of his building or any part thereof being set back.

(2) The Committee may, with the like sanction, and on such terms as they may think fit, allow any building to be set forward for the improvement of the line of the street.

84. A. (1) Every person intending to construct, re-construct or extend a well or a building (other than a mere wall) shall, six weeks before beginning to construct, re-construct or extend it, make an application in writing to the Committee for a license to do so.

Application to be made if well or building is to be constructed.

(2) Such application shall be accompanied by such particulars as the Committee may require under bye-laws framed in this behalf and shall further be accompanied,—

What is to accompany such application.

(i) in the case of buildings, by

(a) a plan or statement showing the dimensions of the building and the levels at which it is intended to lay the foundation and lowest floor: and

(b) a statement showing the means of ventilation and drainage and the privies which it is intended to provide; and

(ii) in the case of wells, by a statement showing the dimensions of the well, the manner in which it is to be fenced, and, if the well is to be used for drinking purposes, the means which it is intended to take to prevent pollution of the water.

(3) Subject to the provisions of sub-section (4) the Committee shall, within six weeks after receipt of the said application, give a license for the construction, re-construction or extension of the well or building in respect of which the application is made.

Orders to be passed in six weeks.

(4) If the Committee see reason to object, in respect of a building (a) to the proposed levels of the foundation or lowest floor, (b) to the proposed means for ventilation or drainage, (c) to the proposed latrine accommodation, or (d) to any particular given in respect of such building under bye-laws framed for the purpose; or, if they see reason to object, in respect of a well, (a) to the proposed fencing, (b) to the proposed means of protection from pollution, or (c) to any particular given in respect of such well as aforesaid; they shall specify in the license the alterations in such levels, means, accommodation, fencing or particular, which they consider to be necessary, and the person to whom the license is granted shall be bound to carry out such alterations.

Committee may refuse to grant license unless certain conditions complied with

(5) On receipt of the said license, or if within the said period of six weeks, the Committee have not granted a license, the applicant may proceed to construct, re-construct or extend, as the case

When applicant may proceed with work.

may be, the building or well, in accordance with the particulars, plan (if any) and statement which accompanied his application.

Penalty.

(6) Every person constructing, re-constructing, or extending a well or a building (other than a mere wall) without previously obtaining a license from the Committee or within the period of six weeks from the date of his application for a license, shall be punished with a fine which may extend to Rs. 100.

Committee may exempt sheds and huts.

(7) The Committee may exempt any shed, hut or group of huts from the operation of this section.

President may stop construction, &c., of building or well.

(8) The President may, at any time, stop the construction, re-construction, extension or restoration in a town, of any building well, tank or otherwork, if he considers that such construction, re-construction, extension or restoration is dangerous to human life, health or safety, or if it has been undertaken or is being carried out in contravention of the provisions of this section.

Power to prohibit use of inflammable materials in buildings.

35. Our Dewan may, with Our sanction, by notification in the Gazette, direct that the provisions of the next following section shall be put into force within any specified limits in a Town from a day to be fixed in such notification. Our Dewan may also, with the like sanction, withdraw such notification by notice in the Gazette.

Committee may issue notice to owner for removal of such materials.

36. (1) After the publication of the notification under the preceding section, it shall be lawful for the President or Vice-President to serve a notice upon the owner of any building within the said limits whose roof shall consist wholly or in part of leaves, mats grass or other easily inflammable materials, calling upon him to remove such roof within three months from the date of service of the notice, and

(a) replace it with non-inflammable materials, or,

(b) demolish the building and leave the site open.

proviso.

Provided that the Committee may also extend the time on the application on the owner.

Power of committee to remove inflammable materials if owner fails to comply with requisition.

(2) If after the due service of the notice mentioned in sub-section (1), the owner of the building fails to comply with any of the directions given in such notice within the time therein prescribed the Committee may enter upon the premises and remove such roof and may also, with the previous sanction of Our Dewan, demolish the building so as to leave the site open and dispose of the materials as they think fit.

Power to demolish building.

No roof removed under this sub-section shall be renewed with easily inflammable materials.

Compensation to be awarded.

Provided that when a building is demolished under this sub-section, reasonable compensation shall be paid to the owner.

(3) The Committee shall levy fees for service of notices under this section according to the scale which Our Dewan may, with Our sanction, from time to time prescribe. L levy of fees for service of notices.

(4) In the absence of the owner, service of notice may be effected by delivering a copy thereof to some adult male member of the family, to the occupant of the building or to the agent of the owner, or by affixing such copy on a conspicuous part of the building in the presence of two witnesses. Service of notice in the absence of owner.

(5) The serving officer shall, if practicable, obtain, on the original notice the signature of the owner or of the person to whom the copy of notice was delivered under sub-section (4), or of the witnesses in whose presence the copy was affixed to the building in acknowledgment of the service. He shall endorse on the original, the fact and the date of service and the manner in which the service was effected, and add a declaration under his signature that the statements made by him are true. Mode of service.

(6) The Committee may exempt the kayala or compound wall of any building from the operation of this section. Exemption of kayala or compound wall.

(7) No suit shall lie in respect of anything regularly done under the provisions of this section. No suit to lie in respect of proceedings under this section.

37. Omitted by Regulation II of 1088.

38. After the publication of a notification under section 35, the roofs, verandahs and pandals of buildings erected or renewed within the limits specified in the notification shall not be made of grass, leaves, mats or other easily inflammable materials except with the written consent of the Committee. Roofs and walls not to be made of inflammable materials in future without permission of Committee.

Whoever makes any roof, verandah or pandal of such materials, unless with the consent in writing of the Committee, shall be liable to a fine not exceeding fifty rupees and, if the offence is continued after conviction, with a further fine not exceeding ten rupees, on a separate charge, for every day of such continuance. Penalty.

Nothing in this section shall be deemed to prevent the erection without the permission of the Committee, of such roof, verandah or pandal for temporary purposes in compounds with enclosures, at a distance of fifty feet from buildings owned by persons other than the person putting up such roof, verandah or pandal. Proviso.

39. Omitted by Regulation V of 1085.

Projections and Obstructions.

40. It shall not be lawful without the written permission of the Committee for the owner or occupier of any building in a Town, to add to, or place against or in front of the building, any Removal of projections and obstructions.

projection or structure overhanging, projecting into, or encroaching on any street, or into or on any drain, sewer or aqueduct therein.

The Committee may, by notice require the owner or occupier of any building to remove or alter any such projection or encroachment made without the permission of the Committee or which was in existence before the coming into force of this Regulation.

Proviso.

Provided that, in the case of any projection or encroachment lawfully in existence at the time of this Regulation comes into force, reasonable compensation shall, subject to the provisions of Regulation II of 1867, be made for any damage caused by the removal or alteration.

Debris of fallen houses, &c., to be removed by occupier.

41. If any obstruction is caused in a street, water-course or tank by the fall of trees, buildings or fences, the owner or occupier concerned shall, within twelve hours of the occurrence of such fall or within such further period as the President may allow, clear the street, water-course or tank, of such obstruction; and, if the said owner or occupier fails so to do, the President may remove the obstruction and may recover the cost of so doing from the owner or occupier. The occupier may recover from the owner all reasonable costs incurred by him under this section.

Latrines and Privies.

Provision, removal and repair of drains, privies, &c.

42. The President or Vice-President may, by notice, require the owner or occupier of any building or land to remove, provide, clean, cover or repair any drain, privy, cess-pool or other receptacle for filth or provide any additional drains, privies, cesspools or other receptacles as aforesaid which should, in his opinion, be provided for the building or land in such manner as the President or Vice-President may direct.

Provision of latrines and urinals in factories and schools.

43. The President or Vice-President may, by notice, require any person in charge of a factory, mill or other industrial establishment employing more than twenty workmen or of a school having on its rolls more than twenty boys or girls, to provide such latrines and urinals as he may think fit, and cause the same to be kept in proper order and to be daily cleaned.

Power to require privies to be shut out from public view.

44. The President or Vice-President may, by notice, require the owner or occupier of any building or land to have any privy provided for the same shut out by a roofed building or sufficient wall or fence from the view of persons passing by or dwelling in the neighbourhood, or to remove or alter, as the President or Vice-President may direct, any door or trap-door of a privy opening on to any street or drain.

Troughs and pipes for rain water.

45. The Committee may, by notice, require the owner of any building or land in any street to put up and keep in good condition proper troughs and pipes for receiving and carrying the water from the building or land, and for discharging the same in such manner as they may allow.

Ruinous or Deserted Buildings and Dangerous Places.

46. Should any Building or any well, tank, reservoir, pool, depression or excavation be, for want of sufficient repair, protection or enclosure, dangerous to persons passing by, or dwelling or working in the neighbourhood, the President or Vice-President may, by notice, require the owner or occupier thereof to repair, protect or enclose the same; and should it appear to him to be necessary in order to prevent imminent danger, he shall forthwith take such steps to avert the danger as may be necessary.

Power to require building, walls, tanks, &c., to be secured.

47. Should any building, wall or structure, or anything affixed thereto, or any bank, or tree, or any branch thereof be deemed by the President or Vice-President to be in a ruinous state or in any way dangerous he may, by notice, require the owner or occupier thereof forthwith either to remove the same or to cause such repairs to be made to the building, wall, structure or bank as the President or Vice-President may consider necessary for the public safety; and should it appear to him to be necessary in order to prevent imminent danger, the President or Vice-President shall forthwith take such steps to avert the danger as may be necessary.

Buildings, &c. in ruinous or dangerous, state.

48. The Committee may, by notice, require the owner or part-owner or person claiming to be the owner or part-owner of any building or land which, by reason of abandonment or disputed ownership or other cause, has remained untenanted and become a nuisance, to secure or enclose the same within a reasonable time fixed in the notice.

Power to require untenanted buildings becoming a nuisance to be secured or enclosed.

Unwholesome Buildings and Lands.

49. The President or Vice-President may, by notice require the owner or occupier of any land or building to cleanse, repair, cover, fill up or drain off any private well, tank, reservoir, pool, depression, or excavation therein, which may appear to him to be injurious to health, or offensive to the neighbourhood or dangerous to life or property.

Cleansing of private wells tanks &c.

Provided that if, for the purpose of effecting any drainage under this section, it shall be necessary to acquire any land not belonging to the same owner or to pay compensation to any person, the President or Vice-President shall apply to Our Dewan to furnish such land or pay such compensation and shall postpone any action until the application is granted or rejected.

Proviso.

50. The President or Vice-President may, by notice, require the owner or occupier of any land to clear away and remove from it any noxious vegetation or undergrowth, which may appear to him to be injurious to health or offensive to the neighbourhood.

Clearing of noxious vegetation.

51. The President or Vice-President may, by notice require the owner or occupier of any land to cut or trim the hedges growing thereon and bordering on any street, or any branches of trees growing thereon which overhang any street and obstruct

Cutting or trimming of hedges and branches of trees.

the same or cause danger, or which so overhang any well, tank or other source from which water is derived by the public for drinking or bathing purposes, as to be likely to pollute the water thereof.

Cleaning of
buildings &c.
in a filthy
state.

52. Should the owner or occupier of any building or land or a well or tank in the land suffer the same to be in a filthy, unwholesome or unenclosed state, the President or Vice-President may, by notice, require him to cleanse and enclose if found necessary the same or otherwise put it in a proper state within a reasonable time to be specified in the notice.

Offensive and Dangerous Trades.

Regulation of
offensive and
dangerous
trades.

53. (1) The owner or occupier of every place within the Town used for any of the following purposes namely:—

- melting tallow;
- boiling bones, offal or blood;
- as a soap-house, oil-boiling house, dyeing house or tannery;
- as a brick kiln, tile-kiln, pottery, or lime-kiln;
- as any other manufactory or place of business from which offensive or unwholesome smells arise;
- as a yard or depot for trade in hay, straw, thatching grass, timber, firewood or coal, or other dangerously inflammable material;
- as a store house for any explosive or for petroleum or any inflammable oil or spirit;

shall register the same in a book to be kept by the Committee for the purpose.

(2) No place shall be newly used for any of the said purposes except under a license from the Committee which shall be renewable annually.

(3) The license shall not be withheld unless the Committee consider that the business which it is intended to establish or maintain, would be offensive or dangerous to persons residing in or frequenting the immediate neighbourhood.

(4) The Committee may, in respect of licenses issued under this Section, impose such conditions as they may think necessary.

(5) Whoever, without such registration and without a license uses any such places for any such purpose as aforesaid, or who ever infringes any of the conditions under which a license is granted shall be punishable with fine which may extend to fifty rupees and if the offence is continued after conviction, with a further fine not exceeding ten rupees on a separate charge, for every day of such continuance and shall also be liable to pay any license fee which may be leviable therefor.

(6) The owner or occupier of any place registered under sub-Section (1) may apply to have that place licensed under this

Section. When any such place has been licensed, the registration of that place shall thereby be cancelled and shall not be renewed.

54. (1) Whenever it is shown to the satisfaction of the Committee that any place registered or licensed under the last preceding Section is a nuisance to the neighbourhood or likely to be dangerous to life, health or property, the Committee may, by notice, require the occupier thereof to discontinue the use of such place or to use it in such manner as will, in the opinion of the Committee, render it no longer a nuisance or dangerous.

Power to prohibit such trades.

(2) Whoever, after any such notice has been given, uses such place or permits it to be used in such a manner as to be a nuisance to the neighbourhood or dangerous, shall be punishable with fine which may extend to two hundred rupees and, if the offence is continued after conviction, with a farther fine not exceeding forty rupees on a separate charge, for every day of such continuance.

Penalty.

Slaughter-houses, Markets, etc.

55. (1) The Committee shall provide a sufficient number of places for the purpose of being used as public slaughter houses.

Committee to provide slaughter-houses.

(2) No place in any Town shall be used as a slaughter-house or for the slaughtering of any animal intended for food, or for selling, or storing for sale any flesh intended for food, unless a license for such use thereof has been previously obtained from the Committee.

Slaughter-houses and butchers' shops to be licensed.

(3) No cattle, sheep, goat or pig shall be slaughtered within the Town except in a public or licensed slaughter-house.

No animal to be slaughtered except in slaughter-house, or except during festivals.

(4) The Committee may permit the slaughtering of any animals in such place or places as they think fit on occasions of festivals and ceremonies or as a special measure.

56. Whoever slaughters, or permits to be slaughtered, cuts up or skins, or permits to be cut up or skinned, any cattle, sheep, goat or pig, at any place within the Town other than a public or licensed slaughter-house or place, or sells or stores for sale any flesh intended for food, except with the written permission of the Committee, or whoever dries, or permits to be dried, any skin in such a manner as to cause a nuisance, shall be liable to a fine not exceeding twenty rupees for each animal or skin and shall also be liable to pay any license-fee which may be leviable therefor.

Penalty for slaughtering except at a slaughter-house or drying skins so as to cause nuisance.

57. The Committee may declare any place ordinarily used for the sale of meat, fish, fruit, grain, vegetables or other perishable articles of food, or for the sale of live-stock or poultry, to be a market; provided that no such declaration shall be made in respect of any single shop or of any group of shops not being more than three in number and that any such declaration may at any time, but subject to the provisions of sub-section (2) of Section 58, be cancelled by the Committee.

Committee may declare a place to be a market.

Committee may charge rents and fees for use of public markets.

Power to close public markets.

Power to expel persons breaking regulations, and to determine lease.

Penalty for selling in public market without permission.

Private markets to be licensed.

Applications for licenses to be made thirty days in advance.

Committee may grant, refuse or cancel licenses.

Notice of grant, &c., of license to be posted up.

License to expire at end of the year.

When market may be used without license.

58. (1) The Committee may charge such rents and fees as they deem fit for the use of, or right to expose goods for sale in public markets and for the use of shops, stalls, sheds, pens and standings therein.

(2) The Committee may, with the sanction of Our Dewan, close any such market or any part thereof.

(3) The President may expel from any such market any person who, or whose servants may be convicted of disobeying any bye-law made for the regulation and control of such market, and may prevent such person, by himself or his servants, from further carrying on any trade or business in such market or occupying any stall, shop or other place therein, and may determine any lease or tenure which such person may have in any such stall, shop or other place.

59. Whoever, without the permission of the Committee, sells or exposes for sale any article within a public market shall be liable to a fine not exceeding twenty rupees for each offence.

60. (1) No place shall be used as a private market, unless the Committee have granted a license to use it.

(2) Applications for licenses to open newly, or to continue to use, private markets shall be made by the owners thereof not less than thirty days before they open them or before the commencement of the official year during which they intend to continue to use them as the case may be.

(3) The Committee may, at their discretion, grant any license applied for under this Section either unconditionally or subject to such rules as to supervision and inspection and to such conditions as to conservancy and other matters as they think proper; or they may refuse to grant any such license. They may also at any time suspend, cancel or modify any license which has been granted under this section.

(4) When a license to open a market is granted or when a license is refused, suspended, cancelled or modified under this Section, the Committee shall cause a notice of such grant, refusal, suspension, cancellation or modification, in English and Malayalam to be posted in some conspicuous place at or near the entrance to the place in respect of which the license was sought.

(5) Every license granted under this section shall expire at the end of the official year in which the market in respect of which the license has been issued is newly opened, or at the end of the official year for which it has been granted, as the case may be.

(6) If the Committee neglect to pass orders upon an application for a license under this section and to communicate the same to the applicant within thirty days after the receipt of the application, the applicant may open the place in respect of which the application was made or, as the case may be, may continue

to use such place during the official year for which the license was sought; and the said place shall be held to be duly licensed for the official year during which it was opened or for which the license was sought, as the case may be.

Nothing in this sub-section shall exempt the applicant from payment of license fee to which he may be otherwise liable.

61. Every person who sells or exposes for sale any article in an unlicensed private market shall be liable to a fine not exceeding twenty rupees.

Penalty for selling in unlicensed private market.

Explanation.—A market is unlicensed within the meaning of this section, if the license for the use thereof has expired or has been cancelled or suspended.

62. Every owner, farmer or occupier of any private market shall—

Private markets to be properly drained, &c.

(a) construct such approaches, entrances, passages, gates, drains and cess-pits therein as the Committee direct;

(b) cause such market to be roofed and paved with such materials and in such manner and provided with such latrines and urinals of such description and in such position and number, as the Committee direct;

(c) provide for such supply of water to such market as the Committee direct; and

(d) make such alterations in the stalls, passages, shops, doors or other parts of the said market or place as the Committee direct.

63. (1) If the owner, farmer or occupier, after notice given to him by the Committee directing him to carry out within a period to be specified in the notice any of the measures provided in the last preceding section fails to comply with such notice, the Committee may suspend, withhold or refuse the license until the notice shall have been complied with; and any person opening or keeping open any such market after such withholdings, suspension or refusal shall be liable to a fine not exceeding twenty rupees for every day on which he is convicted of having opened or kept open such market or place.

Penalty for default to drain, &c.

(2) Any owner, farmer, occupier, agent or manager in charge of any such market, or of any shop, stall, shed or other place therein, who keeps the same so that it is a nuisance, or who does not cause anything that is a nuisance to be at once removed to a place to be notified by the Committee, shall be liable to a fine not exceeding twenty rupees for each offence.

Penalty for not keeping private market properly, or for not abating nuisance, or for obstructing.

64. The Committee or any officer duly authorised by them in that behalf may close any private market in respect of which no license has been applied for, or any private market the license for which has been refused, withheld or suspended.

Power to close private market.

64. A. (1) The President or any person appointed by him in writing for that purpose, may at all reasonable times enter into and inspect any place used for the manufacture or sale, whether wholesale or by retail or for the storing of articles of

Examination of articles of food or drink intended for sale.

human food or drink intended for sale, or wherein such articles may be detained, and may examine any such articles which are therein.

(2) If it appears to the President or such person that any such articles are unfit for human food or drink, he may detain the same and may cause them to be produced before any Magistrate.

(3) If the Magistrate finds that such articles are unfit for human food or drink, he shall order the same to be destroyed or so disposed of as to prevent their being exposed for sale or used for human food or drink.

(4) If the Magistrate finds that the articles so detained are fit for human food or drink, he may make an order directing the President to return such articles or such portion thereof as may be in good condition to the owner or to the person in whose possession such articles were found and to pay to him from the Town Fund such reasonable amount as the Magistrate considers will compensate such owner or person for any loss or depreciation that may have been caused by such detention.

Places for deposit of refuse, rubbish, &c.

65. The Committee may fix places within, or, with the approval of Our Dewan, beyond the limits of a town, for the deposit of refuse, rubbish, or offensive matter of any kind or for the disposal of the dead bodies of animals, and may, by public notice, give directions as to the time, manner and conditions at, in and under which such refuse, rubbish, or offensive matter, or dead bodies of animals may be removed along any street and deposited at such places.

Destruction of mad dogs.

66. (1) The President or Vice-president by any person authorised by him in this behalf, may destroy or cause to be destroyed, or confine or cause to be confined, for such period as he may direct any dog suffering from rabies or reasonably suspected to be suffering from rabies.

(2) No damages shall be payable in respect of any dog destroyed under this section.

Suffering dogs to be at large.

67. Whoever, being the owner or person in charge of any dog which is likely to annoy or intimidate passengers, neglects to restrain it so that it shall not be at large without a muzzle in any street shall be punishable with fine which may extend to twenty rupees.

Prevention of Epidemic Diseases.

Removal to hospital of persons suffering from plague, cholera or small-pox.

68. (1) When any person suffering from plague, cholera, or small-pox, is—

(a) without lodging or accommodation, or,

(b) living in a Chattram, Travellers' Bungalow, Club or public Hotel,

the Committee, by any person authorised by them in this behalf, may, on the advice of a Medical Officer of rank not inferior to an Apothecary, remove the patient to any Hospital or place at which persons suffering from such disease are received for medical treatment and may do anything necessary for such removal.

(2) In cases of emergency, the President may exercise the power under this Section.

68. A. (1) Our Government may, by Notification, declare that vaccination shall be compulsory in any town from a date to be specified in such Notification, and may, from time to time, in like manner, cancel or modify such declaration.

Government may declare vaccination compulsory.

(2) On the publication of the said Notification, the Committee shall cause to be proclaimed by beat of drum and by Notification in the Government Gazette, that vaccination is compulsory in such town.

Committee to proclaim that vaccination is compulsory.

(3) The parent or guardian of any unprotected child who is six months old but is under ten years of age, and who has resided within the limits of such town for a period of six months after such proclamation, shall take or cause it to be taken to a vaccinator, or shall procure its vaccination by a vaccinator. The President may, in such town, direct the vaccination of any child under six months of age, when it is exposed to infection in consequence of residence in a house infected by small-pox.

Unprotected child to be vaccinated.

(4) The vaccinator shall, if he finds such child in a state unfit for vaccination deliver to its parent or guardian a certificate to the effect that the child is in a state unfit for vaccination.

Vaccinator to certify if child unfit.

(5) A certificate granted under sub-section (4) showing the unfitness of a child for vaccination, shall remain in force for such period not exceeding three months, as shall have been stated therein; and on the termination of that period, the parent or guardian of such child shall take the child, or cause it to be taken, to a vaccinator to be vaccinated, or procure its vaccination at his own house by a vaccinator, and shall subsequently cause it to be inspected in the manner hereinafter provided;

Effect of such certificate.

Provided that, if the child is still to be found in a state unfit for vaccination, the certificate shall be renewed.

Renewal of such certificate.

(6) The vaccinator shall, if he finds the child to be in a state fit for vaccination, vaccinate the child and deliver to its parent or guardian, a memorandum, stating the date on which the vaccination has been performed and the date on which the child is to be inspected in order to ascertain the result of the operation.

Vaccinator to vaccinate child, fit.

(7) The parent or guardian of every child which has been vaccinated under the preceding sub-section, shall on the date of inspection stated in the memorandum, take the child, or cause it to be taken, to a vaccinator for inspection, or shall procure its inspection by a vaccinator; and such vaccinator shall then append

Inspection after vaccination.

to the memorandum, a certificate, stating that the child has been inspected and the result of such inspection.

Procedure
when vacci-
nation is
successful.

(8) When it is ascertained at the time of inspection under the preceding sub-section that the vaccination has been successful a certificate shall be delivered by the vaccinator to the parent or guardian of such child to that effect and such child shall thereafter be deemed to be protected.

Procedure
when vacci-
nation is
unsuccessful.

(9) When it is ascertained that the vaccination has been unsuccessful, the parent or guardian shall, if the vaccinator so direct, cause the child to be forthwith again vaccinated, and shall subsequently cause it to be inspected in the manner provided in sub-section (7).

Certificate
insusceptibil-
ity.

(10) If the vaccinator is of opinion that a child which has been three times unsuccessfully vaccinated is insusceptible of vaccination, he shall deliver to the parent or guardian of such child, a certificate to that effect; and the parent or guardian shall thenceforth not be required to cause the child to be vaccinated.

Notice to
parent or
guardian of
unprotected
child, &c.

(11) The President, or some person or persons authorized by him in that behalf, shall ascertain which children under the age of ten years within the town are unprotected; and for the said purpose, the President may require any parent or guardian to forward to him within a specified time, a list in writing signed by him, of the number and ages of the children under his guardianship; and, if the President or any person authorised by him has reason to believe that the parent or guardian of any unprotected child is bound by the provisions hereinbefore contained to procure the vaccination or inspection of such child, and is unwilling so to do he shall go to the house of such parent or guardian and there make enquiry, and shall, if the fact is proved to his satisfaction forthwith deliver to such parent or guardian, or cause to be affixed to his house, a notice requiring that the child be vaccinated or inspected as the case may be, at a time and place to be specified in the notice.

If notice is
disobeyed
Magistrate
may impose
fine.

(12) If such notice is not complied with, the President or such person shall send a report on the matter to the Magistrate, who shall summon the parent or guardian of the child and demand his explanation and shall, if such explanation is not satisfactory, sentence such parent or guardian to pay a fine not exceeding fifty rupees.

Officer direct
to compliance
with notice
before given
date.

(13) If the Magistrate finds the explanation given by the parent or guardian of the child to be satisfactory, he shall make an order in writing, directing such parent or guardian to comply with the notice given under sub-section (11) before a date specified in the order, and if, on such date, the said order has not been obeyed, the Magistrate shall again summon the parent or guardian to appear before him and shall proceed as before.

No penalty
where animal
lymph de-
manded but
not available.

(14) No penalty shall be imposed under sub-section (12), if it is proved that the parent or guardian has demanded the use of animal vaccine lymph and that such lymph has not been available.

(15) Whoever, after a notification has been issued under sub-section (1), not being a vaccinator under this Regulation, wilfully signs or makes a certificate purporting to be a certificate granted under this Regulation, shall be liable to a fine not exceeding five hundred rupees.

Penalty for signing a certificate by unauthorised vaccinator.

(16) Whoever, being a vaccinator, wilfully signs, or makes, or procures the signing or making of, a false certificate, or, being bound to grant a certificate under this Regulation, refuses or neglects to grant the same, shall be liable to a fine not exceeding one hundred rupees.

Penalty for signing a false certificate or refusing to grant certificate.

(17) In every town, inoculation is hereby prohibited; and

Prohibition of inoculation

no person who has undergone the operation of inoculation, shall enter any town before the lapse of forty days from the date of inoculation, without a certificate from a medical practitioner of such class as Our Government, from time to time, by written order, authorise to grant such certificates, stating that such person is no longer likely to produce small-pox by contact or near touch.

Inoculated persons not to enter any town within given period without certificate.

Whoever contravenes the provisions of this sub-section shall be liable to simple imprisonment for a term not exceeding three months, or to a fine not exceeding two hundred rupees, or to both.

Penalty for such entry.

Burial and Burning Grounds.

69. (1) The Committee may, with the previous sanction of Our Dewan, by public notice, order any public burial or burning ground which is in their opinion dangerous to the health of persons living in the neighbourhood to be closed from a date to be specified in the notice and shall in such case, if no suitable place for burial or burning exists within a reasonable distance provide, previous to such closing, a fitting place for the purpose.

Powers of Committee in respect of burial and burning grounds.

(2) Should any person bury or burn, or cause or permit to be buried or burnt any corpse in any burial or burning ground closed under this Section or after the date fixed thereunder for closing the same, he shall be punishable with fine which may extend to fifty rupees

Penalty.

70. (1) The Committee may, with the previous sanction of Our Dewan, by written notice, prescribe the routes along which and, in times of epidemic, the manner in which, corpses should be carried.

Committee may prescribe routes for carrying corpses.

(2) Whoever carries a corpse along a route prohibited by the Committee or in a manner likely to cause annoyance to the public or, in times of epidemic, in a manner different from that prescribed by the Committee, shall be punishable with fine which may extend to ten rupees.

Penalty.

No burial or burning ground to be opened without license.

70. A (1) No burial ground or burning ground, whether public or private, shall be opened or used, unless a license has been granted by the Committee.

Provided that no such license is necessary for the burial or cremation of their dead in compounds measuring not less than one acre of ground, by families, who, by recognised usage, bury or burn their dead in their own compounds.

Provided also that existing burial or burning grounds may be used without a license for a period of three months from the date of the passing of this Regulation.

(2) Whoever in any town opens or uses a burial ground or a burning ground whether public or private, without a license obtained from the Committee where such license is necessary, or buries or burns, causes or suffers to be buried or burnt, any corpse in any unlicensed burial or burning ground or other place, public or private, shall be liable to a fine of one hundred rupees.

General Sanitary Regulations.

Places for bathing, washing animals, clothes etc.,

71. The Committee may set apart suitable places for the purpose of bathing and may specify the times at which and the class and sex of the persons by whom such places may be used, and may also set apart suitable places for washing animals and clothes or for any other purpose connected with the health, cleanliness or comfort of the inhabitants and may, by public notice, prohibit bathing, or washing animals or clothes, in any public place not so set apart, or at times or by persons other than those specified, and any other act by which water in public places may be rendered foul or unfit for use.

Prohibition of stacking of inflammable materials, lighting fires etc.

72. The President or Vice President may, when it appears to him to be necessary for the prevention of danger to life or property, by notice, prohibit all persons from stacking or collecting timber, firewood, dry grass, straw or other inflammable materials, or placing mats or thatched huts or lighting fires in any place or within any specified limits in a town.

Penalty for allowing outflow of offensive liquid.

73. Every occupier of a building or land who allows the water from any sink, drain, privy or stable or any other offensive liquid matter to flow out of such building or land into any portion of a street except a drain or to flow out of such building or land in such a manner as to cause an avoidable nuisance by the soakage of the said water or other liquid matter into the ground at the side of a drain forming a portion of a street, shall be liable to a fine not exceeding ten rupees for each such offence.

Penalty for throwing rubbish, etc., into sewers or drains.

74. Whoever puts or causes to be put any earth, dirt, ashes, garden, kitchen or stable refuse, broken-glass, earthen-ware, rubbish or nightsoil into any sewer or drain, shall be liable to a fine not exceeding twenty rupees.

75. Whoever, being the occupier of any place where any offensive trade or manufacture is carried on, does any act which causes the defilement of the water in any public water-course or spring, or in any tank, reservoir, well, cistern or aqueduct, shall be liable to a fine not exceeding five hundred rupees.

Polluting of water by offensive trades.

76. Whoever drives any vehicle after dark in any street, unless the vehicle is properly supplied with light or there is sufficient moon-light to render lights unnecessary, shall be punishable, with fine which may extend to twenty rupees.

Penalty for driving vehicles without light.

77. (1) Our Dewan may, by rule published in the Gazette, regulate the traffic in all or any of the streets in a town.

Regulation of traffic in streets.

(2) Whoever disobeys any rule so published shall be liable to a fine not exceeding fifty rupees.

78. Whoever discharges fire-arms or lets off fire-works or fire-balloons or engages in any game in such a manner as to cause or is likely to cause danger to persons passing by, or dwelling or working in the neighbourhood or risk of injury to property, shall be punishable with fine which may extend to twenty rupees.

Discharging fire arms, &c.

79. Whoever being in charge of any elephant, omits or being requested to do so, to remove the elephant, as far as may be practicable, to a safe discharge on the approach of a horse, whether ridden or driven shall be punishable with fine which may extend to twenty rupees.

Control of elephants.

80. (1) The Committee may, from time to time, by notification, by beat of drum, and by publication in the Gazette, prohibit the sale, or exposure for sale of any articles in or upon any specified street or part of such street, and may, in like manner, cancel, suspend or modify such prohibition.

Prohibition of sale in street.

(2) Whoever, after such notification, sells or exposes for sale any articles in any such street against the terms of such notification shall be liable to a fine not exceeding ten rupees.

Penalty.

81. With the previous sanction of our Dewan, the Committee may, by notice, in any specified locality within the limits of a Town prohibit the conversion of open spaces into plantations or the erection of any buildings thereon: provided that reasonable compensation shall be made for any loss caused by such prohibition.

Prohibition of conversion of open spaces into plantations or erection of buildings thereon.

Explanation.— "Open space" in this section includes paddy land.

82. Whoever disobeys any lawful direction given or any written notice lawfully issued by the Committee, President or Vice President under the powers conferred upon them by this Regulation, or fails to comply with the conditions subject to which any permission was given by them under those powers,

Penalty for disobeying orders passed by Committee.

shall, if no punishment is specifically provided for such disobedience or failure, be punishable with fine which may extend to fifty rupees and, if the offence is continued after conviction, with a further fine not exceeding five rupees, on a separate charge, for every day of such continuance.

Explanation—The words 'after conviction' shall be construed as meaning 'after the expiry of such reasonable time for carrying out the notice given by the Committee, President or Vice-President as may be fixed by the Magistrate in each case.'

CHAPTER IV.

Town Fund.

Constitution
of Town
Fund.

83. All moneys which are allotted by us for the purpose of this Regulation for any Town, all fines and penalties levied under the authority of this Regulation, or of Regulation IV of 1956, in cases of public nuisances committed within the Town, the proceeds of all taxes, tolls and license-fees imposed under this Regulation, all sums paid by way of composition under section 120 of this Regulation, and all income derived from any property owned or managed by the Committee, shall be credited to and shall constitute a fund, which shall be called the "Town Fund" of such Town.

Committee to
prepare and
submit
budget.

84. The Committee shall, at such time or times and in such form as Our Dewan shall direct, prepare and submit a budget showing the probable receipts and the expenditure which it is proposed by the Committee to incur during the ensuing Malabar year, and the items in respect of which it is proposed to incur such expenditure; and may also furnish a supplemental estimate providing for any modifications which they may deem it advisable to make, in the distribution of the amount to be raised and expended in the Malabar year then current, for the purposes of this Regulation.

Power to
determine
amount of
budget.

85. Our Dewan shall, after such revision as he may deem fit, with our sanction, pass the budget for each year and the Committee shall abide by the budget so passed.

Levy of taxes
and tolls.

86. It shall be lawful for the Committee, with Our approval and subject to such rules as may be framed by the Committee and approved and sanctioned by Us, from time to time, to levy for the purposes of this Regulation, any of the following taxes and tolls namely—

(1) A yearly tax on buildings and such lands as are used as public cart-stands and for similar purposes not exceeding three and three-fourths per cent on the annual value.

Provided that if the land has been already assessed to the public revenue, such assessment shall be deducted from the annual value.

Exemption I.—No tax shall be levied upon any building or land the annual value whereof is not more than twenty-four rupees, if it be the owner's sole property liable to tax under this clause.

Exemption II.—No tax shall be levied on.

- (a) buildings or lands belonging to Government, or,
- (b) temples, churches, mosques and other places of worship, light-houses, piers, wharves, jetties, choultries, hospitals, dispensaries and other buildings or lands to the extent to which they are used for public, charitable or religious, but not residential purposes ; or,
- (c) burial and burning grounds.

Explanation.—In this section, 'annual value' means the gross annual rent for which buildings and lands liable to taxation may reasonably be expected to let, and in the case of houses, may be expected to let unfurnished.

In the case of buildings, a deduction of one sixth of the gross annual rent shall be made on account of necessary annual repairs.

(2) A yearly tax upon arts, professions, trades and callings, and on offices and appointments, at rates not exceeding those specified in Schedule A.

(3) A half yearly tax on vehicles with springs, animals and cabin boats at rates not exceeding in any case those specified in Schedule B.

(4) A half-yearly tax on carts and other vehicles without springs and valloms, at a rate not exceeding one rupee for each half-year in respect of every such vehicle or vallom.

Exemption.—No tax shall be imposed under clauses (3) and (4) in respect of—

- (i) vehicles, boats and animals belonging to Government ;
- (ii) vehicles, boats and animals kept within the Town, for use in the discharge of their out-door duties therein, by such servants of the Committee employed on such duties as the Committee may, with the approval of Our Dewan, designate : provided that not more than one vehicle and two animals or one boat for each such member or servant shall be exempted under these clauses from taxation :
- (iii) vehicles, boats and animals kept solely for sale by builders and dealers, or vehicles, boats, and animals which have not during the half year been used :

(iv) carts and animals used for agricultural purposes only;

(v) valloms which will not carry more than two persons.

(5) Tolls on vehicles, boats and animals entering the Town limits and not liable to taxation under clauses (3) and (4), at rates not exceeding in any case those specified in Schedule C.

Provided that any person may compound for exemption from all tolls leviable in respect of any animal, boat or vehicle under this clause by paying the tax which would have been payable in respect thereof under clause (3) or clause (4) if the same had been kept within the Town.

Exemption—No tolls shall be levied under this clause for the passage of vehicles, boats or animals.

(i) belonging to Government; or,

(ii) conveying troops, military and police officers in uniform and on duty, servants of the Committee on duty or, persons or property in the custody of such officers or servants.

Committee may raise funds from any of the above sources.

87. The Committee may, from time to time, with Our approval, determine to raise the funds required for the purposes of this Regulation from, all or any one or more of, the above sources, at a rate or rates not exceeding those specified in this Regulation.

Government may direct the levy of taxes.

87 A. If, at any time it seems advisable to Our Government that the funds required for the purposes of this Regulation shall be raised in any town from all, or any one or more of, the above sources, Our Government may direct the Committee in such town to levy such taxes or tolls at any rate, or rates not exceeding those authorized by this Regulation.

Provided that it shall be competent to Our Government from time to time, to cancel or modify such direction.

House scavenging.

88. Subject to such rules as may be passed by Our Dewan with Our sanction in this behalf, the Committee may undertake the house scavenging of any house or building, and charge the occupier of such house or building in respect of the house scavenging done for him; with a tax, imposed in manner directed by this Regulation, at such rate as they may think fit.

Procedure in imposing taxes.

89. (1) The Committee may, at a special meeting pass a resolution to propose the imposition of any tax under section 86 or section 88.

(2) When such a resolution has been passed the Committee shall publish a notice in the Gazette and by beat of drum within the Town defining the class of persons or description of property proposed to be taxed and the amount or rate of the tax to be imposed.

(3) Any inhabitant objecting to the proposed tax may, within thirty days from the publication of the said notice, submit his objection in writing to the Committee, and the Committee shall, at a special meeting take his objection into consideration.

(4) If no such objection is received within the said period of thirty days, or if all such objections, having been considered as aforesaid, are deemed insufficient, the Committee may forward their proposal to Our Dewan, with the objections (if any) which have been submitted as aforesaid and their decision thereupon.

(5) Our Dewan, on receiving such proposal, may, with Our approval sanction or refuse to sanction the same, or return it to the Committee for further consideration.

(6) When any proposal of the Committee has been sanctioned, the Committee may, at a special meeting direct the imposition of the tax in accordance with such proposal.

(7) In giving such direction, the Committee shall fix a date on which the tax shall come into force: Provided that—

(a) no tax shall come into force until its imposition has been notified in the Gazette and by beat of drum within the Town;

(b) No tax shall come into force in less than three months from the date of the meeting, at which its imposition is directed;

(c) a tax leviable by the year shall come into force on the first day of Chingam or on the first day of Vrischigam, or on the first day of Kumbhom or on the first day of Edavom, in any year; and if it comes into force on any day other than the first day of Chingam, shall be leviable by the quarter till the first day of Chingam, the next ensuing.

(8) A Notification of the imposition of a tax under this Regulation shall be conclusive evidence that the tax has been imposed in accordance with the provisions of this Regulation.

90. The Committee may, by a resolution passed at a special meeting and confirmed by Our Dewan with Our sanction, abolish or reduce in amount any tax imposed under the foregoing Sections.

Power to
abolish or
reduce tax.

91. The Committee may, by a resolution passed at a special meeting and confirmed by our Dewan with Our sanction and Our Dewan with Our sanction, may, by order; exempt in whole or in part from the payment of any such tax any person or class of persons or any property or description of property.

Power to ex-
empt from
taxation.

92 (1) If at any time it appears to Our Dewan, on complaint made or otherwise that any tax imposed under the foregoing sections is unfair in its incidence or that the levy thereof or of any part thereof is injurious to the interests of the general public, he may with Our sanction by notification, suspend the levy of the tax or of such part thereof for such period as may be deemed necessary.

Power to sus-
pend levy of
tax.

(2) Our Dewan may, with the like sanction, at any time, by notification rescind any such suspension.

Duty of furnishing information regarding liability to taxation.

93. (1) The Committee may, by written communication call upon any inhabitant of the Town to furnish such information as may be necessary in order to ascertain whether such inhabitant is liable to pay any tax under this Regulation.

Penalty

(2) if any inhabitant so called upon to furnish information omits to furnish it or furnishes information which is untrue, he shall be punishable with fine which may extend to one hundred rupees.

Taxes on immovable property by whom payable

94. A tax payable under Section 86, clause (1) shall be paid by the owner of the property in respect of which it is payable.

Committee may levy fees for licenses.

95. The Committee may, subject to such rules as may be passed by Our Dewan with Our sanction in this behalf, levy fee for licenses issued under this Regulation.

Power to make rules.

96. Our Dewan may with Our sanction, from time to time, frame rules—

(a) regulating the mode in which taxes and tolls under this Regulation may be levied ;

(b) prescribing the conditions under which taxes and tolls may be revised or remitted ;

(c) providing for appeals from assessment in respect of taxes ; and

(d) generally to carry out the provisions of this Chapter.

Purposes for which the funds raised under this Regulation may be applied.

97. The funds raised under this Regulation shall be utilised solely for purposes of general conservancy, sanitation and improvement of the Town in which they are raised.

CHAPTER V.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Appeal from proceedings of Committee or President.

98. Any person aggrieved by any notice or order issued or passed by, or by any other act of the Committee or the President under this Regulation may, within thirty days from the date of such act, or the promulgation or service of such order or notice, appeal to the Dewan or such other authority as may be appointed by Us in that behalf for any particular Town. The time occupied in obtaining material papers in connection with the order, notice or act appealed against from the Committee or the President, shall be excluded from the computation of the said thirty days.

Suspension of proceedings till decision of appeal.

99. When, against any order passed under this Regulation an appeal has been instituted under the last preceding section, all proceedings to enforce such order and all prosecutions for any breach thereof shall, if so directed by the Dewan or other appellate authority, be suspended, pending the decision of the appeal.

100. Except as otherwise provided for, parties aggrieved by any notice issued, order passed, or act done under the provisions of this Regulation may sue for the cancellation of the same, or for any damage sustained by them, within eight months from the date of such act or the promulgation or service of such order or notice, or in case of appeal under section 98 from the date of the order of the appellate authority. No such suit shall be instituted until the expiration of two months next after notice in writing has been given to the Dewan stating the cause of action and the name and place of abode of the intending plaintiff: and the plaint must contain a statement that such notice has been so delivered or left.

Suits by aggrieved parties.

101. (1) In the absence of a written contract to the contrary, every sweeper or scavenger employed by a Committee shall be entitled to one week's notice before discharge or one week's wages in lieu thereof, unless he is discharged for misconduct, or was engaged for a specified term and discharged at the end of it.

Notice to sweeper or scavenger before discharge.

(2) Should any sweeper or scavenger employed by a Committee, in the absence of a written contract authorising him so to do and without reasonable cause, resign his employment or be absent from his duties without giving one month's notice to the Committee, or neglect or refuse to perform his duties or any of them, he shall be liable to imprisonment which may extend to two months.

Penalty for absence or resignation without notice.

102. (1) When any notice under this Regulation requires any act to be done for which no time is fixed by the Regulation, a reasonable time for doing the same shall be specified therein.

Reasonable time to be fixed in notices.

(2) Whenever it is provided by this Regulation that any such notice may be given to the owner or occupier of any land or building, and the owner and occupier are different persons, such notice shall be given to both of them.

Notice may be given to both owner and occupier.

103. Whenever the terms of any notice given under this Regulation by a Committee, President or a Vice-president have not been complied with, the Committee President or Vice-president may, after twentyfour hours' notice, cause the act to be done and recover the cost from the owner or occupier.

When notice not complied with Committee may take action.

104. When, under this Regulation, the owner or occupier of any property is required by the Committee to execute any work, and default has been made in complying with the requirement, and the Committee has executed the work, the cost of the work may be recovered from the person in default.

Committee to recover cost of work in case of default by owner or occupier.

105. As between themselves and the Committee, both owner and occupier shall be deemed to be in default for the purpose of section 104, but that one of them shall be deemed to be primarily in default upon whom, as between landlord and tenant, the duty of doing the required act would properly fall either in pursuance of a contract or by law.

Who to be deemed primarily in default

Occupier may deduct from rent due to the owner any amount recovered from him.

106.* When the person primarily in default is the owner, and the Committee have recovered the whole or any part of the cost from the occupier, or he has paid the same upon demand, he may deduct the sum so recovered or paid from the rent from time to time becoming due from him to the owner, or otherwise recover it from such owner.

Mode of recovering monies due under this Regulation.

107. All monies other than fines and penalties recoverable under this Regulation shall be treated as arrears of public revenue within the meaning of Regulation I of 1868, and be recovered as such.

Taxes imposed on buildings and lands under this Regulation shall be a charge on such property after the revenue due on such building or land.

Appointment of Health Officer.

108. A Medical Officer may, with Our sanction, be appointed by Our Dewan as the Health Officer of the Town to advise the Committee on sanitary matters.

Registration of births and deaths.

109. (1) The Committee shall keep in their office a register of all births and deaths in the Town according to the forms which may be prescribed for the purpose by Our Dewan.

(2) They shall, with the previous sanction of Our Dewan, appoint a person to be Registrar of births and deaths.

Registrar to register all births and deaths in the Town

110. The Registrar shall inform himself carefully of every birth and death which happens in the Town and shall register, as soon as conveniently may be after the event, without fee or reward, the particulars required to be registered according to the forms prescribed, touching every such birth and death as the case may be, which has not been already registered.

Information of birth to be given within a week.

111. The father, karavan or mother of every child born in the town, or, in the case of the death, illness, absence or inability of the father, karavan and mother some person who was present at, or in attendance during the child birth, shall, within one week next after the day of every such birth, give, or cause to be given, information to the Registrar, according to the best of his or her knowledge and belief, of the several particulars required to be known and registered touching the birth of such child.

Information of death to be given.

112. Some one of the persons present at the death, or in attendance during the last illness, of every person dying in the town, or in case of the death, illness, inability or default of all such persons, the occupier of the building, or, if the occupier be the person who has died, some person living in the building, in which such death has happened, shall, within three days, give information to the Registrar, according to the best of his knowledge and belief, of the several particulars required to be known and registered touching the death of such person, except in the case of deaths from infectious diseases, when notice should be given within 24 hours.

113. Every person who conducts or performs the funeral ceremonies of any person who has died within the Town shall, whenever required, furnish to the Registrar such information as he possesses as to the several particulars.

Person conducting the funeral ceremony to give particulars regarding the death.

114. In the case of persons born or dying in any hospital, it shall be the duty of the Medical Officer in charge forthwith to give intimation in writing to the Committee, of the occurrence of any birth or death in the hospital under his charge; such intimation shall be in the forms aforesaid.

Officer in charge of a hospital to give particulars of every case of birth and death therein.

115. If any person whose duty it is to give information of births and deaths under the preceding sections wilfully neglects or refuses to give such information or gives false information, he shall be liable to a fine not exceeding twenty rupees.

Penalty for not giving particulars about birth or death or for giving false information.

116. The Committee or any person authorised by them in this behalf, after giving six hours' notice to the occupier, if any, of any building or land in a Town, may at any time between sun-rise and sun-set, enter into such building or on such land for examining any works under construction or for any other purpose contemplated in this Regulation:

Powers of entry and inspection.

Provided that no such notice shall be necessary when the occupier or owner of a building or plot of land permits the Committee or their authorised agent to so enter.

Provided also that, when any building used as a human dwelling or as a place of worship is entered, due regard shall be paid to the social and religious sentiments of the occupiers or worshippers, and before any apartment in the actual occupancy of a woman is entered under this section, notice shall be given to her that she is at liberty to withdraw and every reasonable facility shall be afforded to her for withdrawing.

Provided further that if there is no occupier, the entry shall be made in the presence of two Thadastars, making a record of the same.

117. Every prosecution under this Regulation may be instituted before any Magistrate having jurisdiction over the offender.

Prosecutions to be instituted before Magistrates.

Provided that no Magistrate who, as President or as member of the Committee, was concerned directly or indirectly with the passing of any resolution on any matter, shall try a case connected with that matter.

118. All punishments provided in this Regulation shall be awarded on conviction before a Magistrate.

Punishments to be awarded by Magistrate.

119. No prosecution of an offence shall be started, except by or with the permission of the Committee or Our Dewan.

Sanction of Committee or Dewan necessary for prosecution.

Provided that nothing in this section shall apply to offences under sections 71, 74, 76, 77, 79, or 80 of this Regulation.

Power to compound offences.

120. (1) Our Dewan may, with Our sanction, empower the Committee, or the President to accept from any person against whom a reasonable suspicion exists that he has committed an offence under this Regulation, a sum of money by way of composition for such offence.

(2) On payment of such sum of money, the suspected person, if in custody, shall be discharged, and no further proceedings taken against him in regard to the offence or alleged offence so compounded for.

(3) Power under sub section (1) to accept composition for alleged offences may be given either generally in regard to all offences under this Regulation, or particularly in regard to specified offences or offences of a specified class, and may at any time be withdrawn by Our Dewan, with Our sanction.

Police officers to give information of offences under this Regulation.

121. It shall be the duty of all Police officers to give immediate information to the Committee or to their officers, of any offence committed contrary to the provisions of this Regulation, and to help them in giving effect to the provisions of this Regulation.

Power of Police officers to arrest.

122. Any Police officer may arrest any person committing in his view any offence against the provisions of this Regulation, if the name and address of such person be unknown to him, and if such person decline to give his name and address, or if the Police officer shall have reason to doubt the accuracy of such name or address, if given, such person may, subject to the provisions of the Code of Criminal Procedure, be detained at the Station-House until his name and address shall be correctly ascertained.

Persons employed under Committee may be empowered to arrest in certain cases.

123. Our Dewan may, by notification in the Gazette, authorise any person employed under a Committee appointed under this Regulation and wearing a badge of office, to arrest any person who in his view commits nuisance by casing himself in or by the side of or near any public street or thoroughfare in a Town and also to exercise the powers of a Police officer for the purposes of this Regulation.

Power to restrict the application of the provisions of this Regulation.

124. Our Dewan may, with Our sanction, by notification in the Gazette, direct that, to any specified area which is declared a Town under this Regulation, any of the sections thereof excepting those of Chapter IV shall not apply, and may modify or cancel such notification.

President to draw up annual report.

125. The President shall, as soon as may be after the first day of Chingom, in each year, prepare a detailed report of the administration of the Town during the previous year, with a statement showing the nature and amount of receipts and disbursements in that year, in such form and with such particulars as Our Dewan may from time to time, prescribe.

126. Fines imposed under this Regulation may be levied by distress and sale of the movables belonging to the offender who may be kept in custody if he fails to give security for the same pending the return of the warrant of distress. In default of such realization, he may be sentenced to simple imprisonment which shall, in no case exceed three months. Levy of fines.

127. Our Dewan may, with Our sanction, by notification, in the Gazette, appoint any member of a Committee to be Vice-president, and such officer shall, in the absence of the President from the Town, exercise all powers conferred and discharge all the duties imposed on the President under this Regulation. Appointment of Vice-president.

Schedule A—Section 86.

TAX ON ARTS, PROFESSIONS, TRADES AND CALLINGS.

Class I.

Yearly.

Rs. Ch. C.

Every person holding any office or appointment, public or private or employed in any capacity, whose pay, salary or pension amounts to Rs. 1000, a month or upwards and every person falling under any of the following denominations, whose income is estimated to amount to Rs. 1,000 a month or upwards:—

- (i) carrying on business as a company;
- (ii) Abkari renters, wholesale and retail traders and manufacturers of every kind, contractors, boat-owners and commission agents;
- (iii) Bankers and professional money-lenders;
- (iv) Brokers and dealers in securities, shares or bills of exchange;
- (v) Editors and proprietors of newspapers;
- (vi) Practising barristers, vakils and law agents;
- (vii) Practising medical practitioners of all kinds including hakims and vydians;
- (viii) Owners and farmers of markets;
- (ix) Keepers of hotels or boarding-houses;
- (x) Builders;

25

Yearly.
Rs. ch. c.

- (xi) Owners of mills, warehouses, printing presses, oil presses, cotton presses, and other presses and factories of all kinds;
- (xii) Professional artists, photographers, actors, owners or managers of circuses or theatrical companies, musicians and dancers;
- (xiii) Dealers in animals or vehicles, and owners or keepers of livery stables or hackney carriages.

25

Class II.

Every person described in Class I whose pay, salary or pension amounts, or whose income is estimated to amount, to Rs. 500 a month or upwards

12 14 ...

Class III.

Every person described in Class I whose pay, salary or pension amounts, or whose income is estimated to amount, to Rs. 300 a month or upwards

6 ...

Class IV.

Every person described in Class I whose pay, salary or pension amounts, or whose income is estimated to amount, to Rs. 200 a month or upwards.

4

Class V.

Every person described in Class I whose pay, salary or pension amounts, or whose income is estimated to amount, to Rs. 100 a month or upwards.

2

Class VI.

Every person described in Class I whose pay, salary or pension amounts, or whose income is estimated to amount, to Rs. 50 a month or upwards.

1

NOTE.—When a person carries on his professional works within the jurisdiction of more than one Committee, the payment of profession-tax to any one Committee shall exempt him from liability to any other for the whole year.

Schedule C - Section 86-

VEHICLES WITH SPRINGS, ANIMALS AND CABIN-BOATS LIABLE TO
TAXATION, WITH THE RATES OF TAXATION.

				Half yearly.		
				Rs.	Ch.	C.
For every motor car	...	...	...	15	0	0
For every four-wheeled vehicle with springs constructed to be drawn by two or more horses	...	...	...	5	0	0
For every four-wheeled vehicle with springs con- structed to be drawn by a horse, bull or bullock, or by bulls or bullocks	...	...	...	2	14	0
For every two-wheeled vehicle with springs con- structed to be drawn by one horse or by one or more bulls or bullocks	...	...	...	1	14	0
Do. by two or more horses				2	14	0
Every other vehicle with springs and every bicycle or tricycle	...	...	...	1	14	0
For every elephant	...	...	...	6	0	0
For every horse over thirteen hands	...	...	...	2	14	0
For every horse of or under thirteen hands	...	...	...	1	0	0
For every horse of or under eleven hands	...	...	...	0	14	0
For every bullock or bull	...	...	...	0	7	0
For every male buffalo	...	...	...	0	7	0
For every ass	...	...	...	0	8	8
For every dog	...	...	...	0	7	0
For every cabin-boat	...	...	...	2	14	0

Schedule B—Section 86.

MAXIMUM RATES OF TOLLS PAYABLE ON ENTERING
THE TOWNS LIMITS.

	Rs.	Ch.	C.
On every motor car	0	14	0
On every four-wheeled vehicle with springs	0	7	0
On every cabin-boat	0	7	0
On every jatka, hackney or cart laden	0	3	8
On every jatka, hackney or cart not laden	0	1	12
On every other vehicle with springs and every bicycle or tricycle	0	3	8
On every buffalo, bull, bullock, cow or ass, laden or ridden and on every horse under thirteen hands	0	0	12
On every vallow... ..	0	0	14
on every horse not under thirteen hands	0	1	12
On every elephant	0	14	0
On every camel	0	2	8

Explanation.—"Laden"—An animal is not said to be laden when it is merely accoutred for the purpose of being laden or ridden.

Explanation.—Tolls are leviable on vehicles at the above rates irrespective of the means of traction employed and the payment of a toll in respect of any vehicle covers the animals engaged in drawing it.

SCHEDULE OF STAMP REGULATION IV OF 1980.

Amended by Regulation IV of 1987.

STAMP-DUTY ON INSTRUMENTS.

For the purpose of the Schedule, one rupee shall be equal to 28 Chs.

eight annas	"	14 "
four "	"	7 "
two "	"	3½ "
one "	"	1½ "

DESCRIPTION OF INSTRUMENT.

PROPER STAMP-DUTY.

1. ACKNOWLEDGMENT of a debt exceeding twenty rupees in amount in value, written or signed by, or on behalf of, a debtor in order to supply evidence of such debt in any book (other than a banker's pass-book) or on a separate piece of paper when such book or paper is left in the creditor's possession: provided that such acknowledgment does not contain any promise to pay the debt or any stipulation to pay interest or to deliver any goods or other property
2. ADMINISTRATION BOND—
 - (a) where the amount does not exceed Rs. 1,000
 - (b) in any other case
- ADOPTION-DEED, that is to say, any instrument (other than a will) recording an adoption or conferring or purporting to confer an authority to adopt
4. AFFIDAVIT, including an affirmation or declaration in the case of persons by law allowed to affirm or declare instead of swearing

One anna.

The same duty as Bond (No. 14) for such amount.
Five rupees.
Ten rupees where no adigara is payable.

One rupee.

Exemptions

- Affidavit or declaration in writing when made—
(a) as a condition of enlistment in the Nayar Brigade or Body-Guard;

DESCRIPTION OF INSTRUMENT.	PROPER STAMP-DUTY.
(b) for the immediate purpose of being filed or used in any Court or before the officer of any Court; or (c) for the sole purpose of enabling any person to receive any pension or charitable allowance.	
6. AGREEMENT OR MEMORANDUM OF AN AGREEMENT— (a) if relating to the sale of a bill of exchange; (b) if relating to the sale of a Government security or share in an incorporated company or other body corporate (c) if not otherwise provided for	Two annas. Subject to a maximum of ten rupees, one anna for every Rs. 10,000 or part thereof of the value of the security or share. Eight annas.
<i>Exemptions.</i>	
* Agreement or memorandum of agreement— (a) for or relating to the sale of goods or merchandise exclusively, not being a NOTE OR MEMORANDUM chargeable under No. 43; (b) made by the ryots for the cultivation of caranums for Our Government.	
6. AGREEMENT RELATING TO DEPOSIT OF TITLE-DEEDS, PAWN OR PLEDGE, that is to say, any instrument evidencing an agreement relating to— (1) the deposit of title-deeds or instruments constituting or being evidence of the title to any property whatever (other than a marketable security) or (2) the pawn or pledge of movable property where such deposit, pawn or pledge has been made by way of security for the repayment of money advanced or to be advanced by way of loan or an existing or future debt— (a) if such loan or debt is repayable on demand or more than three months from the date of the instrument evidencing the agreement (b) if such loan or debt is repayable not more than three months from the date of such instrument	AGREEMENT TO LEASE. See LEASE (No. 35). The same duty as a Bill of Exchange [No. 12 (b)] or the amount secured. Half the duty payable on a Bill of Exchange [No. 12 (b)] for the amount secured.

Exemption.

7. Instrument of pawn or pledge of goods if unattested.
8. APPOINTMENT IN EXECUTION OF A POWER, whether of trustees or of property, movable or immovable, where made by any writing not being a Will
9. APPRAISEMENT OR VALUATION made otherwise than under an order of the court in the course of a suit—
- (a) where the amount does not exceed Rs. 1,000
- (b) in any other case

Forty rupees.

The same duty as a bond (No. 14) for each amount.
Five rupees.

Exemptions.

- (a) Appraisement or valuation made for the information of one party only, and not being in any manner obligatory between parties either by agreement or operation of law.
- (b) Appraisement of crops for the purpose of ascertaining the amount to be given to a landlord as rent.
10. APPRENTICESHIP-DEED, including every writing relating to the service or tuition of any apprentice, clerk or servant, placed with any master to learn any profession, trade or employment
11. ARTICLES OF ASSOCIATION OF A COMPANY

Five rupees.

Twenty-five rupees.

Exemption.

Articles of any Association not formed for profit and registered under section 26 of Regulation I of 1903, Indian Companies Act, 1882.
See also MEMORANDUM OF ASSOCIATION OF A COMPANY (No. 29).
ASSIGNMENT.—See CONVEYANCE No. (23), TRANSFER (No. 62) and TRANSFER OF LEASE (No. 63) as the case may be.
ATTORNEY.—See POWER OF ATTORNEY (No. 48).
AUTHORITY TO ADOPT.—See ADOPTION-DEED (No. 3).

11. AWARD, that is to say, any decision in writing by an arbitrator or umpire, not being an award directing a partition on a reference made otherwise than by an order of the Court in the course of a suit—
- (a) where the amount or value of the property to which the award relates as set forth in such award does not exceed Rs. 1,000
- (b) in any other case

The same duty as a bond (No. 14) for each amount.
Five rupees.

DESCRIPTION OF INSTRUMENT.	PROPER STAMP-DUTY.
<i>Exemption.</i>	
Award made by any Revenue Settlement Officer or by a Panchayat convened by such officer under any rules or regulations passed by Government for the settlement of boundary disputes.	
12. BILL OF EXCHANGE [as defined by section 3, (2) and (3)], not being a Bank, bank-note or currency note—	
(a) where payable on demand	One anna.
(b) Where payable otherwise than on demand, but not more than one year after date or sight.—	
If the amount of the bill or note does not exceed	Rs. 0 2 0
If it exceeds Rs. 200 and does not exceed	0 4 0
Do. 400	0 6 0
Do. 600	0 12 0
Do. 1,000	1 2 0
Do. 1,200	1 8 0
Do. 1,600	2 4 0
Do. 2,500	4 8 0
Do. 5,000	6 12 0
Do. 7,500	9 0 0
Do. 10,000	13 8 0
Do. 15,000	18 0 0
Do. 20,000	22 8 0
Do. 25,000	27 0 0
and for every additional Rs. 10,000 or part thereof in excess of	9 0 0
(c) where payable at more than one year after date or sight	4 5 0

If drawn singly.	If drawn in set of two, for each part of the set.	If drawn in set of three, for each part of the set.
Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
0 2 0	0 1 0	0 1 0
0 4 0	0 2 0	0 2 0
0 6 0	0 3 0	0 2 0
0 12 0	0 6 0	0 4 0
1 2 0	0 9 6	0 6 0
1 8 0	0 12 0	0 8 0
2 4 0	1 2 0	0 12 0
4 8 0	2 4 0	1 8 0
6 12 0	3 6 0	2 4 0
9 0 0	4 8 0	3 0 0
13 8 0	6 12 0	4 8 0
18 0 0	9 0 0	6 0 0
22 8 0	11 4 0	7 8 0
27 0 0	13 8 0	9 0 0
9 0 0	4 5 0	3 0 0

The same duty as a bond (No. 14) for the same amount.

If drawn singly.	If drawn in set of two, for each part of the set.	If drawn in set of three, for each part of the set.
Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
0 2 0	0 1 0	0 1 0
0 4 0	0 2 0	0 2 0
0 6 0	0 3 0	0 2 0
0 12 0	0 6 0	0 4 0
1 2 6	0 9 0	0 6 0
1 8 0	0 12 0	0 8 0
2 4 0	1 2 0	0 12 0
4 8 0	2 4 0	1 8 0
6 12 0	3 6 0	2 4 0
9 0 0	4 5 0	3 0 0
13 8 0	6 12 0	4 5 0
15 0 0	9 0 0	6 0 0
22 5 0	11 4 0	7 8 0
27 0 0	13 5 0	9 0 0
9 0 0	4 5 0	3 0 0

The same duty as a bond (No. 14) for the same amount.

13. BILL OF LADING (including a thorough bill of lading)

Exemptions.

- (a) Bill of lading when the goods therein described are received at a place within the limits of any port and are to be delivered at another place within the limits of the same port.
 (b) Bill of lading when executed out of Travancore and relating to property to be delivered in Travancore.

14. BOND [as defined by section 3 (5)], not being a DEBENTURE (No. 27) and not being otherwise provided for by this Regulation or by the Court-fees Regulation for the time being in force—

where the amount or value secured does not exceed Rs. 10 ...
 where it exceeds Rs. 10 and does not exceed Rs. 50 ...

Rs. 50	Do.	100	...
Do. 100	Do.	200	...
Do. 200	Do.	300	...
Do. 300	Do.	400	...
Do. 400	Do.	500	...
Do. 500	Do.	600	...
Do. 600	Do.	700	...
Do. 700	Do.	800	...
Do. 800	Do.	900	...
Do. 900	Do.	1,000	...

and for every Rs. 200 or part thereof in excess of Rs. 1,000 ...
See ADMINISTRATION BOND (No. 2), BOTTOMRY BOND (No. 15), CUSTOMS BOND (No. 26),
 INDEMNITY BOND (No. 34), RESPONDERIA BOND (No. 56), SECURITY BOND (No. 57).

Exemption.

Bail bonds and recognizances executed in criminal cases.

15. BOTTOMRY BOND, that is to say, any instrument whereby the master of a seagoing ship borrows money on the security of the ship to enable him to preserve the ship or prosecute her voyage

Four annas.

N. B. If a bill of lading is drawn in parts, the proper stamp therefor must be borne by each one of the set.

Two annas.
 Four annas.
 Eight annas.
 One rupee.
 One rupee eight annas.
 Two rupees.
 Two rupees eight annas.
 Three rupees.
 Three rupees eight annas.
 Four rupees.
 Four rupees eight annas.
 Five rupees.
 Two rupees eight annas.

The same duty as a Bond (No. 14) for the same amount.

DESCRIPTION OF INSTRUMENT.	PROPER STAMP-DUTY.
16. CANCELLATION—Instrument of (including any instrument by which any instrument previously executed is cancelled), if attested and not otherwise provided for	Five rupees.
* See also RELEASE (No. 53), REVOCATION OF SETTLEMENT (No. 58-B) SURRENDER OF LEASE (No. 61), REVOCATION OF TRUST (No. 64-B).	
17. CERTIFICATE OF SALE (in respect of each property put up as a separate lot and sold) granted to the purchaser of any property sold by public auction by a Civil Court, by the Dewan or any Revenue Officer—	
(a) where the purchase-money does not exceed Rs. 10	Two annas.
(b) where the purchase-money exceeds Rs. 10 but does not exceed Rs. 25	Four annas.
(c) In any other case	The same duty as a Conveyance (No. 23) for a consideration equal to the amount of the purchase money only.
18. CERTIFICATE OR OTHER DOCUMENT evidencing the right or title of the holder thereof, or any other person, either to any shares, scrip or stock in or of any incorporated company or other body corporate, or to become proprietor of shares, scrip or stock in or of any such company or body	One anna.
See also LETTER OF ALLOTMENT OF SHARES (No. 36)	
19. CHARTER-PARTY, that is to say any instrument (except an agreement for the hire of a tug steamer) whereby a vessel or some specified principal part thereof is let for the specified purposes of the charterer	One rupee.
20. CHEQUE [as defined by section 3 (7)]	One anna.
21. CHITTY OR KURIVARIOLA where the total amount subscribed exceeds Rs. 100	One rupee.
22. COMPOSITION-DEED, that is to say, any instrument executed by a debtor whereby he conveys his property for the benefit of his creditors, or whereby payment of a composition or dividend on their debts is secured to the creditors, or whereby provision is made for the continuance of the debtor's business, under the supervision of inspectors or under letters of license, for the benefit of his creditors.	
23. CONVEYANCE [as defined by section 3 (8)], not being a TRANSFER charged or exempted under No. 62.—	Five rupees.

where the amount or value of the consideration for such conveyance as set forth

therein does not exceed Rs. 50	...	...	...
where it exceeds Rs. 50 but does not exceed Rs. 100	...	...	...
Do. 100	Do.	200	...
Do. 200	Do.	300	...
Do. 300	Do.	400	...
Do. 400	Do.	500	...
Do. 500	Do.	600	...
Do. 600	Do.	700	...
Do. 700	Do.	800	...
Do. 800	Do.	900	...
Do. 900	Do.	1,000	...

and for every Rs. 500 or part thereof in excess of Rs. 1,000

Eight annas.
One rupee.
Two rupees.
Three rupees.
Four rupees.
Five rupees.
Six rupees.
Seven rupees.
Eight rupees.
Nine rupees.
Ten rupees.
Five rupees.

Exemption.

Assignment of Copyright by entry made under Regulation II of 1930, section 2.

CO-PARTNERSHIP DEED -See PARTNERSHIP (No. 46).

24. COPY OR EXTRACT certified to be a true copy or extract, by or by order of any public officer and not chargeable under the law for the time being in force relating to court-fees,—

- (i) if the original was not chargeable with duty or if the duty with which it was chargeable does not exceed one rupee
(ii) in any other case

Eight annas.
One rupee.

Exemption.

Copy of any paper which a public officer is expressly required by law to make or furnish for record in any public office or for any public purpose.

25. COUNTERPART OR DUPLICATE of any instrument chargeable with duty and in respect of which the proper duty has been paid—

- (a) if the duty with which the original instrument is chargeable does not exceed one rupee
(b) in any other case

The same duty as is payable on the original.
One rupee.

DESCRIPTION OF INSTRUMENT.	PROPER STAMP-DUTY.
<i>Exemption.</i>	
Counterpart of any lease granted to a cultivator when such lease is exempted from duty	
26. CUSTOMS-BOND	
(a) where the amount does not exceed Rs. 1,000	The same duty as a Bond (No. 14) for such amount.
(b) in any other case	Five rupees.
27. DEBENTURE (whether a mortgage debenture or not), being a marketable security transferable—	
(a) by endorsement or by a separate instrument of transfer	The same duty as a Bond (No. 14) for the same amount.
(b) by delivery	The same duty as a Conveyance (No. 23) for a consideration equal to the face amount of the debenture.
<i>Explanation.</i> —The term Debenture includes any interest coupons attached thereto but the amount of such coupons shall not be included in estimating the duty.	
<i>Exemption.</i>	
A debenture issued by an incorporated company or other body corporate, in terms of a registered mortgage-deed, duly stamped in respect of the full amount of debentures to be issued thereunder; whereby the company or body borrowing makes over, in whole or in part, their property to trustees for the benefit of the debenture-holders; provided that the debentures so issued are expressed to be issued in terms of the said mortgage-deed.	
See also Bond No. 14; and section 57.	
DECLARATION OF ANY TRUST. See TRUST No. 64.	

28. DELIVERY-ORDER IN RESPECT OF GOODS, that is to say any instrument emitting any person therein named, or his assigns or the holder thereof, to the delivery of any goods lying in any dock or port, or in any warehouse in which goods are stored or deposited on rent or hire, or upon any wharf, such instrument being signed by or on behalf of the owner of such goods upon the sale or transfer of the property therein, when such goods exceed in value twenty rupees.

DEPOSIT OF TITLE-DEEDS. See AGREEMENT relating to DEPOSIT OF TITLE-DEEDS PAWN OR PLEDGE No. 6.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP. See PARTNERSHIP No. 46.

29. DIVORCE—Instrument of, that is to say, any instrument by which any person effects the dissolution of his marriage

DOWER—Instrument of. See SETTLEMENT No. 53.

DUPLICATE. See COUNTERPART (No. 25).

30. ENTRY AS A VAKIL ON THE ROLL OF THE HIGH COURT, DISTRICT COURT, MUNSHI'S COURT OR MAGISTRATE'S COURT.

- | | | | | | |
|--|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|
| (a) High Court | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| (b) District Court | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| (c) Munshi's Court | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| (d) District Magistrate's Court and Courts subordinate to the same | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| (e) Any subordinate Magistrate's Court | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |

31. EXCHANGE OF PROPERTY—Instrument of

EXTRACT.—See COPY (No. 24).

32. FURTHER CHARGE—Instrument of, that is to say, any instrument imposing a further charge on mortgaged property—

- | | | | |
|--|-----|-----|-----|
| (a) when the original mortgage is one of the description referred to in clause (a) of Article No. 40, (that is, with possession) | ... | ... | ... |
| (b) when such mortgage is one of the description referred to in clause (b) of Article No. 40, (that is, without possession)— | ... | ... | ... |

One anna.

One rupee.

Three hundred and fifty rupees.

One-hundred rupees.

Fifty rupees.

Fifty rupees.

Ten rupees.

The same duty as a Conveyance (No. 28) for a consideration equal to the value of the property of greatest value as set forth in such instrument.

The same duty as a Conveyance (No. 23) for a consideration equal to the amount of the further charge secured by such instrument.

DESCRIPTION OF INSTRUMENT.	PROPER STAMP-DUTY.
(i) If at the time of execution of the instrument of further charge, possession of the property is given or agreed to be given under such instrument.	
(ii) if possession is not so given	The same duty as a Conveyance (No. 23) for a consideration equal to the total amount of the charge (including the original mortgage and any further charge already made) less the duty already paid on such original mortgage and further charge. The same duty as a Bond (No. 14) for the amount of the further charge secured by such instrument.
23. GIFT—Instrument of, not being a SETTLEMENT No. 55 or WILL OR TRANSFER (No. 63).	The same duty as a Conveyance (No. 23) for a consideration equal to the value of the property as set forth in such instrument.
HIRING AGREEMENT or agreement for service.—See AGREEMENT (No. 5.)	The same duty as a Security-Bond (No. 67) for the same amount.
24. INDEMNITY-BOND	The same duty as a Bond (No. 14) for the whole amount payable or deliverable under such lease.
INSPECTORSHIP-DEED—See COMPOSITION-DEED (No. 32.)	
INSURANCE—See POLICY OF INSURANCE (No. 47.)	
25. LEASE including an under-lease or sub-lease and any agreement to let or sub-let—	The same duty as a Bond (No. 14) for the amount or value of the average annual rent reserved.
(a) where by such lease the rent is fixed and no premium is paid or delivered—	
(i) where the lease purports to be for a term of less than one year ...	
(ii) where the lease purports to be for a term of not less than one year but not more than three years.	

- (iii) where the lease purports to be for a term in excess of three years ...
- (iv) where the lease does not purport to be for any definite term ...
- (v) where the lease purports to be in perpetuity ...
- (b) where the lease is granted for a fine or premium or for money advanced and where no rent is reserved.
- (c) where the lease is granted for a fine or premium or for money advanced in addition to rent reserved.

Exemptions.

- (a) Lease, executed in the case of a cultivator and for the purposes of cultivation (including a lease of trees for the production of food or drink) without the payment or delivery of any fine or premium, when a definite term is expressed and such term does not exceed one year, or when the average annual rent reserved does not exceed Rs. 100,
- (b) Leases of fisheries granted by Our Government,

The same duty as a Conveyance (No. 21) for a consideration equal to the amount or value of the average annual rent reserved.

The same duty as a Conveyance (No. 23) for a consideration equal to the amount or value of the average annual rent which would be paid or delivered for the first ten years if the lease continued so long.

The same duty as a Conveyance (No. 23) for a consideration equal to one-fifth of the whole amount of rents which would be paid or delivered in respect of the first fifty years of the lease.

The same duty as a Conveyance (No. 23) for a consideration equal to the amount or value of such fine or premium or advance as set forth in the lease.

The same duty as a Conveyance (No. 23) for a consideration equal to the amount or value of such fine or premium or advance as set forth in the lease in addition to the duty which would have been payable on such lease if no fine or premium or advance had been paid or delivered; Provided that in any case when an agreement to lease is stamped with the *ad valorem* stamp required for a lease, and a lease in pursuance of such agreement is subsequently executed, the duty on such lease shall not exceed eight annas.

DESCRIPTION OF INSTRUMENT.

PROPER STAMP DUTY.

- Explanations.*—
- (i) The term "fine" or "premium" does not include the prepayment of rent such as mappattam, pattapidavai in maraypattam leases and the like, but includes the fees paid at the grant or renewal of kanoon and other deeds specified in section 3, clause 15 (a) and (b).
- (ii) Any one obtaining wet or garden land for purposes directly or indirectly connected with cultivating or planting is a "cultivator" within the meaning of the Exemption here and in Article No. 63 (Exemption c).
36. LETTER OF ALLOTMENT OF SHARES in any company or proposed company, or in respect of any loan to be raised by any company or proposed company. One anna.
- See also CERTIFICATE OR OTHER DOCUMENT (No. 18.)
37. LETTER OF CREDIT, that is to say, any instrument by which one person authorizes another to give credit to the person in whose favour it is drawn ... One anna.
38. LETTER OF GUARANTEE—See AGREEMENT (No. 5.)
38. LETTER OF LICENCE, that is to say, any agreement between a debtor and his creditors that the latter shall, for a specified time, suspend their claims and allow the debtor to carry on business at his own discretion ... Ten rupees.
39. MEMORANDUM OF ASSOCIATION OF A COMPANY—
- (a) if accompanied by Articles of Association under section 87 of Regulation I of 1063 Indian Companies Act, 1882 Fifteen rupees.
- (b) if not so accompanied Forty rupees

Exemption.

- Memorandum of any association not formed for profit and registered under section 26 of Regulation I of 1063 (Indian Companies Act, 1882).
40. MORTGAGE-DEED, not being an AGREEMENT RELATING TO DEPOSIT OF TITLE-DEEDS, PAWN OR PLEDGE (No. 6), BOTTOMRY BOND (No. 15), MORTGAGE OF A CROP (No. 41), RESPONDENTIA BOND (No. 56), SECURITY BOND (No. 57)—
- (a) when possession of the property or any part of the property comprised in such deed is given by the mortgagor or agreed to be given.

The same duty as a Conveyance (No. 23) for a consideration equal to the amount secured by such deed.

- (b) when possession is not given or agreed to be given as aforesaid ...

The same duty as a Bond (No. 14) for the amount secured by such deed.

Explanation.—A mortgager who gives to the mortgagee a power-of-attorney to collect rents or a lease of the property mortgaged or part thereof, is deemed to give possession within the meaning of this Article—

when a collateral or auxiliary or additional or substituted security, or by way of further assurance for the above mentioned purpose where the principal or primary security is duly stamped—

for every sum secured not exceeding Rs. 1,000 ...
and for every Rs. 1,000 or part thereof secured in excess of Rs. 1,000 ...

Eight annas.

Eight annas.

Exemptions.

- (1) Instruments executed by persons taking advances under the Agricultural Loans Regulation IV of 1886, or by their sureties as security for the repayment of such advances.
- (2) Letter of hypothecation accompanying a bill of exchange.
41. MORTGAGE OF A CROP, including any instrument evidencing an agreement to secure the repayment of a loan made upon any mortgage of a crop, whether the crop is or is not in existence at the time of the mortgage—
- (a) when the loan is repayable not more than three months from the date of the instrument—
for every sum secured not exceeding Rs. 200 ...
and for every Rs. 200 or part thereof secured in excess of Rs. 200 ...
- (b) when the loan is repayable more than three months, but not more than one year, from the date of the instrument—
for every sum secured not exceeding Rs. 100 ...
and for every Rs. 100 or part thereof secured in excess of Rs. 100 ...
42. NOTARIAL ACT, that is to say, any instrument, endorsement, note, attestation, certificate or entry not being a PROTEST (No. 50) made or signed by the Notary Public in the execution of the duties of his office, or by any other person lawfully acting as a Notary Public ...
See also PROTEST OF BILL OR NOTE (No. 50).
43. NOTE OR MEMORANDUM sent by a Broker or Agent to his principal, intimating the purchase or sale on account of such principal—
- (a) of any goods exceeding in value, twenty rupees ...

One anna.

One anna.

Two annas.

Two annas.

One rupee.

Two annas.

DESCRIPTION OF INSTRUMENT.	PROPER STAMP-DUTY.
(b) of any stock or marketable security exceeding in value twenty rupees ...	Subject to a maximum of ten rupees, one anna for every Rs. 10,000 or part thereof of the value of the stock or security.
44. NOTE OF PROTEST BY THE MASTER OF A SHIP ... See also PROTEST BY THE MASTER OF A SHIP (No. 51).	Eight annas.
ORDER FOR THE PAYMENT OF MONEY.—See BILL OF EXCHANGE (No. 12).	
45. PARTITION—Instrument of [as defined by section 3 (14)] ...	The same duty as a Bond (No. 14) for the amount of the value of the separated share or shares of the property.
46. PARTNERSHIP.—	
A.—INSTRUMENT OF—	
(a) where the capital of the partnership does not exceed Rs. 500 ...	Two rupees eight annas.
(b) in any other case ...	Ten rupees.
B.—DISSOLUTION OF ...	Five rupees.
PAWN OR PLEDGE.—See AGREEMENT RELATING TO DEPOSIT OF TITLE-DEEDS, PAWN OR PLEDGE (No. 6.)	

N. B.—The largest share remaining after the property is partitioned (or if there are two or more shares of equal value and not smaller than any of the other shares, then one of such equal shares) shall be deemed to be that from which the other shares are separated: Provided always that |

- (a) when an instrument of partition containing an agreement to divide property in severalty is executed and a partition is effected in pursuance of such agreement, the duty chargeable upon the instrument effecting such partition shall be reduced by the amount of duty paid in respect of the first instrument, but shall not be less than eight annas
- (b) where land is held on Revenue Settlement for a period not exceeding thirty years and paying the full assessment, the value for the purpose of duty shall be calculated at not more than five times the annual revenue;
- (c) where a final order for effecting a partition passed by any Revenue-authority or an award by an arbitrator directing a partition, is stamped with the stamp required for an instrument of partition, and an instrument of partition in pursuance of such order or award is subsequently executed, the duty on such instrument shall not exceed eight annas.

47 POLICY OF INSURANCE.—

A.—SEA-INSURANCE (see section 9.)

(1) for or upon any voyage—

(i) where the premium or consideration does not exceed the rate of two annas or one-eighth per centum of the amount insured by the policy ...

One anna.

(ii) in any other case, in respect of every full sum of 1,000 rupees and also any fractional part of 1,000 rupees insured by the policy ...

Two annas.

(2) for time

(i) in respect of every full sum of 1,000 rupees and also any fractional part of 1,000 rupees insured by the policy—

where the insurance shall be made for any time not exceeding six months ...

Two annas.

where the insurance shall be made for any time exceeding six months and not exceeding twelve months ..

Four annas.

B.—FIRE INSURANCE—

(1) On respect of an original policy—for every sum insured not exceeding Rs. 1,000 and also for every Rs. 1,000 or part thereof insured in excess of Rs. 1,000 for a period—

(i) not exceeding one month

Two annas.

(ii) exceeding one month but not exceeding three months

Three annas.

(iii) exceeding three months, but not exceeding six months.

Four annas.

(iv) exceeding six months

Six annas.

(2) In respect of renewing, for the purposes of keeping in force, a policy which has been granted for six months or any shorter term and in respect of which and of the previous renewal whereof (if any) there has not already been paid the duty which would have been chargeable if the policy had originally been granted for a longer term than six months.

The same duty as would be payable in respect of an original policy for the amount and term to which the renewal extends, or the excess of the duty which would have been chargeable if the policy had originally been granted for a longer term than six months over the duty already paid in respect of the policy and of the previous renewal thereof (if any), whichever is the smaller sum.

C.—ACCIDENT AND SICKNESS INSURANCE—

(a) against railway accident, valid for a single journey only ...

One anna

Exemption.

When issued to a passenger travelling by the intermediate or the third class in any railway.

DESCRIPTION OF INSTRUMENT.	PROPER STAMP-DUTY.
(b) In any other case— for the maximum amount which may become payable in the case of any single accident or sickness where such amount does not exceed Rs. 1,000, and also where such amount exceeds Rs. 1000 for every Rs. 1,000 or part thereof...	Two annas.
D.—LIFE INSURANCE OR OTHER INSURANCE NOT SPECIFICALLY PROVIDED FOR except such a RE-INSURANCE as is described in Division E of this Article— for every sum insured not exceeding Rs. 1,000 and also for every Rs. 1,000 or part thereof insured in excess of Rs. 1,000—	Six annas. Three annas.
(i) if drawn singly	
(ii) if drawn in duplicate, for each part	
<i>Exemption.</i>	
Policies of Life Insurance granted by Our Government in accordance with the State Life Insurance Rules.	
E.—RE-INSURANCE BY AN INSURANCE COMPANY, which has granted a POLICY OF SEA-INSURANCE OR A POLICY OF FIRE-INSURANCE, with another company by way of indemnity or guarantee against the payment on the original insurance of a certain part of the sum insured thereby.	
<i>General Exemption.</i>	
Letter of cover or engagement to issue a policy of insurance: Provided that, unless such letter or engagement bears the stamp prescribed by this Regulation for such policy, nothing shall be claimable thereunder, nor shall it be available for any purpose, except to compel the delivery of the policy therein mentioned.	
48. POWER-OF-ATTORNEY [as defined by section 3 (21)] not being a PROXY (No. 53).—	
(a) when executed for the sole purpose of procuring the registration of one or more documents in relation to a single transaction or for admitting execution of one or more such documents	Eight annas.

- (b) when authorising one person or more to act in a single transaction other than the case mentioned in clause (a) ...
 (c) when authorising not more than five persons to act jointly and severally in more than one transaction or generally ...
 (d) when authorising more than five but not more than ten persons to act jointly and severally in more than one transaction or generally ...
 (e) when given for consideration and authorising the attorney to sell any immovable property ...
 (f) in any other case ...

Explanation.—For the purposes of this Article more persons than one when belonging to the same firm shall be deemed to be one person.

49. PROMISSORY NOTE [as defined by section 3 (22)] ...
 50. PROTEST OF BILL OR NOTE, that is to say, any declaration in writing made by a Notary Public, or other person lawfully acting as such, attesting the dishonour of a bill of exchange or promissory note. ...
 51. PROTEST BY THE MASTER OF A SHIP, that is to say, any declaration of the particulars of her voyage drawn up by him with a view to the adjustment of losses or the calculation of averages, and every declaration in writing made by him against the charterers or the consignees for not loading or unloading the ship, when such declaration is attested or certified by a Notary Public or other person lawfully acting as such ...
See also NOTE or PROTEST BY THE MASTER OF A SHIP (No. 44.)
 52. PROXY empowering any person to vote at any one election of the members of a Town Improvement Committee, or at any one meeting of (a) members of an incorporated company or other body corporate whose stock or funds is or are divided into shares and transferable, or (b) proprietors, members or contributors to the funds of any institution ...
 53. RECEIPT [as defined by section 3 (23)] for any money or other property the amount or value of which exceeds twenty rupees ...

One rupee.

Five rupees.

Ten rupees.

The same duty as a Conveyance (No. 23.) for the amount of the consideration.

One rupee for each person authorized.

N. B. The term "registration" includes every operation incidental to registration under the Registration Regulation for the time being in force.

The same duty as a bill of exchange (No. 12) according as it is payable on demand or payable otherwise than on demand as the case may be.

One rupee.

One rupee.

One anna.

One anna.

DESCRIPTION OF INSTRUMENT.	PROPER STAMP-DUTY.
<i>Exemptions.</i> Receipts— (a) endorsed on or contained in any instrument duly stamped or exempted under the proviso to section 5 (instruments executed on behalf of Our Government) acknowledging the receipt of the consideration-money therein expressed, or the receipt of any principal-money, interest or annuity or other periodical payment thereby secured; (b) for any payment of money without consideration; (c) for any payment of rent by a cultivator; (d) for pay or allowances by non-commissioned officers or soldiers of the Nayar Brigade or the Body-Guard when serving in such capacity; (e) given by the holders of family-certificates in cases where the person from whose pay or allowances the sum comprised in the receipt has been assigned is a non-commissioned officer or soldier of either the Nayar Brigade or Body-Guard and serving in such capacity; (f) for pensions or allowances by persons receiving such pensions or allowances in respect of their service as such non-commissioned officers or soldiers, and not serving the Government in any other capacity; (g) given for money or securities for money deposited in the hands of any Banker to be accounted for: Provided that the same is not expressed to be received of, or by the hands of, any other than the person to whom the same is to be accounted for: Provided also that this exemption shall not extend to a receipt or acknowledgment for any sum paid or deposited for or upon a letter of allotment of a share, or in respect of a call upon any scrip or share of, or in any incorporated company or other body corporate or such proposed or intended company or body or in respect of a debenture being a marketable security. 54. RECONVEYANCE OF MORTGAGED PROPERTY.— (a) If the consideration for which the property was mortgaged does not exceed Rs. 1,000	The same duty as a Conveyance (No. 23) for the amount of such consideration as set forth in the Reconveyance.

- (b) In any other case
55. RELEASE, that is to say, any instrument (not being such a release as is provided for by section 25) whereby a person renounces a claim upon another person or against any specified property—
- (a) if the amount or value of the claim does not exceed Rs. 1,000
- (b) in any other case

Ten rupees.

The same duty as a Bond (No. 14) for such amount or value as set forth in the Release.
Five rupees.

56. RESPONDENTIA BOND, that is to say, any instrument securing a loan on the cargo laden or to be laden on board a ship and making repayment contingent on the arrival of the cargo at the port of destination.

The same duty as a Bond (No. 14) for the amount of the loan secured.

REVOCATION OF ANY TRUST OR SETTLEMENT.—*See SETTLEMENT*
(No. 58), Trust (No. 64).

57. SECURITY BOND OR MORTGAGE-DEED executed by way of security for the due execution of an office, or to account for money or other property received by virtue thereof or executed by a surety to secure the due performance of a contract,—
- (a) when the amount secured does not exceed Rs. 1,000
- (b) in any other case

The same duty as a Bond (No. 14) for the amount secured.
Five rupees.

Exemptions.

Bond or other instrument—

- (a) executed by persons taking advances under the Agricultural Loans Regulation, as security for the repayment of such advances,
- (b) executed by officers of Government or their sureties to secure the due execution of an office or the due accounting for money or other property received by virtue thereof.

58. SETTLEMENT—

- A INSTRUMENT OF, (including a deed of dower)

The same duty as a Bond (No. 14) for a sum equal to the amount or value of the property settled as set forth in such settlement.

DESCRIPTION OF INSTRUMENT.	PROPER STAMP-DUTY.
B--REVOCATION OF-- <i>See also</i> TAUST (No. 64). 59. SHARE WARRANTS to bearer issued under Regulation I of 1063 (Indian Companies Act, 1882)	Provided that, where an agreement to settle is stamped with the stamp required for an instrument of settlement and an instrument of settlement in pursuance of such agreement is subsequently executed, the duty on such instrument shall not exceed eight annas. The same duty as a Bond (No. 14) for a sum equal to the amount or value of the property concerned as set forth in the instrument of Revocation but not exceeding ten rupees.
<i>Exemption.</i> Share warrant when issued by a company in pursuance of Regulation I of 1063 (Indian Companies Act, 1882), section 30, to have effect only upon payment, as composition for that duty to the collector of Stamp-revenue, of-- (a) one and a half per centum of the whole subscribed capital of the company, or (b) if any company which has paid the said duty or composition in full subsequently issues an addition to its subscribed capital—one and a half per centum of the additional capital so issued. SCRIP—See CERTIFICATE (No. 18). 60. SHIPPING-ORDER for or relating to the conveyance of goods on board of any vessel 61. SURRENDER OF LEASE— (a) when the duty with which the lease is chargeable does not exceed five rupees (b) in any other case	One and a half times the duty payable on a conveyance (No. 23) for a consideration equal to the nominal amount of the shares specified in the warrant. One anna. The duty with which such lease is chargeable. Five rupees.

Exemption.

Surrender of lease, when such lease is exempted from duty.

62. TRANSFER (whether with or without consideration)—

- (a) of shares in an incorporated company or other body corporate ...
- (b) of debentures, being marketable securities whether the debenture is liable to duty or not ...
- (c) of any interest secured by a bond, mortgage-deed or policy of insurance,—
 - (i) if the duty on such bond, mortgage-deed or policy does not exceed five rupees ...
 - (ii) in any other case ...
- (d) by any private executor or administrator to any other person for the purpose of administering an estate ...
- (e) of any trust-property without consideration from one trustee to another trustee or from a trustee to a beneficiary.

Exemptions.

Transfers by endorsement—

- (a) of a bill of exchange, cheque or promissory note;
- (b) of a bill of lading, delivery order, warrant for goods, or other mercantile document of title to goods;
- (c) of a policy of insurance;
- (d) of securities of the Government of India.

63. TRANSFER OF LEASE by way of assignment and not by way of under-lease ...

Exemption.

Transfer of any lease exempt from duty.

One-half of the duty payable on a Conveyance (No. 23) for a consideration equal to the value of the share.

One-half of the duty payable on a Conveyance (No. 23) for a consideration equal to the face amount of the debenture.

The duty with which such bond, mortgage-deed or policy of insurance is chargeable.
Five rupees.

Ten rupees.

Five rupees or such smaller amount as may be chargeable under clauses (a) to (c) of this Article.

The same duty as a Conveyance (No. 23) for a consideration equal to the amount of the consideration for the transfer.

DESCRIPTION OF INSTRUMENT	PROPER STAMP-DUTY.
64. TRUST— A.—DECLARATION—of, or concerning any property when made by any writing not being a Will. B.—REVOCATION—of, or concerning any property when made by any instrument other than a Will.... <i>See also SETTLEMENT (No. 58).</i> VALUATION.—<i>See APPRAISEMENT (No. 8).</i> VAKIL.—<i>See ENTRY AS VAKIL (No. 30).</i> 65. WARRANT FOR GOODS, that is to say, any instrument evidencing the title of any person therein named, or his assigns, or the holder whereof, to the property in any goods lying in or upon any dock, warehouse or wharf, such instrument being signed or certified by or on behalf of the person in whose custody such goods may be	The same duty as a Bond (No. 14) for a sum equal to the amount or value of the property concerned as set forth in the instrument but not exceeding fifteen rupees. The same duty as a Bond (No. 14) for a sum equal to the amount or value of the property concerned as set forth in the instrument but not exceeding ten rupees. FOUR ANNAS.

Amendments to the meeting Bye-laws of the Town Improvement Committee, Trivandrum, passed by His Highness the Maharaja under date the 7th October 1916.

I. The Committee may, from time to time, appoint, from among their own number, such Sub-Committees, consisting of such numbers, as they deem fit, for the purpose of enquiring into and reporting upon any matter, connected with the purposes of this Regulation.

The work of the Sub-Committees will only be by way of assisting the Committee in dealing with any given matter preliminary to passing regular resolution thereon.

II. The meetings of the Trivandrum Town Improvement Committee shall be held at its office at any time fixed by the President on the 4th, 14th and 24th of every Malabar month (if these days are not Gazetted holidays). If any such date is a holiday or otherwise inconvenient for a meeting, the President shall arrange for the meeting on the next office day so as to bring up the number of meetings in every month to at least three.

No such meeting shall be held unless due notice specifying the time of such meeting and the purpose for which it is to be held, has been given by written, typed or printed notice to be addressed by the President to each of the members.

III. Notice to the members of the Committee shall be given in the following form:—

"The meeting of the Trivandrum Town Improvement Committee will be held in (place) at (hour) on (week-day) the (date).

Date.	Subject.	President.
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Conduct of business.

IV. The President shall regulate the conduct of business at the meetings of the Committee and preserve order and regularity in the Proceedings.

V. At the hour fixed for the meeting if a quorum be present, the business of the meeting may at once commence, and if the President be not present, the members present, may proceed at once to choose a member to preside, under Section 14 of the Regulation. If the President arrive after a presiding member has been chosen by the meeting, the presiding member shall leave the chair and the President shall preside.

VI. If at the hour fixed for the meeting, no quorum be present, the President shall allow 15 minutes to elapse before he adjourns the meeting. If the President be not present, and if 15 minutes from the hour fixed for the meeting elapses, without the assembling of a quorum, the meeting shall stand adjourned to the next meeting day at the same time and place.

VII. If during a meeting, the President or the presiding Member notices that a quorum is not present he shall stop proceedings and adjourn the meeting.

VIII. After the President or the Chairman for the time being shall have taken his seat, any member may move any proposition or ask any question, provided that except in the case of special meetings under Bye-law II, notice of such motion or question has been given one week before the date of the meeting.

Rules of Interpellation.

1. Any question may be asked by any Member, subject to the following conditions and restrictions.

2. The question shall be confined to matters that could come up at a meeting of the Committee.

3. No question shall be asked as to matters that are entirely within the powers and control of the President.

4. No question shall be asked unless it complies with the following conditions.

(a) It shall be so framed as to be merely a request for information.

(b) It shall not be of excessive length.

(c) It shall not contain arguments, inferences, ironical expressions or defamatory statements, nor shall it refer to the conduct or character of any person except in his official or public capacity, and

(d) It shall not ask for an expression of an opinion or the solution of a hypothetical proposition.

5. In matters which are or have been the subject of controversy between the Government and the Committee, no questions shall be asked except as to matters of fact and the answer shall be confined to a statement of facts.

3. A Member who wishes to ask any question shall give notice in writing to the President at least 7 clear days before the meeting of the Committee at which he desires to put the question and shall, with such notice send a copy of the question which he wishes to ask.

Provided that the President may allow a question to be put with shorter notice than 7 days and may, in any case requiring longer notice or may extend the time for answering a question.

7. If any question is not in accordance with rules 4 or 5, the President may cause the question to be returned to the Member concerned, for the purpose of amendment.

If the Member does not within such time, as the President may fix in this behalf, resubmit the question duly amended, the question shall be deemed to have been withdrawn.

8. The President may disallow any question or any part of the question without giving any reason therefor other than that in his opinion it cannot be answered consistently with the public interests.

9. No discussion shall be permitted in respect of any order of the President under rule 7 or 8.

10. Questions that have been allowed shall be entered in the list of business for the day and shall be put in the order in which they stand in the list, before any other business is entered upon at the meeting.

11. Questions shall be put and answers given in such manner as the President may in his discretion determine.

12. Any Member who has asked a question may put a supplementary question for the purpose of further elucidating any matter of fact regarding which a request for information has been made in the original question.

13. The President may decline to answer a supplementary question without notice, in which case the supplementary question may be put in the form of a fresh question at a subsequent meeting of the Committee.

14. Rules 4 and 5 apply to supplementary questions also.

Provided that the President may disallow any supplementary question without giving any reason therefor.

15. The President may rule that an answer to a question in the list of business for the day shall be given on the ground of public interests even though the question may have been withdrawn.

16. No discussion shall be permitted in respect of any question or of any answer given to a question.

17. All questions asked and the answers given shall be entered in the Proceedings of the Committee.

Provided that no question which has been disallowed shall be so entered.

IX. All points of order shall be decided by the President or the presiding Member and his decision shall be final.

X. Routine resolutions, such as receiving periodical statements, may be put to the meeting by the President without their being moved or seconded. Motions regarding the election of a Member to preside, the precedence of certain business, adjournments and the like, must be seconded but need not be in writing.

XI. Every motion and every amendment must be in writing and must be seconded. The proposer of an amendment shall hand it in writing to the President, at any time, before he resumes his seat. When the proposer of a motion or amendment has resumed his seat, the President shall read the motion or amendment to the meeting and ask if any member seconds the motion or amendment and until the motion or amendment is seconded, the President shall not permit any discussion on the question. If no member seconds the motion or amendment, the President shall declare that the motion or amendment is lost.

XII. If a member has given notice of his intention to move a resolution and if that member be not present at the meeting, or shall have ceased to be a Member before the meeting, or be unwilling to move the resolution of which he had given notice, any Member present at the meeting may move the resolution of which notice has been given.

XIII. An amendment shall usually be in the form of a motion, to omit words from the original motion, to insert words therein, or to add words thereto. Every amendment must be relevant to the motion it is proposed to amend and must be framed so as to form therewith an intelligible and consistent sentence. An amendment which is the direct negative of a motion shall not be allowed.

XIV. A Member who intends to propose an amendment to a motion is at liberty to send at any time beforehand to the President his proposed amendment in writing.

XV. After a motion has been proposed and seconded, the proposed amendments which the President has received, shall be arranged in the order in which if agreed to, each would stand in the amended motion and if any proposed amendments are handed over to the President, they shall be inserted in that order and the President shall call upon the proposers of amendments in that order to move their amendments.

XVI. Each amendment must be decided before the next amendment is entered upon, but after any amendment has been proposed and seconded, any Member may move that the amendment be amended by the omission, insertion or addition of certain words, and the President shall thereupon ask if any other Member seconds the proposal and if seconded, the proposal to amend the amendment shall then become the question before the meeting.

XVII. No amendments may be made to words which it has already been resolved, shall stand part of, or be added to, the original motion or amendment except by addition of other words.

XVIII. No amendment may be proposed which is the same in substance as a motion or amendment which has been negatived during that meeting.

XIX. A motion or amendment which has been moved and seconded cannot be withdrawn without the permission of the meeting.

XX. The President or the Presiding Member, may move and second resolutions, speak and vote, without quitting the chair.

XXI. A Member who is present at a meeting may refrain from voting if the question before the meeting be the confirmation of a report or proceedings of a Committee, the Members of that Committee may vote.

XXII. When a budget or a supplemental budget is laid before a meeting, the procedure will be as follows :-

The President shall read each item of the abstract of receipts and expenditure and shall without any mover or seconder, put to the meeting the question "that this item stand part of the budget". If any Member proposes to reduce or to increase the item, and the proposal is seconded, such proposal shall be treated as an amendment and shall become the question before the meeting.

XXIII. At a meeting, the Members may resolve themselves into a Committee to consider any subject which is before the meeting. In Committee, a motion need not be seconded and a Member may speak more than once. The decisions of the Committee shall be reported to that or a subsequent meeting for confirmation.

XXIV. Except with the permission of the meeting, resolutions proposed under Section 18, Clause (d), upon the President's Annual Administration Report shall not be in order unless three days' notice shall have been given of such resolution.

XXV. The minute-book of the Committee shall be open to inspection by any Member.

XXVI. Before a meeting disperses, the resolutions arrived at, at the meeting, shall be read out to the meeting.

By order,
Sd/ A. J. VIEYRA,

Chief Secretary to Government.

(True Copy)

M. V. SUBRAMONY AIYER,
President.

Rules regarding the imposition and levy of tax on vehicles and animals in the town of Trivandrum under Section 89, Clause (3) of the T. I. C. Regulation III of 1976, as amended by Regulation V of 1985 and II of 1988 passed by His Highness the Maha Raja under date the 11th August 1910.

A half yearly tax on vehicles or animals kept or used in the Town will be levied from 1-1-1912, as follows:—

Half Yearly	Rs.	Chs.	C.
For every motor car	15	0	0
For every 4 wheeled vehicle with springs constructed to be drawn by 2 or more horses.	3	0	0
For every 4 wheeled vehicle with springs constructed to be drawn by 1 horse or by 2 or more bulls.	1	7	0
For every 2 wheeled vehicle with springs constructed to be drawn by 1 horse or by 2 or more bulls, or bullocks.	0	21	0
For every two wheeled vehicle with springs constructed to be drawn by one bull.	0	14	0
For every 2 wheeled vehicle with springs constructed to be drawn by 2 or more horses.	1	7	0
Every motor cycle.	1	14	0
Every other vehicle with spring or a bicycle or a tricycle except children's cart.	1	0	0
Every elephant.	6	0	0
Every horse of whatever size.	0	14	0
For every bullock or bull.	0	7	0
For every cart or other vehicle without spring excepting hand carts and baby carts.	0	14	0

Explanation:—Vehicles or animals kept outside the town limits shall be treated as 'used' in the town if they are kept for use in the town.

Exceptions:—

Such vehicles or animals will be exempt from tax.

(a). If they belong to the Government, the Royal Stables, or the palace.

(b). If they belong to the Committee.

(c). If they belong to the British Resident.

(d). If they are carts and animals used for agricultural purposes only.

(e). If they remain unused for any whole half-year.

(f). If they belong to the assistant Resident.

II. An Inspector of animals and vehicles will be appointed for the town whose duty it will be to register all the vehicles and animals liable to such taxation. Such register will contain the name and house No. of the owner, the description of the vehicle or animal taxed and the half-yearly tax thereon.

III. It shall be incumbent on every owner of vehicle or animal to have it registered by the Committee at the commencement of every half-year before the end of the 1st month in such half-year, provided that it shall not be necessary to repeat such registration once made, in any subsequent half-year, when such vehicle or animal continues in the possession of the same owner. Any one purchasing or coming into possession of any vehicle or animal in the course of any half-year should register the same within 15 days of such possession.

IV. The registration of any vehicle or animal shall be made by entry thereof kept by the Inspector as aforesaid. Such registry shall be evidenced in respect of vehicles and animals by means of tokens given by the Committee to be retained by the owner and shown for verification by the inspecting officers. The owners shall see that such tokens given at first are preserved. If such tokens are lost, they will be renewed on payment of 4 chs. each.

V. It shall be the duty of the Inspector specially appointed for the purpose to enquire into, examine and report all cases of vehicles or animals liable to tax and not registered by the owner in time, and in this, he will be assisted by the Assistant Sanitary Inspectors of the town; and for this purpose, the President, the Health Officer, the Revenue Inspector, the Inspector specially appointed and the Assistant Sanitary Inspectors of the town are authorised to stop any vehicle or animal used on any public roads or pathways to see if the same is registered or not. On reports made of any vehicle or animal not registered, notices will be

issued by the President to the owners to show cause in seven days why such registration should not be made, and if no objection is made, or if any objection so made is not allowed by the President, the registration will be made absolute and the tax levied.

VI. The tax on every vehicle or animal registered under Rule III or V shall be payable by the owner within the 2nd month of every half-year or within one month of such registration whichever is later; and in default, coercive process will be issued and action taken for recovery under the Revenue Recovery Regulation. A receipt signed by the Inspector will be given for the tax on each vehicle or animal registered under these rules.

VII. The registration of any animal or vehicle once made in the name of any person as owner will continue as such in the registers for the subsequent half-years until intimation is given by such person of his ceasing to possess it and the same is verified and disposed of by the President. Any person registered as owner of any vehicle or animal in any half-year will be liable to the tax therefor for that half-year even though he ceases to be such owner in any part thereof. And any person coming into possession of any vehicle or animal already registered in another name for a half-year will also be liable to the tax for that half-year, if such tax remains unpaid.

VIII. These rules will come into force on the 1st Chingom 1902.

By order,

Sd/ A. J. VIEYRA,

Chief Secretary to Government.

(True copy)

(Signed) M. V. SUBRAMONY AIYER,

President.

Amendments to the Rules relating to the introduction of and collection of House-tax in the Town of Trivandrum, under Sections 85 & 86 of Regulation III of 1879, as amended by Regulations V. of 1882 and II of 1883, passed by His Highness the Maha Raja under date the 2nd October 1913.

I. - A tax on buildings and such lands as are used as cartstands and for similar purposes shall be levied at 2 per cent per annum and the annual rental thereof as per G. O. No. 5232 dated 1st October 1900.

The President shall prepare and keep an assessment book showing, the houses or other buildings or places liable to taxation under the Regulation. The Assessment Register shall show in distinct columns:

- (a) The name of the ward, section, street if any, in which it is situated and the Town Improvement Committee No. or sub-number given to the house, structure or place,
- (b) The name of the owner or occupier thereof.
- (c) The designation thereof, if any,
- (d) The annual rental thereof, and
- (e) The amount of the tax assessed.

Such assessment shall be completely revised once in five years and fresh revised registers prepared accordingly.

II. If at any time, it appears to the President that any property has been inadequately assessed or improperly omitted from the assessment book he may cause the book to be amended in such manner as may be deemed just; provided that no such amendment shall be made unless the person concerned has been afforded a reasonable opportunity to show cause why the assessment book should not be amended as proposed.

III. For houses or buildings or places owned by the President the original assessment shall be made by the Revenue Officer in charge of the Taluk in which the Town is situated and appeals shall be made to the Committee.

IV. The tax shall be payable by the owner or occupier of the buildings or places in two equal half-yearly instalments. The instalment for each half-year shall be payable within the first two months of each half-year, failing which a demand notice will be issued under Regulation I of 1903 and steps taken for recovery.

V. Every person making payment of the tax will be given a receipt therefor signed by the Revenue Inspector. Such receipt shall specify:—

- (a) The Ward, Section, Town Improvement Committee No. of the, house or building,
- (b) The name of the owner,
- (c) The period for which the payment is made.
- (d) The person who makes the payment,
- (e) The amount in respect of which it is granted, and
- (f) The date of the receipt.

VI. Any person at any time not less than 30 days before the end of the year, may move the President by revision petition to reduce the tax to which he is liable for the forthcoming year, on the ground that the annual value of the property in respect of which the tax is imposed has decreased since the general assessment or last general revision of the assessment; such petition will be considered and disposed of after the petitioner has been given a reasonable opportunity to appear either in person or by authorised agent and to represent his case. The decision will be communicated to the petitioner by an endorsement. The assessment book shall be corrected with reference to the President's orders.

VII. If any building has been vacant for not less than sixty consecutive days in a half-year, the President shall, on demand by the owner refund so much, not exceeding one half of the tax paid for that half-year as is proportionate to the number of days during which such building has been vacant. Every demand for a refund under this order shall be made during the half-year in respect of which the refund is sought or in the following half-year and not afterwards; and no person shall be entitled to such refund unless he at or about the time that the building became vacant, gave notice of such vacancy to the President.

VIII. When any building is built, rebuilt or enlarged, the President shall on completion of such work or occupation of such building assess the tax leviable in respect of the building and give notice to the owner, calling for objection if any, in 15 days and intimating the half-year from which the tax becomes due; and such assessment will be fixed after hearing objections, if any, and disposal of the same. The assessment book will be amended accordingly and bills issued for collection calling for payment in 15 days, after which notice under Regulation I of 1908 will be issued and steps taken for recovery. But if such date of completion or occupation falls within the last two months of a half-year, no tax or enhanced tax, as the case may be, shall be levied in respect of the building for that half-year.

IX. When any building is demolished or destroyed the owner thereof shall give notice to the President of such demolition or destruction; and until such notice is given, such owner shall be liable at the discretion of the President to payment of the tax which would have been leviable had such building not been demolished or destroyed. If the said notice is given within the first two months of a half-year no tax shall be levied in respect of the building and any tax which may have been levied for that half-year shall be refunded.

X. A register of demand, containing the amount of tax due on each building, shall be maintained by the Revenue Inspector in which all collections will be entered. Such Register will be written from year to year in accordance with the assessment book.

XI. Every sale or other transfer of a house or building or place assessed under these rules should be intimated to the President to shift the liability of tax to the purchaser thereof; and until such intimation is given, the previous owner or occupier will be responsible for the payment of the house-tax except in cases where the purchaser volunteers to pay.

XII. The Committee may revise any order passed by the President in regard to the assessment under the above rules.

XIII. These rules will come into force from the date of the publication in the Government Gazette.

By order,

Sd. A. J. VIEYRA,

Chief Secretary to Government.

(True Copy.)

M. V. SUBRAMONY AYYER.

President.

Revised Rules regarding the introduction of License fees in the Town of Trivandrum, under sections 33, 53 and 55 of the Towns Conservancy and Improvement Regulation, passed by His Highness the Maha Raja under date the 19th December 1915 & 16th July 1916.

1. All applications for licenses shall be made in writing to the President.
2. All such applications shall be made in the prescribed printed form which can be had at the office of the President, on payment of Ch. 1 each.
3. Every application shall be accompanied by the fee prescribed for the license under the rules.
4. The applications will be disposed of by the President or the Committee, as the case may be.
5. Licenses granted will be subject to these rules and to the conditions laid down in each license.
6. A license shall hold good till the close of the official year in which it is granted unless it is cancelled by the President or the Committee for reasons stated or unless it is otherwise provided in the license.
7. The licensee shall obey the orders of the President, of the Sanitary Inspector and Health Officer or Assistant Sanitary Inspector with regard to the arrangements to be made and the precautions to be taken in connection with the purpose for which the license is granted.
8. The licensee shall be held responsible for any act of omission or commission in violation of the conditions of the license on the part of his agents or servants.
9. The licensee shall produce the license when called for by the President, or any Member or officers of the Committee.
10. Should a license be cancelled on account of the misconduct of the licensee, the fee paid by him shall not be refunded.
11. If any application for a license be not granted, the fee paid along with the application shall be refunded to the applicant.
12. Every license-holder when so required in his license, shall put up a sign-board containing his name, together with the number and the purpose of the license in a conspicuous part of the place in respect of which the license is granted.
13. A license granted to carry on business in a particular place shall not hold good for any other place, though by the same person and for the same purpose.
14. These rules shall come into force from the date of publication in the Gazette.

Section 33.

Temporary occupation of streets etc.

1. The fee for the license under this Section shall be at the rate of Chs. 4 for each day of occupation of 100 sq. ft. or fraction thereof.
2. No fee shall be levied for the erection of pandals, sheds, thoranam, arches, etc., in streets on occasions of religious festivals or processions or on public occasions, provided that permission for the same has been obtained previously.
3. For the occupation of any street, etc., made by putting up pandals, sheds, tents, enclosures, etc., for dramatic performances, circuses and other exhibitions which charge fees for admission, an additional fee of Rs. 1 to Rs. 5 per diem as may be fixed by the President in each case shall be levied for the days such performances, etc., take place, exclusive of the fee charged for the space occupied.
4. When an occupation of street under this Section is made by the P. W. D. or Maramat Department for the exclusive benefit of a private individual, it shall be incumbent on that individual to take up a license for such occupation.
5. The licensee shall enclose the space occupied and shall during nights put up warning lights at the site.
6. The licensee shall restore the portion occupied to its original state on the expiry of the period for which the license is granted.

Section 53.

Offensive and dangerous trades.

1. Licenses shall be taken for places used for any of the following purposes on payment of the fees noted against each of them.
2. The building used for the purpose shall be made of non-inflammable materials, if so required in any license.

8. The licensee shall make sufficient provision for protecting combustible articles from fire.

i. Melting tallow	Rs. 6 per annum.
ii. Boiling bones, offal or blood	Do. Do.
iii. Soap house	Do. Do.
iv. Oil boiling house	Do. Do.
v. Dyeing house	Do. Do.
vi. Tannery	Rs. 12 per annum.
vii. Brick-kiln	Do. Do.
viii. Tile-kiln	Do. Do.
ix. Lime-kiln	Do. Do.

Other manufactory or place of business from which offensive or unwholesome smells arise such as:—

x. As a store house for skins and hides exceeding 1 Indian Maund	Rs. 24 per annum.
xi. As a store house for bones and horns exceeding the above quantity	Rs. 12 per annum.
xii. As a store house for fish, prawns etc., exceeding the above quantity	Do. Do.
xiii. As a place for ginger bleaching	Do. Do.
xiv. Salting fish in trenches and in quantities exceeding 1 Maund	Rs. 6 Do.
As a yard or depot for trading in	
xv. Hay, straw or thatching grass	Do. Do.
xvi. Timber	Rs. 12 per 1000 sq. ft. or less and Rs. 6 extra for every additional 500 sq. ft. or fraction thereof.

xvii. Firewood (including cocoanut shell)	Rs. 9 per annum.
xviii. Coal	Rs. 12 Do.

Other dangerously inflammable materials such as:—

xix. Cadjona	Rs. 6 per annum.
xx. Cotton	Rs. 12 Do.
xxi. Charcoal	Rs. 6 Do.
xxii. Cocoanut husks dried	Do. Do.
xxiii. Bamboos	Rs. 3 Do.
xxiv. Dry sticks (pethals)	Do. Do.
xxv. Reeds	Do. Do.
xxvi. Coir, yarn or fibre or coir manufactured goods.	Rs. 6 Do.
xxvii. Hemp	Do. Do.
xxviii. Storage or trade in Copra exceeding on card in quantity	Rs. 12 Do.

As a store house for any explosive such as:—

xxix. Dynamite	Rs. 24 Do.
xxx. Gun-powder or blasting powder.	Do. Do.
xxxi. Crackers or other pyrotechnics	Rs. 12 Do.
xxxii. Do. Do.	Rs. 3 for 3 months or less

xxxiii. As a store house for petroleum or kerosene oil or spirit such as:—

Rectified spirit, methylated, brandy and all kinds of alcoholic beverages above 8 gals and below 60 gals.

Above 60 gals. and below 200 gals.	Rs. 1 per annum.
Above 200 gals. and below 500 gals.	Rs. 2½ Do.
500 gals. and upwards	Rs. 5 Do.
	Rs. 24 Do.

No license is necessary to keep in store up to 8 gals. at a time for one's own use other than for trade.

Section 53.

Private slaughter-house, Conditions.

1. A slaughter-house shall not be in crowded parts or on the sides of streets or thoroughfares.
2. A slaughter-house shall be enclosed and shut out from public view and the floor thereof shall be well paved or cemented, and made impervious to water or blood. It shall always be kept clean. The floor shall be washed at least once a day. Offal, etc., shall be removed and disposed of immediately by the licensee to places pointed out by the Sanitary Inspector and Health Officer.
3. The slaughter house shall be open to inspection by the President, or any Member or officers of the Committee.
4. The animals intended for slaughter shall be examined and stamped by the Sanitary Inspector and Health Officer and no animal other than those examined and stamped shall be slaughtered in a licensed slaughter-house.
5. No person affected with any infectious or loathsome disease shall be allowed either to slaughter the animals or to enter the slaughter-house.
6. A fee of Rs. 24 per annum shall be charged for a slaughter-house where cattle are slaughtered and Rs. 12 per annum where sheep, goats and pigs alone are slaughtered.

Section 55.

Butcher shop.

1. The licensee shall keep the place and the premises around it clean and free from decomposing refuse of any sort.
 2. The meat offered for sale shall always be in a wholesome condition and no rotten or unwholesome meat shall be offered for sale.
 3. The licensee shall abide by the decision of the Sanitary Inspector and Health Officer and he shall destroy any meat condemned by that officer.
 4. The shops will always be open to inspection by the President or any Member or officers of the Committee.
- No person affected with any infectious or loathsome disease shall be allowed to sell meat or enter a meat shop.

By order.

A. J. VIEYRA,

Chief Secretary to Government.

No. G. 7265.

PRIVATE SCAVENGING RULES FOR THE TOWN OF TRIVANDRUM, FRAMED UNDER
SECTIONS 88 AND 96 OF REGULATION III OF 1070, AS AMENDED BY
REGULATIONS V OF 1085 AND II OF 1088, SANCTIONED BY
HIS HIGHNESS THE MAHA RAJA UNDER DATE THE
16TH NOVEMBER 1915 & 27TH MAY 1916.

1. House-scamvenging in all parts of the Town is compulsory and houses in the Town when once brought under the system will continue so unless and until specially exempted by the Committee.
2. The Committee may exempt any house for any of the following reasons:—
 - (a) that there is no easy access without trenching on the privacy and prejudices of the occupants;
 - (b) that the house has a compound measuring not less than one acre in extent and is situated in uncrowded localities;
 - (c) that the house is situated by the side of the sea as in Muttathurai, &c., or by the side of paddy fields or other open spaces as in Edappazhinji, &c.;
 - (d) that the house is situated far away from other dwelling houses and the public road; and

(d) that the house is scavenged by private agency to the satisfaction of the Committee.

3. In all cases of exemption, the house and premises shall be kept scrupulously clean to the satisfaction of the Health Officer. Houses once exempted may again be brought by the Committee under the operation of these rules if scavenging work is not satisfactorily done.

4. Every occupant of a house brought under the private scavenging system should intimate to the Committee his change of residence or his vacating the house. If any house be so left vacant for more than a month, a refund of the fee at Re. 3 per mensem will be allowed for such period of vacancy, and if the house is left vacant for a whole quarter, the fees for the whole of that period will be remitted. Such refund will be allowed only to those who have given notice under this Section. Occupation of a house for a portion of a month will be taken as occupation for that month.

5. A register containing the Town Improvement Committee Numbers and names, if any, of the houses scavenged or exempted under the above rules with the names of the owners and occupiers thereof, shall be kept in the Town Improvement Committee's office.

6. A quarterly fee of Re. 1 shall be levied from the occupiers of every house in the Town with effect from the date of which the amended rules came into force.

7. The tax payable by a person in charge of a factory, mill or other industrial establishment or a school, hostel, market or other institution, public or private, shall be fixed by the Committee from time to time, at such rates as they think fit, provided, however, that the rates fixed by the Committee, under this rule, may be reduced or enhanced by the Government in any manner they deem proper.

8. The tax due for every quarter shall be payable before the last day of the first month of that quarter. Every person failing to pay the tax within that time shall be deemed a defaulter and the amount due from him shall be paid as an arrear of public revenue as defined in Regulation I of 1968.

9. Owners or occupiers of houses shall be required to make such arrangements as may be required by the President or the Health Officer in each case to facilitate cleaning by the scavengers and inspection by the officers of the Committee.

10. The scavenger will call between 7 and 10 A. M. every day and will announce himself before entering a privy.

11. These rules shall supersede all existing rules on the subject and shall come into operation from the date of publication in the Gazette.

By order,
M. RAJARAJA VARMA,
Under Secretary to Government.

RULES FOR THE MANAGEMENT AND CONTROL OF THE MANACAUD SASTHANODDI
MARKET, UNDER SECTION 58 OF REGULATION III OF 1976 AS
AMENDED BY REGULATIONS V OF 1985 AND II OF 1988,
PASSED BY HIS HIGHNESS THE MAHA RAJA
UNDER DATE 15-12-14.

1. The stalls in the Market shall be serially numbered.
2. The Market shall be open on all days of the week, the Market hours being from 6 A. M. to 6-30 P. M.

3. The stalls shall be leased out or let by auction for such period as the Committee might resolve upon, on each occasion of such leasing or letting to the highest bidder, by the Committee President or any officer appointed by the Committee for that purpose.

Ordinarily not more than one stall shall be given to any one person. The Committee President or any officer appointed for that purpose may also lease or let for trade any sites or standings within the market premises by auction to the highest bidder; ordinarily not more than one standing or site will be given to one person. A license in writing for the use of each stall, site or standing will be given by the President to the lessee or the highest bidder in the form hereto annexed.

4. All articles shall be sold or exposed for sale in any stall or standing set apart by the President from time to time for the purpose of selling such articles. The expression "a standing" shall include any place, space or accommodation other than a stall which may be allotted or allowed to any person resorting to the Market for the purpose of sitting thereat as a seller of goods or wares or for the purpose of placing thereon any stand-bench, board, tray or other like things. Any stall or standing remaining unleased may be let at the rate of chs. 4 per stall for each day.

5. Open spaces will be left for the sale of petty articles to the extent the grounds would permit. The letting in this case shall ordinarily be for a day only and renewable daily and the hire shall be cash 4 a day for every basket or cooly load of things.

6. The rent of stalls when given on contract for a term will be payable in advance and when given on the monthly payment system the rent shall be payable on the 1st of each Malabar month in advance for that month, in default of which, the lessee shall be liable to forfeiture of license and held responsible for any loss which may be sustained by a resale of the lease either by public auction or private contract. He shall also be liable to ejection after the 1st day of the month for which no advance payment is paid, his right to possession having ceased with the last day of the previous month.

7. No tenant or occupier of any stall or standing in the Market shall bring or cause to be brought into the Market any goods, provisions or marketable commodities except such as are intended for sale in the market nor shall he for any longer time or in any other manner than shall be reasonably necessary for the conveyance of such goods, provisions or marketable commodities to or from such stall or standing place, deposit or cause or allow to be deposited, in any passage or place adjoining such stall or standing or elsewhere in the Market or in any of the immediate approaches thereto, any hamper, crate, basket, barrel or other receptacle for such goods for the purpose of sale or exposure for sale.

8. No tenant or occupier of any stall or standing shall deposit or expose or allow any goods, provisions, Market commodities or articles to be deposited or exposed for sale in the stall or standing so as to obstruct the passage of any person or of any goods, provisions, marketable commodities or articles in or through the Market or any part thereof.

9. Every tenant or occupier of a stall shall cause the same to be kept in a cleanly condition and shall allow no refuse or garbage to remain about it but shall cause the same to be put in a tub, box or casket and to be carried to the proper receptacle.

10. Every tenant or occupier and every servant of a tenant or occupier of a stall shall at all times be decently and properly dressed when present in the Market.

11. The President may by an order in writing prohibit any person other than a tenant or his agent to trade in any stall or standing leased out to such tenant.

12. No person shall hold any sale by auction in the Market without the written consent of the President and such permission will be granted only on payment of 2 per cent on the value of goods intended to be so auctioned.

13. No person shall hawk or carry about or cry any article whatever for sale in the Market for the purpose of attracting purchasers to his stall or standing or shall use any bell or noisy instrument whatever.

14. No person shall bring any dog or knowingly permit any dog to follow him into the Market.

15. No person shall shoot or make use of any violent, obscene or abusive, disgusting or offensive language.

16. Every person resorting to the Market as a buyer or a seller or as a cooly or otherwise shall at all times comply with the directions of the officer appointed for the Market for the maintenance of order and regularity.

17. No weights and measures other than those recognised as standard of weights and measures and stamped by the officers authorised by Government shall be kept or used in the Market.

18. No putrid or unwholesome article of consumption shall be allowed to be exposed or sold in the Market. The officer appointed for the Market shall under such general orders as the Committee may pass from time to time be at liberty to summarily remove or destroy all such articles and the lessee shall have no claim for compensation for any loss arising therefrom.

19. No person afflicted with leprosy or other loathsome or contagious disease will be admitted into the Market either as vendor or purchaser or spectator or otherwise for the purpose of begging. All such persons shall be summarily ejected. Known depredators will likewise be excluded from the Market.

20. No meat or fish of any kind shall be allowed into the Market.

21. No carriage or cart or any other vehicle will be allowed to enter within the Market area except for the loading and unloading of things and for such time as may be necessary therefor.

22. An officer called the Market officer shall be appointed for the Market who shall under the orders of the President be in general control and supervision of the Market.

By order,

A. J. VIEYRA,

Chief Secretary to Government.

FORM OF LICENSE TO BE ISSUED.

License No.

Subject to the Rules now in force or which may hereafter be brought into force in the Manacaud Market. (name)
(address) is hereby licensed to sell in that Market
(name of the article) in stall No. For. from
in consideration of a rent of payable in advance.

The license should be in the possession of the licensee who is required to produce it whenever required by the President, any Member of the Committee or any officer authorised to inspect the same. A breach of any of the Rules of the Market entails forfeiture of this license and summary ejection.

President.

KOTTAYAM TOWN IMPROVEMENT AND CONSERVANCY.

Rules under Sections 33, 49, 53 and 60 of Regulation, III of 1976 passed by His Highness the Maha Rajah under date the 7th Madam 1979.

GENERAL RULES.

- I. Applications for licenses shall be made in writing to the President.
- II. The applications will then be disposed of by the Committee or the President as provided for in the Regulation and licenses issued by the President.
- III. Licenses will be granted in the manner and subject to the conditions hereinafter laid down.
- IV. A license shall hold good until the end of the official year in which it is granted unless it is cancelled by the Committee for sufficient reasons or unless it is otherwise provided in the license.
- V. The licensee shall hold himself responsible for any act of omission or commission in violation of the conditions of the license on the part of his agents or servants.

These rules shall come into force from the 1st day of Vyoasay 1979.

SECTION 33.

Temporary occupation of street.

License form A—(Appended below).

1. The fees chargeable for licenses under this section are as follows:—
 - (a) For the purpose of depositing any building material, 4 chs. per 100 sq. ft. per day.
 - (b) For making any temporary excavation therein or erection thereon, 4 chs. per 100 sq. ft. per day.
 - (c) To put up pandals for ceremonies, etc., on town lands, 1 cash per sq. ft. per day for 10 days, and double the rate for days exceeding 10.

Proviso.—No permission shall be granted to use for more than 15 days.

 - (d) To put up pandals for ceremonies etc., over the street when the projection does not exceed more than 3 feet into the street from the drain, 2 cash per sq. ft. per day, and when the same exceeds 3 feet and does not exceed 6 ft., 5 cash per sq. ft. per day.
 - Proviso.*—No permission shall be granted to use the street for this purpose for more than 15 days.
 - (e) To put up scaffolding boards, etc., when they exceed 1 ft. and do not exceed 6 ft. of frontage, 1 cash per every sq. ft. for 10 days; 2 cash per sq. ft. when the period exceeds 10 days but does not exceed 20 days; and 3 cash per sq. ft. when the period exceeds 20 but does not exceed 30 days and so on:

Provided no permission shall be granted to put up scaffolding, etc., which will exceed 6 ft. in breadth from the drain:

Provided also the licensee shall enclose the part occupied and shall during night, put up warning lights at the sight.

EXCEPTIONS.

- (1) No fee shall be levied for erection of pandals, thazhnamas, etc., in public streets on occasions of festivals and processions connected with temples or other places of public worship in the town as well as on any public occasion.
- (2) No fee shall be levied for using the public maidan as occasional play ground for boys of colleges and schools in the town, but in all the above cases written permission of the President shall be obtained beforehand.

SECTION 49.

Projections.

License form B—appended below.

The following fees shall be levied on licenses issued under this section:—

- (1) To put up verandahs, balconies, sun-shades etc., not touching the ground, a fee of 4 cash per annum per sq. ft.
- (2) To put up the structures mentioned in clause (a) when supported on the ground a fee of 18 cash per annum per sq. ft.

SECTION 53.

Offensive and Dangerous Trades.

License form C—appended below.

1. The following conditions shall be observed by the licensee:

(a) The roof of any building used for the purpose shall be made of non-inflammable materials.

(b) The licensee shall make sufficient provisions for protecting combustible articles from fire.

(c) The place, house or yard or depot and the licensee shall always be open to inspection by the President, any member of the Committee, and its officers and an officer of the Police department not below the rank of an Inspector.

2. The following fees shall be levied on licenses issued under this section:—

(a) Melting tallow—Rs. 1 per annum.

(b) Boiling bones, offal or blood—Rs. 2 per annum.

(c) Soap house, oil-boiling house or dyeing house—Rs. 1 per annum.

(d) Tannery—Rs. 2 per annum.

(e) (1) Brick-kiln Rs. 3 per kiln per annum.

(2) Tile-kiln Rs. 3 per annum.

(3) Lime-kiln Rs. 3 per annum.

(f) Any manufactory or place of business from which offensive or unwholesome smells arise—Rs. 3 per annum.

(g) Yard or depot for trade in hay, straw, thatching-grass, fire-wood or coal or other dangerously inflammable material—Rs. 3 per annum.

(h) (1) Gun-powder or blasting powder:—

Retort t. c., 25 lbs and under—Rs. 2 per annum.

Wholesale t. c., exceeding 25 lbs.—Rs. 4 per annum.

(2) Dynamite—Rs. 24 per annum.

(3) Potassium or any inflammable spirit:—

Retort, in bottles or tins up to fifty gallons and under—Rs. 1 per annum.

Wholesale, in bottles or tins above fifty but not exceeding one hundred gallons—Rs. 2 per annum and for every additional 50 gallons or part thereof—Rs. 1 per annum.

SECTION 54.

Selling and storing meat.

License form D—as appended below.

1. The following conditions shall be observed by the holder of a license for selling or storing meat:—

(1) The place shall be denoted by a sign board containing the number of the license and the name of the license-holder with the description of the words "Meat Shop."

(a) that all animals stamped on a particular day should be slaughtered at least on the next day if any animal be not so slaughtered it should again be taken for condemnation and if found fit should again be stamped.

(b) that every head of cattle stamped shall be slaughtered between 6 and 7 P. M. and every sheep and goat between 6 and 8 A. M.

(c) The place and the premises all round it shall be kept clean and free from decomposing refuse of any sort.

(d) The meat intended for sale shall always be in a wholesome condition and no rotten or unwholesome meat shall at any time be offered for sale.

(e) The license holder shall without demur abide by the decision of such Officer as may be appointed by the Committee from time to time as to whether any meat offered for sale is unwholesome or not, and shall remove and destroy immediately any meat declared unwholesome by such officer.

(f) No person affected with any infectious or loathsome disease shall be allowed to enter the shop.

- (6) The head of the animal slaughtered shall not be disposed of until the whole meat is sold.
- (7) The shop and the house shall always be open to inspection by the President, any member of the Committee and its officers, and an officer of the Police Department not below the rank of an Inspector.
- (8) The license-holder shall be liable to penalties laid down by the Regulation for the breach of any of the above conditions.
- (9) The license-holder shall abide by any rules or orders that may be passed by the Committee from time to time consistent with the provisions of the Regulation.
16. The following conditions shall be observed by the holder of a license for slaughtering animals:
 - (1) The license-holder shall enclose and keep protected from public view the building or place used by him and approved by the Committee for the slaughter of animals.
 - (2) Before an animal is slaughtered it shall be taken to such office as may be appointed for the purpose by the Committee who shall stamp it on its forehead if found fit for slaughter and the stamped head shall be preserved until the whole meat is disposed of.
 - (3) The slaughter house or place shall be kept clean, the slaughtering and skinning places shall be separate and all refuse matter therefrom shall be removed and disposed of immediately.
 - (4) The slaughtering places and the licenses granted shall be liable to inspection by the President, or members of the Committee or any of its servants, or by a Police officer not below the rank of an Inspector.
 - (5) No person affected with any infectious or contagious disease shall be allowed to enter the slaughter house or place.
 - (6) The license-holder shall obey all lawful orders given to him by the Committee from time to time under the Regulation.
 - (7) The license-holder shall be liable to the penalties laid down by the Regulation for the breach of any of the above conditions.

SECTION 20.

Opening a Private Market.

Licence from G—(as appended below).

The licence fee for opening a private market shall be Rs. 12 per annum.

Rules for the Regulation, control and sale of fish in the public fish market of the Town of Kottayam under the Towns Improvement and Improvement Regulation III of 1908 as amended by Regulation V of 1905 and II of 1908, passed by His Highness The Maharaja under date the 19th September 1914.

I. The market held on survey No. 312 now used as the public fish market is, for the purpose of these rules, hereby declared to be the public fish market of the Town of Kottayam.

II. The market shall be open on every day between 7 A. M. and 3 P. M.

III. No fish shall be sold or exposed for sale in the market in any place other than that set apart for the purpose, without the special sanction of the President.

IV. In storing one's fish, no one shall be taken up more space than is absolutely necessary so as to cause inconvenience to the public that may resort to the market or to other dealers, nor shall any dirt or refuse matter be allowed to be about the place.

V. No person shall hold any sale by auction or hawk things in the market, nor shall any person be allowed to intercept fish from the owners or act as a broker (go between) between each owner and the purchaser with a view to wrongful gain.

VI. No putrid or unwholesome fish of any kind shall be sold in the market or stored therein.

VII. No person affected with infectious or contagious disease shall be admitted into the market, nor shall fish brought by such person be taken to the market for sale.

VIII. Begging of all kinds shall be disallowed within the precincts of the market.

IX. Persons who offer change for higher coins or supply drinking water but do not sell any fish, shall be allowed access into the market free of charge.

X. Market dues at the following rates shall be levied on all boats and carts brought into the market:—

(1) For one hundred-lb of fish	...	1 ann.
(2) For one hundred-lb	...	8 ann.
(3) For one hundred-cart	...	4 ann.
(4) For one hundred-cart	...	2 ann.

XI. The Committee shall collect the fees referred to in rule X through their officers.

XII. The Committee shall in a conspicuous place in the market put up a board specifying the rate of fees chargeable per hundred-lb and cart-load of fish brought into the market.

XIII. These rules shall come into force from the date of publication in the Government Gazette.

Rules for the regulation, control and sale of articles in the public market of the Town of Kottayam under the Towns Improvement and Improvement Regulation III of 1908 as amended by Regulation V of 1905 and II of 1908, passed by His Highness The Maharaja under date the 19th September 1914.

1. The market now held on survey No. 312 is, now used as public market is, for the purposes of these rules, hereby declared to be the public market of the Town of Kottayam.

II. The market shall be open on every day between 7 A. M. and 4 P. M.
 III. No articles shall be sold or exposed for sale in the market in any place other than that set apart for the purpose without the special sanction of the President.

IV. In storing his commodities, no person shall take up more space than is absolutely necessary, so as to cause inconvenience to the public that may resort to the market or to other dealers, nor shall he allow any refuse matter or garbage to lie about the place.

V. No person shall hold any sale by auction or hawk things in the markets; nor shall any person be allowed to intercept articles from the owners or act as *dalal* (go-between) between such owner and the purchaser with a view to wrongful gain.

VI. No putrid or unwholesome articles of any kind shall be sold in the market or stored therein.

VII. No person affected with loathsome or contagious disease shall be admitted into the market, nor shall articles brought by such persons be taken into the market for sale.

VIII. Begging of all kinds shall be disallowed within the precincts of the market.

IX. Persons who offer change for higher coins or supply drinking water, but do not sell any article, shall be allowed access to the market free of charge.

X. Market dues at the following rates shall be levied on all loads and carts brought into the market:—

(a) For one hand-load of fruits, vegetables, grains etc...	4	cash.
(b) For one hand-load of Do.	6	cash.
(c) For one loaded cart	4	chs.
(d) For one unloaded cart	2	chs.

XI. The Committee shall collect the fees referred to in Rule X through their officers.

XII. The Committee shall, in a conspicuous place in the market, put up a board specifying the rates of fees chargeable per hand, head and cart load of articles brought into the market.

XIII. These rules shall come into force from the date of publication in the Government Gazette.

Rules regarding the introduction of house-tax in the Town of Kottayam under Section 89 of Regulation, III of 1907.

1. The Committee or the President may direct any officer under the Committee to prepare a list of all the buildings in the town liable to be taxed. The list so prepared shall be called the Assessment list. The following information shall be contained in the list besides any other information.

- The name of the owner;
- The name of occupier if the owner is not occupying the building;
- The name and survey number of the compound wherein the building stands;
- The name of the ward or block in which the building stands;
- The annual value of the building; and
- The amount of tax assessed on the building.

2. The officer so directed shall take a census of all buildings liable to be taxed and enter all such buildings in the list. He shall also mark in visible characters on the door or any conspicuous part of the building the number given for that building in the list. In fixing the annual value of buildings, locality and other considerations should be taken into account.

3. The tax to be fixed is at the rate of 2 per cent. on the remaining annual value of the building after deducting 6 per cent. for annual repairs from the gross annual rental value of the building.

4. The owner or occupier of the building should afford every facility in supplying the information sought for in respect of the building and permit the officer to inspect the building and to mark the numbers on the door or any conspicuous part of the building. The number thus marked shall not be removed, erased or any number or character added to or omitted therefrom except with the written permission of the President.

5. On the submission of the list to the President he shall examine and scrutinize the same and if it appears to him that any building has been overvalued or valued less, or that any building has been improperly included in the list or omitted therefrom, he may make the necessary corrections or alterations in the list after inspecting the buildings in question. After the list has been countersigned by the President, the same shall be placed before the Committee for their approval.

6. If the Committee are of opinion that the list has to be scrutinized they may appoint a Sub-Committee for this purpose. The Sub-Committee so appointed shall scrutinize the list and make a report. The report shall be considered by the Committee and if they are of opinion that amendments have to be made in the list, the necessary amendments shall be made.

7. After all the corrections, alterations or amendments mentioned in paras 5 and 6 *supra* have been made, the Committee shall issue notices to the owners or occupiers of buildings assessed informing them of the fact that their buildings have been assessed and if they have any revision petitions to be presented the same shall be presented within 30 days after the service of notice. The notice should also say that any revision petition presented beyond the 30 days shall be rejected.

8. The revision petitions presented to the Committee should be considered and disposed of. The petitioners shall be given a reasonable opportunity to represent their cases either in person or by a duly authorized agent. The order passed on the petitions shall be communicated to the petitioners orally, if they are present, or in writing. If any alterations are made in the tax to be paid, the corresponding entries in the list shall also be altered accordingly. The President shall direct the petitioner to pay the amount fixed in revision within fifteen days.

9. The tax imposed upon the buildings shall be payable by the owners thereof in two equal half-yearly instalments. The instalment for each half-year shall be payable within 30 days after the commencement of that half-year, unless an extension is made by the President at the request of the party, in which case, the extension granted shall not exceed 15 days after the disposal of the application for such extension. In the case of persons who have presented revision petitions the tax shall be paid as directed in para 8 *supra*.

10. In the case of buildings the owners of which are absent from the Town and whose whereabouts are difficult to be ascertained, the occupants may pay the tax due and the same may be deducted from the rent due to the owner.

11. (a) If any building has been vacant for not less than 60 consecutive days in a half-year, the President, shall on request, by the owner, refund so much, not exceeding one half of the tax paid for that half-year as is proportionate to the number of days during which such building has been vacant.

(b) Every request for a refund under this section shall be made during the half-year in respect of which the refund is sought for or on the following half-year, and not afterwards; and no person shall be entitled to such refund unless he, at or about the time not later than 15 days, that the building became vacant, give notice of such vacancy to the President. In cases of continued vacancy notice need only be given at the beginning of every year. It is to be understood that no remissions will be granted in respect of portions of building which may be vacant.

12. When any building is built, rebuilt or enlarged, the owner shall give intimation thereof to the President within 15 days from the date of completion of such building, rebuilding or enlargement or from the date of occupation of such building, whichever happens first. The President on receipt of the intimation shall assess or reassess as the case may be. The procedure laid down above shall be adopted in these cases also as are necessary. Provided that, if such date of completion or occupation falls within the last two (2) months of a half-year, no tax or enhanced tax as the case may be shall be levied in respect on the building for that half-year.

13. When any building is completely demolished or destroyed, the owner or in his absence the occupier if any, thereof, may give information in writing to the President of such demolition or destruction and until such information is given, such owner shall be liable at the discretion of the President to the payment of all taxes which would have been leviable had such building not been demolished or destroyed. If the said information is given within the first two months of a half-year no tax shall, thereafter be levied in respect of the building and any tax which may have been levied for that half-year shall be refunded.

14. Any person may at any time, not being less than thirty days before the end of a financial year, move the Committee by revision petition to reduce the tax to which he is liable for the forthcoming financial year, on the ground that the annual value of the building in respect of which the tax is imposed has decreased since the last assessment. The revision petition should be disposed of in the manner laid down in para 8 *supra*.

15. If, at any time, it appears to the Committee that any building has been inadequately assessed or improperly omitted from the assessment list, the Committee may request the President to amend the said list in such manner as the Committee may deem just; provided that no such amendment shall be made unless the person concerned shall have been afforded a reasonable opportunity to show cause to the Committee why the assessment list should not be amended as proposed.

16. The amendment list shall be completely revised by the President at least once in five years. The procedure laid down in parts 7 & 8 shall be adopted in this case also.

17. The tax due for each half year should be paid into the President's office within the prescribed time. Receipt shall be granted by the President or any other person authorised by the President of payment of tax received.

18. In the case of persons who fail to produce the fees in time demand notices shall be issued fixing 7 days from the date of receipt of such notice for the payment of tax due. In case of non-production of tax in spite of this notice proceedings laid down in section 107 of the Regulation shall be taken to recover the amounts due. Amounts found irrecoverable may be written off supported by a resolution of the Committee.

19. The Committee may prescribe the necessary forms in keeping the accounts.

20. Payments of taxes received shall be remitted to the Taluk Treasury in the manner and within the time prescribed in the Account Code.

21. The Sanitary Inspector or some other out-door officer under the Committee shall submit monthly list showing all buildings newly built, enlarged, rebuilt, or completed or occupied during the month.

22. Non-compliance with any of the directions contained in these rules shall be punishable under section 82 of the Regulation.

23. Buildings numbered and assessment list prepared shall be deemed to have been numbered and prepared in accordance with these rules.

24. These rules shall come into force from the date of publication thereof in the Government Gazette.

ALLEPPEY TOWN IMPROVEMENT AND CONSERVANCY.

Rules regarding the introduction of license fees in the Town of Alleppey, passed by His Highness the Maha Raja on the 26th February 1904/13th Kantham 1029 under Sections 33, 43, 55, and 60 of Regulation, III of 1876.

GENERAL RULES.

1. Applications for licenses shall be made in writing to the President of the Town Improvement Committee.

2. The applications for licenses shall be made in the prescribed printed form which can be had in the Committee's office on payment of a fee of one chattram each.

3. The applications shall be accompanied by the fee prescribed for the license under these rules.

4. The applications will be disposed of by the Committee, and in emergent cases by the President.

5. A list of such licenses granted by the President shall be laid before the Committee at its next ordinary meeting for confirmation.

6. Licenses will be granted in the manner and subject to the conditions herein after laid down.

7. The license-holder shall obey the orders of the President with regard to the arrangements to be made and preparations to be taken in connection with the purpose for which the license is granted.

8. A license shall hold good until the end of the official year for which it is granted, unless it is cancelled by the Committee for sufficient reasons or unless it is otherwise provided for in the license.

9. Should a license be cancelled on account of the misconduct of the license holder the fee paid shall not be returned.

10. If an application for license be not granted the fee paid along with the application shall be refunded to the applicant.

11. The licensee shall hold himself responsible for any act of omission or commission in violation of the conditions of the license on the part of his agents or servants.

12. A register of licenses granted shall be kept in the Committee's office, and a duplicate thereof shall be kept with the Sanitary Inspector or any other officer appointed for the purpose.

13. The licensee-holder shall produce the license when called for by any member or officer appointed for the purpose.

14. Every licensee-holder shall put up his license in a conspicuous part of the place in respect of which the license is given.

These rules shall come into force from the 1st Madom 1979.

SECTION 33.

Temporary occupation of streets.

CONDITIONS.

1. The fee for the license shall be at the rate of 4 chs. for every 100 sq. ft. or fraction thereof for each day of occupation. No fee shall be levied for erection of pandals and decorations in public streets on occasions of religious festivals or on any other public occasion or for temporary erection made as a sunshade to the public.

2. The licensee shall enclose the part occupied and shall during nights put up warning-lights at the site.

3. The licensee shall restore the portion occupied to the original state on the expiry of the period for which the license is granted.

4. The following fees shall be levied on licenses issued for the following purposes:—

(a) To put up verandahs, balconies, thatties of all sorts and the like in front of shops, houses, etc. when not touching the grounds, (8) eight cash per square foot per six months or fraction thereof.

(b) To put up the structures mentioned in clause 'a) when supported on the ground, (1) One chukram per square foot per six months or fraction thereof.

The following ground rent also shall be charged for the occupation of Sirkar open grounds in the Town:—

(a) For sheds and premises for dramatic and other purposes,

(2) two chukrams for every hundred square feet or fraction thereof for the first fifteen days and (1) one chukram when the period exceeds fifteen days, for every day of occupation.

(b) Annas () four on every log of timber kept for sale or other purposes on Sirkar open grounds per six months or fraction thereof.

(c) Rs (5) five for every boat (Kettu-vallam) newly built and () four annas per week for every such boat repaired on Sirkar open grounds, (amended by No. G. 4911 dated 7-8-15, published on page 1433 of the Government Gazette date 21-8-15).

License Form A

as appended below.

NOTIFICATION.

No. G. 4911.

Amendments to the License Rules of the Town Improvement Committee Alkappay, under sections, 33 and 63 of the Town Conservancy and Improvement Regulation, III of 1976 as amended by Regulation, V of 1985 and II of 1988, passed under date the 7th August 1915.

SECTION. 33.

Temporary occupation of streets.

Conditions, 5 (c) Change " (2) Two annas " into " (4) Four annas " between " and " and " per week ".

SECTION. 33.

Offensive and dangerous trades.

Places used for any of the following purposes namely:—

1. Melting tallow.

2. Boiling bones, offal and blood.
3. () Soap-house, oil-boiling house and dyeing house.
- () Tannery.
4. Brick-kiln, tile-kiln, lime-kiln and pottery.
5. () Ginger-bleaching.
- (b) Store-house for fish, prawns, fish-oil, hides and bones.
6. Yard or depot for trade in—
 - () Bamboos, arecanut trees and cadjans.
 - (b) Timber
 - () Coir yarn or fibre, coir manufactured goods, hemp and cotton.
 - () Copra.
7. Store-house for explosives, such as—
 - (a) Gun-powder or blasting powder.
 - (b) Dynamite or other kindred explosives.
 - (c) Chinese crackers.
 - (a) Petroleum.

CONDITIONS.

I. The roof of any building used for the storage, preparation or the sale of articles which the Committee may consider to be dangerous or explosive shall be made of non-inflammable materials.

II. The licensee shall make sufficient provision for protecting combustible articles from taking fire.

III. The following license fee shall be charged:—

- | | | |
|---|----------------|----------------------------|
| 1. Melting tallow | ... | Rs. 6 to Rs. 12 per annum. |
| 2. Boiling bones, offal and blood | ... | Rs. 6 per annum. |
| 3. () Soap house, oil-boiling house and dyeing house | ... | Rs. 6 to Rs. 12 per annum. |
| () Tannery | ... | Rs. 12 per annum. |
| 4. Brick-kiln, tile-kiln and lime-kiln | ... | Rs. 12 per annum. |
| 5. () Ginger-bleaching | ... | Rs. 35 per annum. |
| (b) Store-house for fish, prawns, fish-oil, hides and bones | | |
| in quantities exceeding one Indian maund of 82 lbs. | | |
| (coir) not exceeding 10 candies a year | ... | Rs. 8 per annum. |
| Above 10 candies and not exceeding 50 candies a year | ... | Rs. 6 per annum. |
| Any quantity over 50 candies a year | ... | Rs. 12 per annum. |
| 6. Yard or depot for trade in— | | |
| () Bamboos or arecanut trees | ... | Rs. 6 per annum. |
| Cadjans | ... | Rs. 4 per annum. |
| () Timber | ... | Rs. 3 to Rs. 6 per annum. |
| () Coir yarn or fibre, coir manufactured goods, hemp and cotton not exceeding 25 candies a year. | ... | Rs. 6 per annum. |
| Above 25 candies and not exceeding 50 candies a year | ... | Rs. 10 per annum. |
| Above 50 candies and not exceeding 100 candies a year | ... | Rs. 15 per annum. |
| Above 100 candies and not exceeding 200 candies a year. | ... | Rs. 25 per annum. |
| Above 200 candies and not exceeding 400 candies a year | ... | Rs. 40 per annum. |
| Any quantity exceeding 400 candies a year | ... | Rs. 50 per annum. |
| (b) Copra not exceeding 50 candies a year. | ... | Rs. 5 per annum. |
| Above 50 candies and not exceeding 100 candies a year | ... | Rs. 9 per annum. |
| Above 100 candies and not exceeding 200 candies a year | ... | Rs. 15 per annum. |
| Above 200 candies and not exceeding 400 candies a year | ... | Rs. 25 per annum. |
| Any quantity over 400 candies a year. | ... | Rs. 30 per annum. |
| 7. (a) Gun-powder or blasting powder | Retail 25 lbs. | |
| and under | ... | Rs. 8 per annum. |
| Over 25 lbs. | ... | Rs. 12 per annum. |

Sulphur	...	Rs. 12 per annum.
Potash	...	Rs. 6 per annum.

Sulphur imported solely for the purpose of ginger-bleaching will be exempted from payment of license fees. A general license may be obtained for the possession and sale of Gun-powder, sulphur, potash and other articles of arms and ammunition on payment of a fee of Rs. 28 per annum.

(b) Dynamite and other kindred explosives	Rs. 36 per annum.
(c) Chinese crackers	Rs. 1 per annum.
(d) Petroleum:—	
Not exceeding 50 gallons	Rs. 2 per annum.
Not exceeding 100 gallons	Rs. 4 per annum.
Not exceeding 400 gallons	Rs. 12 per annum.
Any quantity over 400 gallons	Rs. 24 per annum.

A. Z.—In bazars and other crowded localities the quantity that may be stored shall not exceed 400 gallons or 100 tins at a time. Boats used for the storage and sale of kerosine oil in the canal are liable to pay a license fee of Rs. 12 per annum.

SECTION 53.

A. SLAUGHTER HOUSE.

Conditions.

- (1) The slaughter house shall be located in a place specially designed by the Committee.
- (2) The building shall be enclosed and shut out from public view, and the floor thereof shall be well paved or cemented and made impervious. It shall always be kept clean. The floor shall be washed at least once a day and all the refuse matter, offal, etc., shall be removed by the licensee to the place set apart for the purpose.
- (3) No animal, the meat of which is intended to be sold, shall be slaughtered in a slaughter house, unless it has been examined by the Sanitary Inspector or any other officer appointed for the purpose and the fit condition of the animal has been certified to.
- (4) The slaughter house shall be open to inspection by any Member of the Committee or the officers of the department. No fee shall be charged for the license.

License form C ————— (as appended below).

B. BUTCHERS' SHOPS.

CONDITIONS.

1. All butchers' shops shall, unless specially exempted by the Committee, be within a licensed market.
2. The license-holder shall put in front of the place of business a sign-board containing his name, the number of the stall, and the number of the license.
3. There shall be a separate license for each place of storing or selling meat.
4. The meat offered for sale shall be that of animals slaughtered in a public or licensed slaughter-house.
5. The meat offered for sale shall be in good condition and not unwholesome.
6. The license holder shall abide by the decision of the Sanitary Inspector or other officer appointed for the purpose with respect to the good condition of any meat offered for sale, and shall destroy any meat condemned by such officer.
7. The shop shall always be open for inspection, by the President, members of the Committee, the Sanitary Inspector, or other officer appointed for the purpose, and the license holder shall produce his license when demanded.
8. No fee shall be charged for the license.

License form C ————— (as appended below).

SECTION 54.

Private Market.

1. Private markets for the sale of fish, vegetables or other articles may be constructed with the permission of the Committee, and on the plan approved of by them.

2. The stalls in each market shall be serially numbered.
3. The market shall be swept every day and the stalls be kept scrupulously clean.
4. No person suffering from any infectious disease shall be allowed to keep a stall in the market.
5. The stalls shall always be open to inspection by the members of the Committee, the Sanitary Inspector, or other officer specially appointed for the purpose.
6. One room in the market shall be set apart, if required, free of charge, for the office of a member of the Sanitary Inspector's staff.
7. No fish, vegetable, or other articles of food which is unfit for human consumption shall be kept anywhere in the market.
8. All such articles of food as have been condemned by any member of the Committee, the Sanitary Inspector, or other officer specially appointed for the purpose, shall at once be destroyed.
9. A license fee of five per cent, on the annual rental value of the stalls shall be charged on the license-holder.

License form D ——— (as appended below).

Rules regarding house-scavenging (23rd June 1905).

I. The part of the town to be brought under this system will be declared in the Gazette and notified by beat of tom-tom.

II. House scavenging in the parts so declared will be compulsory, but unoccupied houses and excluded houses that have extensive backyards may be excluded from the operation of these rules, if other suitable measures (in the case of the latter) can be adopted by the owner or occupier, with the approval of the Committee.

III. Townships within the declared limits will be serially numbered and each street will be designated by a separate name.

IV. A register containing the serial number, name, if any, of the houses and their owners or occupiers, shall be prepared and kept in the Office of the Sanitary Inspector or of any other officer appointed for the purpose, and a duplicate thereof filed in the Committee's Office.

V. Owners or occupiers of houses shall be required to make such arrangements as may be required by the Sanitary Inspector or other officer specially deputed for the purpose in each case to facilitate cleaning by the scavengers.

VI. (a) A monthly fee of seven chackrams shall be levied for every night soil vessel kept in private houses for each cleaning per diem and double the said rate for twice cleaning.

(b) The fee payable by a person in charge of a factory, mill or other industrial establishment, Schools, Hostels, Hotels, Majlats, or other public or private institutions in the Town for scavenging work done by the Committee shall be fixed by the Committee from time to time at such rates as they think fit, provided however that the rates fixed by the Committee may be reduced or enhanced by the Government in any manner they deem proper (sanctioned by G. O. No. G. 3390 dated 8-8-15).

VII. Scavengers will call between 4 and 8 A. M., and in case where there is a second cleaning, between 3 to 5 P. M. every day; and a house to house inspection will be made from time to time to see whether scavenging is done properly. The inspection shall be made subject, as far as may be possible, to the provisions of section 116 of the Regulation.

VIII. The scavenger is bound to announce himself before entering a privy.

IX. Whoever disobey any directions given or notice issued by the President under these rules shall be liable to punishment under section 82 of the Regulation.

The fees shall be payable in advance for every quarter.

Rules relating to the introduction and collection of house tax in the Town of Alleppey passed by His Highness the Maharaja under section 88 of Regulation III of 1876.

Assessment.

1. A list of all the buildings in the Town except those exempted under Section 88 should be prepared. This list, called the "assessment list" shall contain the following columns in particular in respect of all buildings assessed to the tax.

- (a) The name of the owner thereof.
- (b) The name of the occupier thereof.
- (c) The designation thereof, if any.
- (d) The name of the division and street, if any, in which it is situated and any survey or other number which it bears.
- (e) The annual value thereof.
- (f) The amount of tax assessed thereon, etc.

2. On receipt of the assessment list, the President or one or more of the members nominated by the President or the Committee, shall assess the buildings and fix the rental value. Such buildings as are thus assessed shall be given serial numbers and these shall be marked on the doors or on any conspicuous part of the building.

3. The license fees paid for the storage of articles in buildings assessed will be deducted from the gross annual rental value.

4. The tax payable shall be at the rate of 2 o/o on the remaining annual rental value, subject to the deduction 1/6 for annual repairs, &c.

5. The assessment made shall be confirmed by the Committee. If any party prefers a revision petition against the assessment of the rental value of his buildings the same shall be made within 30 days from the date of the final notice directing the imposition of tax.

6. The tax imposed upon the buildings shall be payable by the owners thereof, in two equal half yearly instalments. The instalment for each half year shall be payable within 30 days after the commencement of that half year, unless an extension is made by the President at the request of any party, in which case, the extension shall not exceed 15 days after the disposal of the application for such extension.

7. In the case of buildings, the owners of which are absent from the Town and whose whereabouts are difficult to be ascertained, the occupants may pay the tax due, and the same may be deducted from the rent due to the owner.

8. (a) If any building has been vacant for not less than 60 consecutive days in a half year, the President shall on demand, by the owner, refund so much, not exceeding one-half of the tax paid for that half year as is proportionate to the number of days during which such building has been vacant.

(b) Every demand for a refund under this section shall be made during the half year in respect of which the refund is sought for, or in the following half year and not afterwards; and no person shall be entitled to such refund unless he, or about the time not later than 15 days, that the building became vacant, gave notice of such vacancy to the President.

9. When any building is built, rebuilt, or enlarged, the owner shall give intimation thereof to the President within 15 days from the date of completion of such building, or building, or enlargement or from the date of occupation of such building whichever happens first. The President shall on receipt of the said intimation assess or re-assess as the case may be, the tax leviable in respect of the building, and the instalment for the half year in which the assessment is made, shall be payable within 30 days after the date of receipt of the President's notice to the effect by the owner or within 15 days after the disposal of any revision petition which may be presented by the party; provided that, if such date of completion falls within the last () two months of a half year no tax or enhanced tax as the case may be, shall be levied in respect of the building for that half year.

10. When any building is completely demolished or destroyed, the owner or in his absence the occupier, if any, thereof may give information in writing to the President of such demolition or destruction and until information is given, such owner shall be liable at the discretion of the President, payment of all taxes which would have been leviable had such building not been demolished or destroyed. If the said information is given within the first two months of a half year no tax shall thereafter be levied in respect of the building and any tax which may have been levied for that half year shall be refunded.

Mode of collection etc.

11. A demand register shall be maintained in the President's office prepared from the assessable list. Any change or alteration in the assessment list shall be noted in this Register with reference to the item therein, under the initials of the President.

12. Bonded books of receipts in duplicate for the amount of tax due on each building shall be prepared in the President's office. These receipts shall be signed by the President and issued to the Sanitary Inspector or tax collectors appointed for the purpose.

13. The tax collectors may receive the amounts of any receipts, and the same noted in the receipt as well as in the memorandum under his initials with the date of such entry. Part collections of a receipt should on no account be made. Receipts should not be detached from the book except on realisation of their amounts in full.

14. If no demand of the tax is made by any of the tax collectors, the party liable to make the payment of the tax may produce the amount to the President, who will cause the receipt to be handed over to the payee.

15. Taxes remitted by the tax collectors, shall be remitted to the President with a memo of particulars of the amount under the initials of the subordinates concerned within such periods as may be prescribed from time to time by the President.

16. The registers and forms to be used shall have the approval of the Committee.

17. Non-compliance to any of the conditions of these rules shall be punishable under section 52 of Regulation III of 1876.

18. These rules shall come into operation from the date of the publication thereof.

QUILON TOWN IMPROVEMENT AND CONSERVANCY.

Rules regarding the introduction of license fees in the Town of Quilon, passed by His Highness the Maha Raja of Travancore on the 25th August 1906/3rd Augany 1932 under sections 33, 33, 35 and 60 of Regulation III of 1876

GENERAL CONDITIONS.

1. Applications for licenses shall be made in writing to the President of the Town Improvement Committee.

2. The application for license shall be made in the prescribed printed form (B appended) which can be had at the Committee's Office on payment of a fee of one chukram each.

3. The application shall be accompanied by the fee prescribed for the license under these rules.

4. The applications will be disposed of by the Committee and in emergent cases by the President.

5. A list of such licenses granted by the President shall be laid before the Committee at its next ordinary meeting for confirmation.

6. Licenses will be granted in the manner and subject to the conditions hereinafter laid down.

7. The license-holder shall obey the orders of the President with regard to the arrangements to be made and precautions to be taken in connection with the purpose for which the license is granted.

8. A license shall hold good until the end of the official year for which it is granted, unless it is cancelled by the Committee for sufficient reasons or unless it is otherwise provided for in the license.

9. Should a license be cancelled on account of the misconduct of the licensee, the fee paid shall not be returned.

10. If an application for license be not granted, the fees paid along with the application shall be refunded to the applicant.

11. The licensee shall hold himself responsible for any act of omission or commission in violation of the conditions of the license on the part of his agents or servants.

12. A register of licenses granted shall be kept in the Committee's office and a duplicate thereof shall be kept with the Sanitary Inspector or any other officer appointed for the purpose.

13. The licensee-holder shall produce the license when called for by any member or officer appointed for the purpose.

14. These rules shall come into force at once.

SECTION 33.

Temporary occupation of streets.

CONDITIONS.

1. The fee for the license shall be at the rate of 4 obs. for every 100 sq. feet or fraction thereof for each day of occupation.

Exception.—No fee shall be levied for the erection of pandals and for decorations in public streets for religious purposes, provided that permission for the same has been sought for and obtained previously.

2. The licensee shall enclose the part occupied and shall during nights put up warning-lights at the site.

3. The licensee shall restore the portion occupied to the original state on the expiry of the period for which the license is granted.

License form A (as appended below).

SECTION 34.

Offensive and dangerous trades.

Places used for any of the following namely—

1. Melting tallow,
2. boiling bones, offal and blood,
3. (a) soap house, oil-boiling house, and dyeing house,
(b) tannery,
4. brick-kiln, and lime-kiln,
5. (a) ginger bleaching,
(b) storehouse for fish, prawns, fish oil and hides,
6. yard or depot for trade in,
(a) straw, bamboo, arecaunt trees, cadjans, dry-sticks (pattals), charcoal, cocoanut shells and firewood,
(b) timber and coal,
(c) coir yarn or fibre, coir-manufactured goods, hemp and cotton,
(d) copra,
(e) oil mills.
7. Storehouse for explosives such as,
(a) gunpowder or blasting-powder,
(b) dynamite or other kindred explosives,
(c) petroleum.

CONDITIONS.

- (1) The roof of any building used for the storage or preparation of articles which the Committee may consider to be dangerous or explosive shall be made of non-inflammable materials.
- (2) The licensee shall make sufficient provision for protecting combustible articles from taking fire.
- (3) The following license fees shall be charged,
 - (1) Molting tallow—Rs. 6 per annum,
 - (2) boiling bones, offal and blood—Rs. 6 per annum,
 - (3) (a) soap-house, oil-boiling house and dyeing house—fees ranging from Rs. 3 to Rs. 12 per annum,
 - (b) tannery—Rs. 12 per annum,
 - (4) brick-kiln, tile kiln and lime-kiln—Rs. 12 per annum.
 - (5) (a) glazer bleaching—Rs. 12 per annum,
 - (b) storing fish, prawns, fish oil and hides in quantities exceeding one Indian maund of 83 lbs. (avoir.)—Rs. 3 to Rs. 12 per annum,
 - (6) yard or depot for trade in,
 - (a) straw, bamboos, arecanut trees, cadjans, dry sticks (pattals), charcoal, coconut shells and fire wood—Rs. 3 to 6 per annum,
 - (b) timber and coal—Rs. 20 per annum,
 - (c) Coir yarn or fibre, coir manufactured goods, hemp and cotton—Rs. 5 to Rs. 12 per annum,
 - (d) copra—Rs. 12 per annum,
 - (e) oil mills—Rs. 12 per annum,
 7. (a) gunpowder or blasting powder, retail 25 lbs. and under Rs. 6 per annum, wholesale over 25 lbs.—Rs. 12 per annum,
 - (b) dynamite and other kindred explosive—Rs. 30 per annum,
 - (c) petroleum stored in tins,
 - Rs. 7 per annum for 100 gallons & under,
 - Rs. 12 per annum for over 100 gallons & below 1000 gallons
 - Rs. 3 per annum for every additional 1000 gallons up to 10000 gallons.
 - Rs. 2 per annum for every addition 100 gallons over 10000 gallons provided the oil is stored in tins (25th June 1910).

License form B.....(as appended below).

SECTION 55.

A.—SLAUGHTER HOUSE.

CONDITIONS.

- (1) The slaughterhouse shall be located in a place specially designed by the Committee.
- (2) The building shall be enclosed and shut out from public view and the floor thereof shall be well paved or cemented and made impervious. It shall always be kept clean. The floor shall be washed at least once a day and all the refuse matter, offal, &c., shall be removed by the licensee to the places set apart for the purpose.
- (3) No animal, the meat of which is intended to be sold, shall be slaughtered in a slaughterhouse, unless it has been examined by the Sanitary Inspector or any other officer appointed for the purpose and the fit condition of the animal has been certified to.

4. The slaughterhouse shall be open to inspection by any member of the Committee or the officers of the Department.

5. The licensee shall put up in front of the slaughterhouse a sign-board bearing his name, the number of his license and the words "slaughterhouse for (such and such) animals."

License form C.....(as appended below).

B—BUTCHERS' SHOPS.

CONDITIONS.

(1) All butchers' shops shall, unless specially exempted by the Committee, be within a licensed market.

(2) The license-holder shall put up in front of the place of business a sign-board containing his name, the number of the stall and the number of the license.

(3) There shall be a separate license for each place of storing or selling meat.

(4) The meat offered for sale shall be that of animals slaughtered in a public or licensed slaughterhouse.

5. The meat offered for sale shall be in good condition and not unwholesome.

6. The license-holder shall abide by the decision of the Sanitary Inspector or other officer appointed for the purposes with respect to the good condition of any meat offered for sale, and shall destroy any meat condemned by such officer.

7. The shop shall always be open for inspection by the President, members of the Committee, the Sanitary Inspector or other officer appointed for the purpose and the license-holder shall produce his license when demanded.

License form C.....(as appended below).

SECTION.

Private Markets.

(1) Private markets for the sale of fish, vegetables, or other articles may be constructed with the permission of the Committee, and on the plan approved of by them.

(2) The stalls in each market shall be serially numbered.

(3) The market shall be swept every day and the stalls kept scrupulously clean.

(4) No person suffering from any infectious disease shall be allowed to keep a stall in the market.

(5) The stalls shall always be open to inspection by the members of the Committee, the Sanitary Inspector, or other officer specially appointed for the purpose.

(6) One room shall be set apart if required free of charge for the office of a member of the Sanitary Inspector's staff.

(7) No fish, vegetable or other articles of food which is unfit for human consumption shall be kept anywhere in the market.

(8) All such articles of food as have been condemned by any member of the Committee, the Sanitary Inspector or other officer specially appointed for the purpose shall at once be destroyed.

(9) A license fee of 5 per cent. on the annual rental value of the stall shall be charged on the license-holder.

License form D..... (as appended below).

A. Form of license granted under section 53 of Regulation III of 1976.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
No.	Date of license.	Name of Applicant.	Name and situation of the place intended to be occupied	Dimensions.	Period for which the license is granted.	Signature of the license-holder.	Signature of the President.	Remarks.

B. Form of license granted under section 53 of Regulation III of 1976.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
No.	Date of license.	Name of Applicant.	Name and situation of the place of business.	Purpose for which the license is granted.	Signature of the license-holder.	Signature of the President.	Remarks.

C. Form of license granted under section 53 clause (2) of Regulation III of 1976.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
No.	Date of license.	Name of the Applicant.	Name and situation of the place of business.	Purpose for which license is granted.	Signature of the license-holder.	Signature of the President.	Remarks.

D. Form of license granted under section 80 of Regulation III of 1916.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
No.	Date of license	Name of the Applicant.	Name and situation of the place of business.	Purpose for which license is granted.	Signature of the license holder.	Signature of the President.	Remarks.

E. Form of application for license under sections 53, 54, 55 and 60 of Regulation III of 1916.

1	2	3	4	5	6
Name of applicant.	Place of his residence.	Trade or business for which license is applied.	The name of the owner of the place and the boundaries where the business is proposed to be done.	If the license is under section 53 for carrying on any offensive or dangerous trade, the maximum quantity of material proposed to be stored or manufactured at one time.	The period for which the license is applied.

Bye-Laws of the Quilon Town Improvement Committee, under Regulation II of 1909, sanctioned by the Government under date the 24th August 1904.

I. The Town Improvement Committee of Quilon shall ordinarily meet on the 1st and 3rd Saturdays of every Malabar month. If that happens to be a recognised holiday the next office day shall be the day of meeting.

II. Notice of a meeting whether ordinary under the above Bye-law or extraordinary under clause 2, section 7, shall be given to every member at least 24 hours previously and such notice shall be in the form of a letter and shall state the subject or subjects to be brought up before the meeting.

III. The meeting of the Committee shall ordinarily commence at 5-30 P. M. Vide Notification dated (20-3-15.)

IV. At the hour fixed for the meeting of the members, if there is a quorum, the business of the meeting may at once commence. If the President be absent, the members present may choose a Chairman under section 9 of the Regulation. If the President arrives after a Chairman has been chosen by the meeting, the presiding member shall leave the chair and the President shall preside.

V. If at the hour fixed for a meeting, no quorum be present the President shall allow 15 minutes to elapse before he adjourns the meeting. If the President be not present and if 15 minutes from the hour fixed for the meeting elapse without the assembling of a quorum, the meeting shall stand adjourned to that day next week at the same time and place.

VI. If at any time during the meeting, it is found that there is not a quorum present, the President or the Chairman shall at once suspend the business of the meeting and either dissolve the meeting at once or wait 15 minutes for the formation of the quorum. If during these 15 minutes a quorum re-assemble, the business may be resumed; otherwise, the meeting shall stand adjourned.

VII. The Chairman shall regulate the conduct of business at the meeting. All points of order shall be decided by the Chairman and his decision shall be final.

VIII. (a) When the Chairman has taken his seat, any member may ask any question or questions of which he shall have given at least 3 days' previous notice. If the question be directed to the President or a member of the Committee who is absent from the meeting and who has not authorized any member of the Committee to reply, such question shall stand over until such time as he shall be present.

(b) Notice given under the above clause (a) shall be circulated to every member of the Committee previous to the meeting.

IX. After questions of which previous notice has been given have been put and answered, any member may, in special case, with the permission of the Chairman, put any question of which no previous notice has been given.

X. After the disposal of the questions under Bye-laws VIII & IX the subject or subjects set forth in the notice convening the meeting, shall be next considered.

XI. (a) The consideration of any subject at the meeting shall be started in the form of a motion by the Chairman or any member.

(b) Such motion shall be in writing.

(c) The mover when he is not the Chairman shall, before he resumes his seat, hand over the paper containing the motion to the Chairman. The Chairman shall in such cases as well as those in which he is the mover, read the motion and ask if any member seconds.

(d) If not seconded, the motion shall be dropped.

(e) Any member desirous of seconding the motion may either make a speech and second it or reserve his right to speak at a later stage and merely say; I second the motion;

(f) After the motion is duly seconded, the Chairman shall call upon the members to hand over to him in writing any amendment or amendments in the order in which, if agreed to, each would stand in the amended motion and then call upon the proposers of amendments in that order to move their amendments;

(g) Every amendment shall be moved and seconded and if not seconded, shall be dropped.

(h) Each amendment must be decided before the next one is entered upon. But after any amendment has been proposed and seconded, the member may move the amendment to be amended by the omission, insertion or addition of certain words, and the Chairman shall thereupon ask if any other member seconds the proposal, and if seconded, the proposal to amend the amendment shall be the question before the meeting.

(i) After all the amendments have been disposed of, the original motion as amended (if amendments or any of them have been affirmed) and if no amendment is affirmed, the original motion by itself shall be put to the vote.

XII. After the consideration of subjects mentioned in the notice has been concluded, any subject of which no notice has been given may be brought up with the permission of the Chairman.

XIII. Notwithstanding anything contained in the previous bye-laws as regards the order of business, the Chairman of the meeting may give precedence to any one subject over another.

XIV. At any meeting of the Committee if any of the subject mentioned in the notice has not been wholly considered, the meeting may continue its sittings from day to day till all the subjects have been disposed of or adjourn to a future day.

XV. There shall be no discussion of any motion or amendment unless it is duly seconded and every speaker shall directly speak to the question before the meeting or to an amendment which he is himself about to propose, or to a point of order.

XVI. Each member is at liberty to speak only once on every motion or amendment, except that the mover of a motion or amendment shall have a right to reply, after the Chairman has ascertained that no other member entitled to speak, and desires, to speak and except also that any member who wishes to explain any misconception of any expression used by him may do so with the permission of the Chairman.

XVII. An amendment shall usually be in the form of a motion to insert words therein or to add words thereto. Every amendment must be relevant to the motion it is proposed to amend and must be framed so as to form therewith an intelligible and consistent sentence. An amendment which is the direct negative of a motion shall not be allowed.

XVIII. No amendment shall be made towards which, it has been already resolved, shall stand part of to be added to the original motion or amendment, except by addition of other words.

XIX. A motion or amendment which has been moved and seconded shall not be withdrawn without the permission of the meeting.

XX. The Chairman may move or second resolutions, speak and vote, without quitting the Chair.

XXI. Any member who is present at the meeting may refrain from voting; if the question before the meeting be the confirmation of a report or proceedings of a Sub-Committee, the members of the committee may vote.

XXII. Whenever a question is put to the vote if any member so requires the Chairman shall record in the minutes of the meeting the names of the members voting for and against.

XXIII. Routine resolutions such as recording periodical statements or confirming the proceedings of the select Committee may be put to the meeting by the Chairman without their having been moved or seconded. Motions regarding the choice of a presiding member, the precedence of business, adjournments and the like must be seconded but need not be in writing.

XXIV. When a budget or a supplementary budget is laid before the meeting, the procedure shall be as follows. The Chairman shall read each item of the receipts and expenditure and shall without any mover or seconder put to the meeting the question "that this item stand part of the

budget". If any member propose to reduce or increase the item or add a fresh item and the proposal be seconded, the proposal shall be treated as an amendment and shall become a question before the meeting.

XXV. Except with the permission of the meeting, resolutions proposed under section 13, Clause (d) upon the President's annual administration report shall not be in order unless three days previous notice shall have been given of such resolutions. And no administration report under Clause 6 of section 50 shall be submitted to Government until a week after such report is circulated among all the members of the Committee and formally laid before a meeting of the Committee.

XXVI. At a meeting, the members may resolve themselves into a committee to consider any subject before it. In Committee a motion need not be seconded, and a member may speak more than once. The decision of the Committee shall be reported to that or subsequent meeting for confirmation.

XXVII. Before a meeting disperses, the resolutions arrived at in the meeting shall be read to the meeting.

XXVIII. The minutes of the Proceedings of each meeting shall be circulated among the members within 4 days from the date of meeting. If within 3 days after the circulation, no objection is raised to their correctness, the minutes shall be recorded in the minute-book and forwarded for publication in the Government Gazette. If, however, the correctness of the minutes is impugned in any material particular by any member in writing addressed to the President, the minutes shall not be recorded and sent for publication before being passed at another meeting.

XXIX. Whenever any prosecution has to be sanctioned under Clause, 2, section 39 of the Regulation, the papers connected with the subject may be circulated to each member and his opinion obtained in writing. If the majority of the members are in favour of the prosecution such sanction shall be given by the President in writing.

XXX. The following books shall be kept in the Office.

- (1) Register of letters received.
- (2) Do. of Petitions.
- (3) Letter-Book containing copies of letters despatched.
- (4) Minute-Book.
- (5) Account of receipts and expenditure.
- (6) Register of Births.
- (7) Do. of Deaths.

Sd/A. Govinda Pillai,
President.

(True extract)

—

President.

Rules relating to the imposition and collection of house tax in the Town of Quilon under section, 86 of Regulation III of 1876.

1. The President shall cause to be made a list of all the buildings and lands in the town liable to assessment under Section 86 of the T. I. C. Regulation with necessary particulars.

2. (a) In assessing buildings, outhouses, stables, kitchens etc., not usually used except for the greater convenience of those using a principal building, should be assessed with principal building.

- (b) Every separate building or piece of land should be separately numbered and the number clearly painted in bold characters on the front door or other prominent part of the building or land and it shall be the duty of the owner and occupier of every building or piece of land to prevent the defacement, removal, destruction or alteration of the numbers so painted.

3. The Committee or one or more of the members appointed by it for that purpose, shall fix the assessment payable on the buildings or lands in the list.

4. The President shall cause to be kept a register to be called the Assessment Register showing:—

1. The number of the house or land, in which the building is situate,
2. The name of the Ward, Street, or Survey number of the land,
3. The name, if any, of the house or land,
4. The name of the owner thereof,
5. The annual value of the building or land,
6. The amount of assessment.

5. The assessment shall be completely revised once in every three years and the assessment register shall be revised accordingly. But the Committee may amend the register at any time by inserting therein or removing therefrom any building or land or by altering the amount of tax leviable in respect of any building or land, provided that no such amendment shall be made against any owner unless he shall have been offered a reasonable opportunity to show cause to the Committee why the proposed amendment should not be made.

6. When the assessment register has been for the first time opened and whenever it has undergone a general revision, the President shall notify by beat of drum and by a notice published in the Gazette that the Committee or one or more members appointed by it for that purpose, will be prepared to consider revision petitions presented within 30 days of the date of such notification.

7. Any person may, at any time, not less than 30 days before the end of a financial year move the Committee by revision petition to reduce the tax to which he is liable for the forthcoming financial year on the ground that the annual value of the building or land in respect of which the tax is imposed has decreased since the general assessment or last general revision of the assessment register.

8. When a revision petition is presented, the President shall, unless the date upon which petitions will be considered has been publicly notified intimate to the petitioner the date on which his petition will be considered and no petition shall be disposed of unless the petitioner has been given a reasonable opportunity to appear in person or by authorised agent to represent his case.

9. Immediately after the disposal of a revision petition, the petitioner or his agent shall be informed orally or in writing of the orders passed thereon and the assessment register shall, if necessary, be corrected in conformity with such order.

10. The tax imposed on buildings and lands shall be payable by the owners thereof in two equal half-yearly instalments at the office of the Committee. The instalment for each half-year shall be payable within 30 days after the commencement of that half year unless an extension is made at the request of any party to the President in which case the extension shall not exceed 15 days after the disposal of the application for extension.

11. (a) If any building has been vacant for not less than 60 consecutive days in a half year the President shall, on demand by the owner, refund so much not exceeding one half of the tax paid for that half-year as is proportionate to the number of complete half months of fifteen days each during which such building has been vacant, provided that in making a calculation under this rule, periods short of a complete half month of fifteen days shall not be taken into account.

(b) Every demand for a refund under this rule shall be made during the half year in respect of which the refund is sought for in the following half year and not afterwards and no person shall be entitled to such refund unless he, at or about the time, not later than 15 days, after the building became vacant, gave notice of such vacancy to President.

12. When any building is built, rebuilt or enlarged the owner shall give intimation thereof to the President within 15 days from the date of completion of such building, rebuilding or enlargement or from the date of occupation of such building whichever happens first. The President shall on receipt of the said intimation assess or reassess as the case may be, the tax leviable in respect of the building and the instalment for the half-year in which the assessment of re-assessment is made, shall be payable within 30 days after the date of receipt of the President's notice to the effect by the owner or within 15 days after the disposal of any revision petition which may be presented by the party, provided that if such date of completion or occupation falls within the last two months of a half year no tax or enhanced tax as the case may be shall be levied in respect of the building for that half-year.

13. When any building is completely demolished or destroyed the owner or in his absence the occupier if any, thereof, may give information in writing to the President of such demolitions or destruction and until such information is given such owner shall be liable at the discretion of the President to payment of all taxes which have been leviable had such building not been demolished or destroyed. If the said information is given within the first two months of a half year no tax shall thereafter be levied in respect of the building and any tax which may have been levied for that half-year, shall be refunded.

14. Every person paying tax under these rules shall be entitled to a receipt showing the number and other particulars of the building or land in respect of which the tax is paid, the period for which it is paid and the amount paid.

No. G. 2689.

Rules for the introduction of House-scavenging in the Town of Quilon under Section 88 of Regulation, III of 1976, as amended by Regulations, V of 1985 and II of 1988, sanctioned by His Highness the Maha Raja under date the 7th June 1913.

I. The parts of the Town to be brought under the operation of the private scavenging system will be notified in the Government Gazette and by beat of tom-tom locally.

II. House-scavenging in the parts so notified shall be compulsory, but unoccupied houses and occupied houses that have extensive backyards may be excluded from the operation of these rules, if other suitable measures (in the case of the latter) can be adopted by the owner or occupier with the approval of the Committee.

III. Houses within the declared limits will be serially numbered and a register containing particulars, as per schedule A, shall be prepared and kept in the office of the Sanitary Inspector, a duplicate thereof being filed in the Committee's Office.

IV. The privy or privies attached to a house, building or land, shall be constructed by the owner or occupier of such house, building or land, in the manner approved by the Committee or by any other officer appointed on this behalf.

V. The owner or occupier shall provide suitable means of access to the privy in the manner required by the Sanitary Inspector or any other officer deputed for the purpose and shall afford all facilities to the scavenger for the removal of filth.

VI. The scavenger shall call once a day between 6 and 10 A. M. He is bound to announce himself before entering a privy.

VII. (a) A monthly fee for every privy in an occupied house shall be levied from the occupier at the following rates:—

7 chukrams—if the occupier's income does not exceed Rs. 30 per mensem.

14 chukrams—if the occupier's income exceeds Rs. 30, but does not exceed Rs. 100 per mensem.

21 chukrams—if the occupier's income exceeds Rs. 100 per mensem.

(b) If there are more privies than one attached to any such house, building or land fees at the above rates shall be levied on each privy.

(c) The fees for privies in hotels, mercantile offices, etc. will be fixed at special rates by the President.

(d) The fees shall be payable in advance to the Committee or to any other officer appointed for the purpose, in four instalments in Chingom, Vrichom, Kumbhom and Edavom on or before the 10th.

VIII. The amount of fees assessable on privies in each such house, building or land, shall be fixed by the Sanitary Inspector subject to the approval of the President, with right of appeal to the Committee such appeal to be preferred within two weeks of the President's order.

IX. It shall be lawful for the President either to remit the fee payable by an occupier or to order the refund of the fee levied, if any, provided it is proved, to the satisfaction of the President, that there are reasonable grounds for the same.

X. It shall be lawful for any member of the Committee, the Sanitary Inspector, and the Overseers to inspect any privy to see whether scavenging is properly done. The inspection shall be made, as far as possible, in strict conformity to the provisions contained in Section 116 of the Regulation.

XI. The owner or occupier of any house, building or land, in any portion of the Town where scavenging is not compulsory, may apply to the Committee to have the privy or privies attached to his house, building or land, cleaned every day.

XII. Such application shall be made in writing to the President and shall state:—

(a) The description of the house, building or land.

(b) The name and address of the applicant.

(c) The distance from the place where a privy is required to the nearest portion of the Town where house to house scavenging is made compulsory.

(d) The applicant's willingness to conform to the conditions laid down in Rules IV and V.

XIII. Such applications shall be disposed of by the President.

be fixed by the President by notification signed by him, and affixed to some conspicuous part of the Slaughter House.

9. Any animal suspected of being subject to any disease or presenting symptoms of disease when brought to the Slaughter House shall be kept under observation of the Sanitary Inspector in such place as may from time to time be appointed by the Committee for the purpose.

10. No dying or dead animal shall be admitted into the Slaughter House.

11. Animals which may have met with an accident rendering them merely unfit for further work are exempted from the operation of the above rule provided they are brought to the Slaughter House immediately after the accident and their fit condition has been certified to by the officer as required by rule 2.

12. All carcasses shall after slaughtering be inspected carefully by the Medical Officer appointed by the President for the purpose and no carcasses shall be allowed to be removed from the Slaughter House unless that officer declares the said meat fit for food.

13. No meat or offal of any animal which after having been slaughtered is found to be diseased or believed to be unfit for human consumption, shall be allowed to be removed. Such meat or offal shall be destroyed by the officer in charge of the Slaughter House so as to prevent its introduction in markets or Bazaars.

14. Except in cases of animals suffering from contagious diseases the skin of the animal shall remain the property of the owner.

15. All refuse or offal rejected by the owner of the animal slaughtered shall be deposited by him or his assistants in the offal buckets.

16. The soil contents of the entrails shall not be allowed to be washed into the sewers, but shall be removed by the owner of the animal into the offal buckets.

17. No skins, entrails or other offal shall be allowed to remain in the Slaughter House after such hours as the President shall fix.

18. All skins, entrails or other offal left at the Slaughter House after the hour fixed by the President, shall be considered abandoned and shall become the property of the Committee and the President shall dispose of them in any manner he thinks fit.

19. No person shall be permitted to sell meat in the premises of the Slaughter House but may sell the offal and skin within the yard to purchasers who have been permitted by license to enter the yard for that purpose. Such license shall be issued by the Committee on payment of a fee of Rupee one per year.

20. Meat entrails and offal shall be removed in suitable boxes or carts and when such carts are provided by the Committee, a carting fee not exceeding 2 annas, per carcass shall be charged. The officer in charge of the Slaughter House shall be bound to inspect daily the carts and boxes and see that they are clean and suitable.

21. Every person using a Slaughter House shall be responsible for any damage done in the Slaughter House or to any article therein either by his own act or through the act of his servants and any person refusing to pay for such damage done to the Slaughter House or articles therein, shall be liable for the amount of such damage and shall also be liable to a fine not exceeding Rs.10/—

22. The inflation or blowing of carcasses is strictly forbidden.

23. No person suffering from leprosy, sores or any other diseases of the skin shall be permitted to enter the Slaughter House and any such person entering may be sent out by the Officer in charge of the Slaughter House.

24. No dogs shall be admitted into the Slaughter House.

25. All persons working in the Slaughter House are forbidden to make any noise, to fight, or quarrel or use insulting, abusive or obscene language and every person contravening this bye-law shall be turned out of the Slaughter House by the Officer in charge of the building or his servants.

26. Servants employed by the Committee into the Slaughter House are forbidden to ask or receive any gratuity in money or otherwise. Similarly, persons using the Slaughter House are forbidden to offer or give any gratuity in money or otherwise to the servants in the Slaughter House.

27. Any person offending against these bye-laws shall be dealt with under Sections 55 and 82 of the Town Conservancy and Improvement Regulation.

28. These Rules shall come into force from the date of publication.

Huzur Cutcherry,
Trivandrum,
1st October 1915.

By order,
Sd/—A. J. VIEYRA,
Chief Secretary to Government.

(True Copy)

Sd./—R. RAMALINGA IYER,
Assistant Secretary to Government.

(True Copy)

P. ARUMUKHOM PILLAI,
Vice President.

NOTIFICATION.

No. G. 4575.

In modification of the License rules passed for the Town of Quilon, it is hereby notified under sanction of His Highness the Maha Raja, that the Government sanction the imposition of a fee of half a rupee per annum per 100 Sq. ft. or fraction thereof, for the soaking of husks in poramboke lands, under section 33, and of a fee of Rs. 3 to Rs. 6 per annum for a license for the soaking of husks under Section 53 of the Town Conservancy and Improvement Regulation.

Huzur Cutcherry,
Trivandrum, 9-9-1915.

By Order,
Sd/ M. RAJA RAJA VARAMA,
Under Secretary to Government.

(True copy).

President.

NOTIFICATION.

No. G. 1637.

In supersession of the Notification dated 29th October 1908, published on page 1579 of the Government Gazette dated the 3rd November 1908, it is hereby notified for general information that Section III of the Bye-Laws of the Town Improvement Committee, Quilon, has been amended as follows:—

"The meeting of the Committee shall ordinarily commence at 5-30 p. m. (Standard time)".

Huzur Cutcherry,
Trivandrum,
20th March 1915.

A. J. VIEYRA,
Chief Secretary to Government.

NAGEROOIL TOWN IMPROVEMENT COMMITTEE AND CONSERVANCY.

Rules regarding the introduction of license-fees in the Town of Nagercoil passed by His Highness the Maha Rajah of Travancore on the 1st February 1906 and as amended later on, on different occasions under sections 33, 53, 55 and 56 of Regulation III of 1878 as amended by Regulations V of 1885 and II of 1883.

GENERAL RULES.

- I. Applications for licenses shall be made in writing to the President.
- II. (1) The power of disposing of applications in emergent cases lies with the President who will lay before the Committee at its next ordinary meeting a list of the licenses granted by him.
(2) All other applications to be disposed of by the Committee.
- III. Licenses shall be granted in the manner and subject to the conditions specified in the license as hereinafter laid down.
- IV. These rules shall come into force on the 1st Kumbhom 1081, 12th Ani 1081, 1st Edavom 1086, 28th Vrichigom 1086, 1st Chingom 1089, 1st Kumbhom 1090, and 1st Chingom 1091.

"TEMPORARY OCCUPATION OF STREETS—SECTION 33—CLAUSE I."

- (1) The fee for the license shall be at the rate of (2) two chukrams for each day of occupation of (100) one hundred square feet or fraction thereof allowed under the license, provided that no fee is levied for erection of pandals and decorations in public streets for religious purposes.
- (2) The licensee shall enclose the part occupied and shall during night put warning lights at the site.
- (3) The fee for the license for temporary hot weather pandals resting on supports planted in streets shall be at the rate of (7) seven chukrams per mensem or fraction thereof on every one hundred square feet of land or fraction thereof occupied.

SECTION 53—CLAUSE I.

Licenses for places used for any of the following purposes viz:—

- (1) Melting tallow.
- (2) Boiling bones, offal or blood.
- (3) (a) As a soap-house, oil boiling house or dyeing house.
(b) Tannery.
- (4) As a brick-kiln, tile-kiln, or lime-kiln.
- (5) (a) Storing skins.
(b) Storing bones.
(c) Storing salted fish.
- (6) (a) As a yard or depot for trade in hay, straw or thatching grass.
(b) Firewood or coal.
(c) Timber and bamboos or other dangerously inflammable materials.
- (7) As a store-house for gun-powder, blasting powder, dynamite, petroleum or Chinese Crackers.

Conditions.

- I. The roof of any building used for the purpose shall be made of non-inflammable materials.
- II. The place of business shall be denoted by a sign-board placed in a conspicuous part of the land or building showing the number and date of the license, the name of the license-holder, and the nature of the business carried on.

III. The License-holder shall do no other business of the description mentioned in section 53 of Regulation III of 1976 as amended, by Regulations V of 1985 and II of 1988 than those mentioned in the license.

IV. The license-holder shall pay any fee that may be imposed under the rules passed under section 93 of the Regulation.

V. The place shall be subject to inspection by the President and members of the Committee and Officers of the Committee not below the rank of a Sub-Overseer, and any Police Officer not below the rank of an Inspector.

VI. The license shall be liable to inspection by the persons above named.

VII. The premises shall be kept in such a state of cleanliness as not to cause nuisance to the neighbourhood and in such a state of preservation as not to be dangerous to life, health or property.

VIII. The license-holder shall obey all lawful orders given to him from time to time, by the Committee.

IX. The license-holder shall hold himself responsible for any acts of omission or commission in violation of the conditions of the license by his agents or servants.

X. The license shall hold good until the end of the official year in which it is granted unless cancelled earlier for reasons which may seem sufficient to the Committee.

The following license-fee shall be charged:—

I Melting tallow—Rs. 6 per annum.

II Boiling bones, offal or blood—Rs. 6 per annum.

III (a) Soap-house, oil boiling house or dyeing house—Rs. 6 per annum.

(b) Tannery—Rs. 12 per annum.

IV, Brick-kiln, tile-kiln, or lime kiln—Rs. 12 per annum.

V. (a) Storing skins—Rs. (3) three per annum up to (3) three maunds and Re. (1) one extra for every additional 3 maunds up to (27) twenty seven maunds and Rs. (12) twelve above (27) twenty seven maunds.

(b) Storing bones—Rs. (3) three to Rs. (12) twelve per year for quantities exceeding one Indian maund of 82 lbs. Avoir.

(c) Storing salted fish—Rs. (3) three per annum for quantities exceeding three Indian Maunds (32 lbs avoird) at a time.

VI. (a) Yard or depot for trade in hay, straw, or thatching grass—Rs. 6 per annum.

(b) (1) Firewood—Rs. (12) twelve per annum for storing and selling ten cart loads and more, and Rs. (6) six per annum, if the quantity is less than ten cart loads.

(2) Coal—Rs. (12) twelve per annum.

(c) Timber, bamboos and other inflammable materials—Rs. 3 per annum up to 4000 sq. ft. of land occupied and Re. (1) one extra for every additional 1000 sq. ft. of land occupied up to 20,000 sq. ft. and Rs. 20 for 20,001 sq. ft. of land or more occupied.

VII. Kerosene oil—

retail in bottles or tins up to 60 gallons and under Rs. 1 per annum.
retail in bottles or tins above 60, but not exceeding 200 gallons—Rs. 2½ per annum.

retail in bottles or tins above 200, but not exceeding 500 gallons—Rs. 5 per annum.

wholesale i.e., above 500 gallons—Rs. 2½ per annum.

SECTION 55.

Storing and Selling meat.

License form B——(as appended below)

Conditions.

1. The place shall be denoted by a sign-board containing the number of the license and the name of the license-holder with the inscription of the words "Meat shop."
2. The meat shall not be exposed to public gaze.
3. The meat offered for sale shall always be in good condition.
4. The license-holder shall, without demur, abide by the decision of the President or such Officer as may be appointed from time to time by the President on that behalf as to whether any meat offered for sale is wholesome or not and shall remove and destroy any meat declared unwholesome by such officer.
5. The shop and the license shall always be liable to inspection by the President, members of the Committee, and its officers, and an officer of the Police Department not below the rank of an Inspector.
6. The license-holder shall pay such fees as may be assessed under the rules that may be passed under section 55 of the Regulation.
7. The license-holder shall hold himself responsible for any act of omission or commission in violation of the above conditions by his agents or servants.
8. This license shall hold good until the end of the official year in which it is granted unless cancelled earlier for reasons which may seem sufficient to the Committee.

SLAUGHTERING ANIMALS.

License form C——(as appended).

Conditions.

1. The building to be used as a slaughter house shall be enclosed and protected from public view.
2. The slaughter house shall be kept scrupulously clean and all refuse matter etc, shall be promptly removed and disposed of.
3. The slaughter house shall be liable to inspection by the President, any member of the Committee or by any of the Committee's subordinate officials.
4. The license-holder shall pay any fees that may be assessed under the rules that may be passed under Section 56 of the Regulation.
5. The license-holder shall obey all lawful orders given to him by the Committee from time to time.
6. The license-holder shall hold himself responsible for any acts of omission or commission in violation of the above conditions by his agents or servants.
7. This license shall hold good until the end of the official year in which it is granted unless cancelled earlier for reasons which may seem sufficient to the committee.

The following license-fee shall be charged:—

1. Private slaughter house—Rs. 5 per annum.
2. Slaughter of cattle in public slaughter houses—chs. 2 per head.
3. Slaughter of sheep, goats and pigs in public slaughter houses—cash 8 per head.

A. License granted under section 53 of Regulation III of 1976 as amended by Regulations V of and 1085 II of 1988.

Serial No.	Name and description of place of business.	Purpose for which license was granted.	Name of license-holder.	Conditions on which license has been granted.	Date of license.	Signature of license-holder.	Signature of President.	Remarks.
				1. The roof of any building used for the purpose shall be made of non-inflammable materials. 2. The place of business shall be denoted by a sign-board placed in a conspicuous part of the land or building showing the number and date of the license, the name of the license-holder, and the nature of the business carried on. 3. The license-holder shall do no other business of the description mentioned in section 53 of Regulation III of 1976 as amended by Regulations V of 1985 and II of 1988 than those mentioned in the license. 4. The license-holder shall pay any fee that may be imposed under the rules passed under section 93 of the Regulation. 5. The place shall be subject to inspection by the President and members of the Committee and officers of the Committee not below the rank of a Sub-Overseer and any Police Officer not below the rank of an Inspector. 6. The license shall be liable to inspection by the persons above named. 7. The premises shall be kept in such a state of cleanliness as not to cause nuisance to the neighborhood and in such a state of preservation as not to be dangerous to life, health or property. 8. The license-holder shall obey all lawful orders given to him from time to time by the Committee. 9. The license-holder shall hold himself responsible for any acts of omission or commission in violation of the conditions of the license by his agents or servants. 10. This license shall hold good until the end of the official year in which it is granted unless cancelled earlier for reasons which may seem sufficient to the Committee.				

B. License for storing and selling meat intended for sale.

SECTION 55 OF REGULATION III OF 1976 AS AMENDED BY REGULATIONS V OF 1985 AND II OF 1988.

You.....are hereby permitted to use.....for the sale and storing of meat intended for food under the conditions herein mentioned.

Conditions.

The place shall be denoted by a sign-board containing the number of the license and the name of the license-holder with the inscription of the words "Meat shop".

1. The meat shall not be exposed to public gaze.
2. The meat offered for sale shall always be in good condition.
3. The license-holder shall, without demur, abide by the decision of the President or such officer as may be appointed from time to time by the President on that behalf, as to whether any meat offered for sale is wholesome or not and shall remove and destroy immediately any meat declared unwholesome by such officer.
4. The shop and the license shall always be liable to inspection by the President, members of the Committee and its officers and an officer of the Police Department not below the rank of an Inspector.
5. The license-holder shall pay such fees as may be assessed under the rules that may be passed under section 95 of the Regulation.
6. The license-holder shall hold himself responsible for any acts of omission or commission in violation of the above conditions by his agents or servants.
7. This license shall hold good until the end of the official year in which it is granted unless cancelled earlier for reasons which may seem sufficient to the Committee.

President.

C License for slaughtering animals under section 55 of Regulation III of 1976 as amended by Regulations V of 1985 and II of 1988.

You.....within the town are hereby permitted to use.....for slaughtering any animal intended for food and in so doing shall conform to the conditions hereinafter mentioned.

Conditions.

1. The building to be used as a slaughter-house shall be enclosed and protected from public view.
2. The slaughter house shall be kept scrupulously clean and all refuse matters &c, shall be promptly removed and disposed of.
3. The slaughter house shall be liable to inspection by the President, any member of the Committee, or by any of the Committee's subordinate officials.
4. The license-holder shall pay any fee that may be assessed under the rules that may be passed under section 95 of the Regulation.
5. The license-holder shall obey all lawful orders given to him by the Committee from time to time.
6. The license-holder shall hold himself responsible for any acts of omission or commission in violation of the above conditions by his agents or servants.
7. This license shall hold good until the end of the official year in which it is granted unless cancelled earlier for reasons which may seem sufficient to the Committee.

President.

The following revised Rules are passed, under sanction of His Highness the Maha Raja, for regulating the opening and control of private markets in the towns which come under the operation of the Towns Sanitation and Improvement Regulations, III of 1976, as amended by Regulations, V of 1985 and II of 1988:-

1. No private market for the sale of meat, fish, grain, fruit, vegetables, or other perishable articles of food for human consumption, or for the sale of livestock or poultry, may be opened or used within the limits of a town, except with the previous permission, in writing of the Town Improvement Committee.
2. Applications for licenses to open newly, or to continue to use, private markets, shall be made by the vendors thereof, to the President of the Town Improvement Committee, not less than thirty days before they open them or before the commencement of the official year during which they intend to continue to open them, as the case may be.

III. Every application for a license to open a new private market shall contain the following particulars:—

- (a) the full name, age, occupation and place of residence of the applicant.
- (b) the specification of the land upon which the market is proposed to be opened, by boundaries, survey number and acreage;
- (c) the nature and extent of the right which the applicant has over the land,
- (d) and the articles for the sale of which the proposed site is to be used as a market.

IV. The application shall be accompanied by a sketch showing the number and disposition of the shops, stalls and open space within the market, the approaches, entrances, passages, exits, drains, cisterns and the provisions for lighting and drainage, if any, contained therein.

V. On receipt of the application, the Committee shall cause a notice to be published inviting persons to put forward their objections if any, within 7 days from the date of such notice. The Committee may also authorize one or more of its members, or the Sanitary Inspector (Health Officer in the case of Tirunelveli) to inspect the locality and report if the place is one in respect of which a license may be granted.

VI. On receipt of such report and after considering the objections (if any), the Committee shall pass such orders on the application as it deems fit. No license shall be given for a private market having an area of less than fifty cents.

VII. In every application for a license to continue the use of an existing private market, the applicant shall state the period during which he has been actually using the place as a licensed private market, and the alterations in the number and disposition of shops, stalls &c., if any, made after the grant of the last license.

VIII. The Committee shall dispose of all applications for licenses to open new, or to continue to use existing private markets, and communicate their orders to the applicants within thirty days after the receipt of the applications, as required by section 60 (d) of the Towns Conservancy and Improvement Regulation.

IX. A license fee of Rs. (15) fifteen per annum shall be levied if the area of the market is one acre or less, and Rs. (10) ten for every additional acre or fraction thereof.

X. On the applicant paying the license fee, a license shall be issued to him.

XI. Every license granted under these rules shall expire at the end of the official year in which the market in respect of which the license has been granted is newly opened, or at the end of the official year for which it has been granted, as the case may be.

XII. The licensee shall observe the following conditions:—

- (a) The stalls in the market shall be carefully maintained.
- (b) The floors of the stalls, especially where meat and fish are sold, shall be paved with bricks or plastered with cement, so as to be impervious, and regularly washed and kept free from mud and dirt. Every such market shall be provided with receptacles for spitting, and urines shall be affixed at convenient places on the wall, prohibiting the stall-holders and the visitors from spitting on the floor or walls. Reports for hanging carcasses and old diseased meat—shall be strictly forbidden in the meat stall, and suitable iron hooks and chopping blocks provided instead. The blocks should be washed every day after use.
- (c) No poultry matter or carcasses shall be allowed to remain in the stalls or in the market yard.
- (d) Arrangements shall be made to the satisfaction of the Committee for an ample supply of clean water for drainage and latrine accommodation.
- (e) Diggers and mendicants soliciting alms shall be expelled from the market.
- (f) No person suffering from any infectious or contagious disease shall be admitted in the market or allowed to keep a stall in the market.
- (g) No dog shall be allowed inside the market. Any dogs found in any such market may be destroyed by a Conservancy servant.
- (h) No article of food unfit for human consumption shall be exposed for sale in the market.
- (i) All such articles as have been condemned by any member of the Committee, by the Health Officer, by the Sanitary Inspector, or by any other officer specially appointed for the purpose, shall at once be destroyed and the owner shall have no claim for compensation or for any loss arising therefrom.
- (j) Fish, meat and vegetables shall be kept for sale in such separate parts of the market as shall be assigned for the purpose by the Committee.
- (k) One room shall be set apart in the market, free of charge, for the use, if required, of the officers of the Committee.
- (l) The market and the stall shall always be open to inspection by the President, the members of the Committee, the Health Officer, the Sanitary Inspector, or other officer specially appointed or deputed for the purpose.
- (m) No part of the market or any stall, shall be made use of for the purpose of human habitation (except in the case of a warehouse or any one else appointed for that purpose) or for tethering of cattle.
- (n) Every market shall be lime-washed within and without at least once in every six months.
- (o) Weights and measures bearing the Government stamp shall alone be used in all markets.
- (p) The market shall not be held before 6 a. m. or after 8 p. m.
- (q) The licensee shall duly and properly carry out any order that the Committee may issue under Section 62 of the Towns Conservancy and Improvement Regulation.

XIII. The licensee of a private market shall keep:—

- (1) a register showing the number of permanent stalls in it, the names of the occupiers of each stall from time to time, and the rent of each stall; and
- (2) a register of persons who sell articles in the market outside the stalls and the road, if any, he gets from them.

These registers shall always be open for inspection when required by the President, the members of the Committee, the Health Officer, or the Sanitary Inspector.

XVI. The House-owners shall hold himself responsible for any act of omission or of a commission in violation of the conditions of the House on the part of his agents, lessees or servants.

XV. These rules shall come into force from the 1st January 1987.

Rules regarding the introduction of the house-savenging in the town of Nagercoil passed by His Highness the Jinnah Raja of Travancore on the 2nd April 1965 (7th March 1980) under section 33 of Regulation III of 1978 as amended by Regulations V of 1985 and II of 1986.

I. Two parts of the house to be brought under the system will be declared in the Gazette and notified by beat of town-crier.

II. House-savenging in the parts so declared will be compulsory. But houses to which there is no easy access without trespassing on the privacy and sanctities of the occupants as well as unoccupied houses shall be excluded from operation of these rules.

III. These houses within the declared limits will be serially numbered and each street will be designated by a separate name.

IV. A register containing serial number name, if any, of the houses and their owners or occupants shall be prepared and kept in the Sanitary Inspector's office and a duplicate thereof filed in the Committee-Office.

V. Owners or occupants of houses shall be required to make such arrangements as may be required by the Sanitary Inspector in each case to facilitate cleaning by the scavenger.

VI. A quarterly fee for every occupied house-tax exempted under the latter part of Rule II shall be levied from the occupier at the following rates: -

1. Houses whose annual rental is below Rs. 12, 2½ p. per quarter.
2. All other houses whose annual rental is Rs. 12 and above and which do not pay house-tax, 3½ p. per quarter.
3. All houses paying house-tax above Rs. 12 and below, 2½ p. per quarter.
4. All houses paying house-tax above Rs. 12, 7 annas per quarter and that fee for hotels, firms, schools etc. be levied at special rates hereafter to be decided.

The fee shall be paid within the last day of the 1st month in the quarter to which it relates.

VII. Scavengers will ordinarily call between 7 and 10 A. M. every day and a house-to-house inspection will be made from time to time to see whether scavenging is being done properly. The inspection shall be made subject, as far as may be, to the provisions of Section 116 of the Registration.

VIII. The scavenger is bound to announce himself before entering a privy.

IX. Whenever clays any direction given or notice issued by the President under these Rules shall be liable to punishment under Section 62 of the Regulation.

TOWN IMPROVEMENT COMMITTEE NAGERCOIL.

Rules relating to the introduction and collection of house tax in the town of Nagercoil under Sections 25 and 33 of Regulation III of 1978 as amended by Regulations V of 1985 and II of 1986.

1. A list of all the buildings and such lands as are used as public cart stands and for similar purposes within the town shall be prepared by the Sanitary Inspector with the aid of the local Police Officer under the instructions of the President in such form as the Committee may prescribe.

2. The house-tax registers will then be examined and revised, if need be, by the members in charge of the respective wards in the town. It will then be notified by beat of drum within the town that before a specified date objection in respect of the assessment should be preferred to the Committee and that the Committee will be prepared to hear and dispose of the objection on a specified date. After hearing and disposing of the objection, if any, the assessment registers will be passed by the Committee.

3. If at any time it appears to the Committee that any property has been inadequately assessed or improperly omitted from the assessment register they may amend the said registers in such manner as they deem just, provided that no such direction shall be given unless the person concerned shall have been afforded a reasonable opportunity to show cause to the Committee why the assessment register should not be amended as proposed.

Any person may at any time not being less than 20 days before the end of financial year move the President by revision petition to reduce the tax so which he is liable for the country, rent on the ground that the annual value of the property in respect of which the tax is imposed has decreased, since the present assessment or last general revision of the assessment register. Such petition shall be disposed of after giving the petitioner a reasonable opportunity to appear either in person or by authorised agent and to represent his case.

4. If any building has been vacant for not less than 60 consecutive days in a half-year, the President shall on demand by the owner, refund so much not exceeding one-half of the tax paid for that half-year as is proportionate to the number of days during which such building has been vacant.

Every demand for a refund under this Section shall be made during the half-year in respect of which the refund is sought or in the following half year and not afterwards, and no person shall be entitled to such refund unless he, at or about the time (not later than 15 days) that the building became vacant gave notice of such vacancy to the President.

5. When any building is built, rebuilt, or enlarged, the owner shall give notice thereof to the President within 15 days from the date of completion of such building, rebuilding or enlargement, or from the date of completion of such building, whichever date happens first. The Committee shall at any time on receipt of the said notice or on their own motion assess the tax leviable in respect of the building and the installment for the half-year in which the assessment is made shall be payable within 30 days after the date of receipt of the President's notice to the effect by the owner, or within 15 days after the disposal of any revision petition which may be presented by the party; provided that, if such date of completion or occupation falls within the last two months of a half year no tax or enhanced tax as the case may be, shall be levied in respect of the building for that half year.

6. When any building is completely demolished or destroyed the owner or in his absence the occupier if any, thereof, may give information in writing to the President of such demolition or destruction and until such information is given such owner shall be liable at the discretion of the Committee to payment of all taxes which would have been leviable had such building not been demolished or destroyed. If the said information is given within the first two months of a half year no tax shall thereon be levied in respect of the building and any tax which may have been levied for that half year shall be refunded.

Collection of taxes.

7. The yearly tax leviable on buildings and such lands as are used as public cart stands and for similar purposes within the town is at the rate of 2 per cent. on the annual rental value of the property assessed and it comes into force from 1st Vrischadgesa 1935 (as per G. O. Nos. G. 2076 dated 18th June 1935, G. 3023 dated 4th August 1935 and the Resolution of the Committee dated 10th July 1935 notified in the Gazette of 3rd August 1935).

8. The tax imposed upon buildings and lands shall be payable by the owners thereof in two equal half-yearly instalments. The instalments for each half-year shall be payable within 30 days after the commencement of that half-year unless a revision petition has been presented to the President regarding the assessment in which case the payment may be postponed until 15 days after the disposal of such petition. The 1st instalment should be paid before the end of January and the 2nd instalment before the end of May of each year.

9. A separate demand register shall be maintained in the form prescribed by the President. Any change or alteration in the assessment list shall be noted in this Register.

10. The tax is to be paid to the Sanitary Inspector or to any other officer whom the President may authorize in that behalf, on or before the day fixed for payment and the paper shall be enclosed to a receipt signed by the Sanitary Inspector or such other officer as may be authorized by the President for the payment so made.

Such receipt shall specify—

- (a) The number of the house in the assessment register.
- (b) The date of the grant thereof.
- (c) The name of the person to whom it is granted.
- (d) The period for which the payment has been made.
- (e) The amount in respect of which it is granted.

11. All taxes and fees recoverable under the Regulation III of 1976 as amended by Regulations V of 1935 and II of 1938 shall as provided in the Section 137 of the said Regulation be treated as revenue of public revenue within the meaning of the Revenue Recovery Regulation, I of 1938 and be recovered as such under the provisions of that Regulation, the President exercising the powers of a Division Officer and the Sanitary Inspector, the powers of a Tahsildar and the Officers the powers of a Provost.

12. All orders already passed and all Notifications already issued on the subject shall be considered to have been respectively passed and issued under these rules.

13. These rules shall come into force from the date of publication.

NOTIFICATION.

No. 2453/J. 5.

Under Section 41 of Regulation II of 1969 (corresponding to Section 77 (1) of Regulation III of 1976 as amended by Regulations V of 1935 and II of 1938) it is hereby notified that every driver of a cart or other vehicle passing through any of the main roads in the Town of Nagercoil shall keep to the left side of the road by which he drives.

For purposes of this Notification, the following shall be regarded as the main roads in the Town.

I. The main southern road.

II. The road which branches off from the main southern road at Vetturani Madam and passes through the Nagercoil Christian village and rejoins the Main southern road at Ozhugencherry.

III. The road from the Clock Tower up to Vadassery and thence up to Puthery tank.

IV. Cape road i. e. the road from the Clock Tower up to Anapalam (Edala kudi).

V. Road from near the Executive Engineer's office to Kazhuvanthittai and from Kazhuvanthittai to St. Xavier's Church, Kottar.

Huzur Cutcherry,
Trivandrum,
17th June 1895. }

Sd/ SHUNGRASOBYER,
Deeran.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE GOVERNMENT OF HIS HIGHNESS THE MANA RAJA
OF TRAVANCORE No. 2281/G. 7221 DATED 19TH DECEMBER 1906

Read Letter No. 182 dated 25th July 1906 from the President Town Improvement Committee, Nagercoil, and letter No. 5593 dated 15th November 1906 from the Sanitary Commissioner re draft rules for Kanakanulam Market, Nagercoil.

ORDER THEREON.

The following rules shall be observed in opening and working public markets:—

1. When a market is to be *newly* opened and not under section 57 of the Town Improvement Regulation (III of 1976) the site shall be chosen by the President in conjunction with the Division Peishcar (if he is a different person) and on the approval of the Sanitary Commissioner.

2. For any design and construction of a market the approval of the Sanitary Commissioner should be previously obtained.

3. The market shall be open on all days of the week from 6 A. M. to 6 P. M.

4. The stalls shall be set by auction as frequently as may be necessary for a definite period of time. Deposit of a month's rent should be invariably received in advance and retained on hand and each month's rent collected within the 5th of the next month. On default of punctual payment, re-auction shall be held and the original deposit shall be forfeited.

5. A license in writing for each stall shall be given by the President to the highest bidder in the form hereto annexed as early as possible.

6. No article shall be sold or exposed for sale in any place other than a stall set apart for the purpose.

7. No occupier or tenant of a stall shall so store his commodities as to take up more space than the stall or to inconvenience the public that may resort to it or shall allow any refuse or garbage to lie about his stall.

8. No person shall hold any sale by auction or hawk things in the market.

9. No putrid or unwholesome articles of any kind shall be sold in the market or stored therein.

10. Fish and meat shall be sold only in the stalls marked out for the purpose.

11. No slaughter of any animal shall be permitted within the market.

12. Carts shall be allowed to halt only in the stand reserved for the purpose.

13. No person affected with loathsome or contagious disease shall be admitted into the market.

14. Begging within the market enclosure shall be disallowed.

15. Persons who offer change for higher coins or supply drinking water but do not sell any article shall be allowed rent free.

16. No modification, addition or cancellation of the above rules shall be applied for, for sanction of Government except through the Sanitary Commissioner.

S. GOPALACHARIYAR,

Deeran.

License form for the occupation of a stall in Public Markets.

Serial Number.	Number of the stall.	Name of the person to whom it is let.	Period for which license is granted.	Amount of rent for which the stall is let.	Signature of President.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7

Under sanction of His Highness the Maha Raja, the following Rules for the conduct of elections of the Non-Official Members of the Town Improvement Committee of Nagereoli, are passed, under Clause (2) of Section 7 of Regulation III of 1876, as amended by Regulations V of 1885 and II of 1888.

1. For purposes of election, a town may be either divided into wards or not so divided.

2. The town of Nagereoli is divided into the wards specified against each, in the accompanying schedule, and the number, name and boundaries of each ward, and the number of members which each ward shall elect, shall be as shown in that schedule.

3. A register of persons entitled to vote at elections or to be elected as members shall be prepared and maintained according to the instructions given in the following rules, and no person shall vote or be elected whose name is not entered in the register. A separate register of voters shall be maintained for each ward and no person shall vote in any ward for which he is not registered as a voter. But a person qualified to be elected may stand for election in any ward.

4. (i) The following persons shall be entitled to have their names registered as voters and to be eligible for election as members:—

(a) Persons who own buildings or lands situated within the limits of the town and who pay a tax to the Town Improvement Committee on such buildings or lands amounting, in the aggregate to Rs. 5 per annum and upwards.

(b) Government pensioners drawing Rs. 10 per mensem and upwards.

(c) Persons having an income of Rs. 20 per mensem and upwards.

(d) Persons paying house-rent of Rs. 5 per mensem and upwards.

Provided that no person shall be entitled to be registered as a voter or as eligible for election as a member, in any year under this rule, unless he has been President in the town for at least three months immediately preceding the commencement of the year.

(ii) A person shall be registered as a voter for the ward in which he has the requisite property qualification under clause (a) or in which he lives. A person qualified to be registered in one of two or more wards may choose the ward for which he elects to be registered, and failing such election, he shall be registered in the ward in which he lives.

Note—(1) The word "persons" in clauses (a), (c) and (d) above includes all companies or associations or bodies of individuals, whether incorporated or not, and all undivided families. But any such company or family, when entitled to be registered, must cause the name of a partner, member, agent or secretary to be entered in the register maintained under rule 3 supra, as their representative and he alone shall be entitled to vote on behalf of the company or family.

Note—(2) Public servants (including servants of the Town Improvement Committee) having the necessary qualification under clause (a), (c) or (d) shall be entitled to vote, but they shall not be eligible for election as members.

Note—(3) In clause (d), the word "house" includes a shop and any building used for the storage of property.

Note—(4) Persons of the female sex having the necessary qualifications shall be entitled to have their names registered only as voters, but they shall not be eligible for election as members:—

5. The following persons are disqualified from being registered as voters or to be elected as members :—

- (a) Persons who are less than 23 years of age;
- (b) Persons who have been convicted of a criminal offence;
- (c) Persons of unsound mind and deafmutes;
- (d) Persons who have been debarred from practising as legal practitioners by order of any competent authority.
- (e) Persons who have been public servants as defined in Section 15 of the Travancore Local Code or servants of Town Improvement Committee and have been dismissed from such service.

Provided that, in the case of a person disqualified under clause (b) (d) or (e), it shall be competent to the Government to remove such disqualification by a specific order in this behalf.

Provided also that it shall be competent to the Government, in the public interests, to direct that any individual shall be ineligible either to vote, or to be elected as a member, and also to cancel or modify such order.

6. The register mentioned in Rule 3 shall be prepared and revised from year to year by the President, in accordance with the instructions, if any, issued to him by the Government or the Peishkar of the Division. The register shall be finally published in the month of Chingom in each year.

7. Elections shall be held as vacancies in the elective seats occur. An election shall not be deferred for more than a month from the date of occurrence of the vacancy, without the special sanction of the Government. No election shall be held on Sundays or other Gazetted holidays.

Note.—A Gazetted holiday means a day which has been notified as a holiday in the Travancore Government Gazette.

8. The President shall fix the day on which an election shall take place and he shall be responsible for the proper conduct of all elections. Not less than seven days before the day so fixed, the President shall publish a notice stating the number of persons to be elected, and the date, place and hour at which the votes of the electors will be taken. Such notice shall be affixed in the Committee's office. Lists of persons qualified to vote at the election and of persons qualified to be elected shall also be hung up at the Committee's office. On the date fixed for the election, the voters shall be assembled, and they shall elect a member for the electoral area concerned. A female voter may however if she chooses, despite an adult male to give her vote at the election, provided that such delegation shall be recognised only if it is made in writing and attested by two witnesses. The name of the member so elected shall be reported at once to the Government by the President.

9. The total of the votes in favour of a candidate shall determine his election, proceeding from the maximum downwards, for as many places as there are vacancies. A candidate who has been duly elected may submit his withdrawal in writing to the President at any time before his appointment is gazetted under Rule 16. In such cases, the candidate who has obtained the next highest number of votes shall, subject to the provisions of Rules 10 and 11, be deemed to have been elected, unless the Government shall direct that a fresh election shall be held. No candidate who has submitted his withdrawal may subsequently cancel it.

10. In cases where there has been an equality of votes for any two or more candidates, the President shall cast lots for the purpose of deciding which of such candidates shall fill the vacancy.

11. (i) If a person be elected for more than one ward, he shall choose, within one week of the election, the ward for which he will sit as member, and in default of such decision, the President shall forthwith declare for which ward such person shall sit.

(ii) In the other ward or in each of the other wards as the case may be, the person who has obtained the next highest number of votes shall be deemed to have been elected.

12. (1) If any person,

(a) not being eligible for election, is elected under these rules, or,

(b) having been elected subsequently, becomes subject to any of the disqualifications stated in clause (b), (c) or (d) of Rule 5, the Government shall declare his election to be void.

2. The Government reserve to themselves the right to cancel any election, by reason of irregularity or undue influence.

(3) When a declaration under clause (1) or a cancellation under clause (2) of this rule is made, the Government shall call upon the elector concerned to elect another person within specified time. If the elector fails to elect a

person within the time fixed, or if the person elected at such fresh election is not eligible for election, the Government may nominate a person who is eligible for election by the electorate concerned.

13. The validity of any election may be questioned by a petition put in before the Government by any candidate at such election, or by not less than ten persons who have voted at such election. The petition must be presented within fifteen days after the day on which the election was held. But the Government may take action on any facts affecting the validity of an election, which may come to their notice either within or after the expiry of this period.

14. (i) In investigating the validity of an election, the Government may direct any officer to do so.

(ii) The validity of an election may be questioned only on one or more of the following grounds, namely:—

(a) that the result of the election was materially effected by irregularities which had occurred while carrying out the formalities prescribed by the above rules;

(b) that the person whose election is questioned was, at the time the election was held, not qualified as a candidate under the above rules;

(c) that fraud, intimidation, or bribery was practised at such election and materially affected the result of such election;

(d) that the person whose election is questioned was not elected by a majority of votes.

15. The Government may dismiss the petition, or, if the election be found invalid either order a fresh election, or declare elected candidate who obtained the next highest number of votes to the one disqualified.

16. If, within the period mentioned in Rule 13, there have been no objections raised under Rule 14, or when after enquiry under Rule 14, such objections have been disposed of, the name of any candidate duly elected shall be published in the Government Gazette, and until such publication, the candidate shall not enter on his functions as a member. But, if subsequent to the date of an election, but prior to that of notification, an elected candidate has become subject to any disqualification, which, if it had existed at the time of his election, would have rendered him ineligible under these rules, the Government may pronounce him disqualified for appointment and may order a fresh election.

17. These rules will supersede the Rules dated the 9th February 1912.

Huzar Cutcherry, }
Trivandrum, }
1st September 1914. }

By order,
A. J. VISAYA,
Chief Secretary to Government.

SCHEDULE.

Name of Town.	Number and name of ward.	Boundaries or other description of wards.	Number of elected Members for each ward.
Nagercoil	I. Vadassery	<i>North.</i>—Northern limits of the town. <i>East.</i>—The lane east of the Travellers' Bungalow up to the lane beyond the Rama Verman Puthutheroo (northern row) thence the lane passing eastwards up to the paddy fields and the Pazhayar, thence along the eastern limits of the town northwards. <i>South.</i>—The Main Southern road from Vettoorni Madom (Vadassery Devaswom Vettoorni Mandapam) up to the junction with the lane east of the Travellers' Bungalow. <i>West.</i>—The western limit of the town from the above said Vettoorni Madom northwards.	One Member
	II. Nagercoil	<i>North.</i>—The Main Southern road from Vettoorni Madom up to Kanakamulam market junction. <i>East.</i>—The tap road and the lane continuing it across the Clock Tower road up to the Magistrate's Cutcherry, then along the approach from the Ashambu road, thence along the Ashambu road up to the Kanakamulam market junction. <i>South.</i>—The southern limit of the town from the south-western corner up to the Kachuvanthittai road junction, thence the Kachuvanthittai and District Court road up to the junction of the tap road joining it with the Clock Tower road. <i>West.</i>—The western limit of the town from Vettoorni Madom southwards.	One Member
	III. Ozhuginasseri	<i>North.</i>—The southern boundary of the Vadassery ward from the junction of the Kanakamulam market eastwards thence northwards along its eastern boundary up to the Pazhayar. <i>East.</i>—The eastern limit of the town from the eastern end of the southern boundary of the ward to the northern side of the Ozhuginasseri Bridge. <i>South.</i>—The road from the Clock Tower to the Attavan's Ar Ammancoil at the junction of the Minakshipuram Road, thence the Minakshipuram Road through the Dialava North street and the lane to the south of the Alagammankoil, thence a straight line to the eastern limit of the town along the Chinnabadichurai tank (southern bank).	One Member

SCHEDULE—*contd.*

Name of Town.	Number and name of ward.	Boundaries or other description of wards.	Number of elected Members for each ward.
Nagercoil— <i>contd.</i>	III Ozhurinasuri <i>contd.</i>	<i>West</i> .—The Ashambu Road from the Kanakamulam market junction to the Clock Tower junction.	One Member
	IV Vadiveeswaram	<i>North</i> .—The southern boundary of the Ozhurinasuri ward from the Minakshipuram road eastwards. <i>East</i> .—The eastern limit of the town from the south-eastern limit of the Ozhurinasuri ward up to the end of the southern boundary of the ward eastwards. <i>South</i> .—The Odai near the junction of the Dharmapuram road eastwards as far as the Parikayan Canal eastern bank, the eastern limit of the town. <i>West</i> .—The road from the Minakshipuram southwards as far as the Police Station, thence the Cape road up to the Odai near the Dharmapuram road junction.	
	V Kotlar.	<i>North and East</i> .—The Dharmapuram road, thence the Cape Ashambu road as far as the Police Station, the Minakshipuram road up to the Attuvaramb Ammancoil the road thence to the clock Tower and the Ashambu roads as far as the Magistrate's Cutcherry approach. <i>South</i> .—The southern boundary of the town from Keshuvunthilal Road junction up to the Dharmapuram Road. <i>West</i> .—The eastern boundary of the Nagercoil ward up to the Ashambu Road (<i>viz.</i> Magistrate's Cutcherry approach.)	
	VI Elangadai	<i>North</i> .—The southern boundary of the Vadiveeswaram ward. <i>East</i> .—The remaining eastern limits of the town. <i>South</i> .—The remaining southern limit of the town. <i>West</i> .—The Dharmapuram Road as far as the Odai near it	One Member.

By-laws of the Nagercoil Town Improvement Committee, sanctioned by Government order dated the 3rd January 1915 and further authorized by section 2, clause 2 of Regulation III of 1916 as amended by Regulations V of 1915 and II of 1918.

I. The Committee may, from time to time, appoint from among their own members, such Sub-Committees consisting of such number of persons as they think fit, for the purpose of enquiring into, and reporting upon, any matter connected with the purposes of the Regulation.

The work of the Sub-Committees will only be by way of assisting the Committee in dealing with any given matter preliminary to passing regular resolutions thereon.

II. The Nagercoil Town Improvement Committee shall ordinarily meet twice every Malabar month on the 2nd and 4th Saturdays, if these are not Gazetted holidays; but if holidays happen to fall on these Saturdays, the next office day shall be the meeting day.

III. Special meetings of the Committee shall be held as provided under the Regulation. (Section 13.)

IV. No such meeting shall be held unless, at least due notice specifying the time of such meeting and the purpose for which it is to be held, has been given by written or printed notice to be addressed by the President to each of the members.

V. Notice to the members of the Committee shall be given in the following form:—

"The meeting of the Nagercoil Town Improvement Committee will be held in (place) at (hour) on (week day) the (date).
Subject

President."

VI. The President shall regulate the conduct of business of the meetings of the Committee and preserve order and regularity in the Proceedings.

VII. At the hour fixed for the meeting of the members, if a quorum be present, the business of the meeting may at once commence, and, if the President be not present, the members present may proceed at once to choose a presiding member under Section 14 of the Regulation. If the President arrives after a presiding member has been chosen by the meeting, the presiding member shall leave the chair and the President shall preside.

VIII. If at the hour fixed for a meeting, no quorum be present, the President shall allow 15 minutes to elapse before he adjourns the meeting. If the President be not present and if 15 minutes from the hour fixed for the meeting elapse without the assembling of a quorum, the meeting shall stand adjourned to the next meeting day at the same time and place.

IX. If, during a meeting, the President notices that a quorum is not present or any member calls the attention of the President to the fact that a quorum is not present, the President shall immediately suspend the business of the meeting and shall count the number of members present and if that number is insufficient to form a quorum, the President may either at once adjourn the meeting or may wait for a period not exceeding 15 minutes to give an opportunity for the re-assembling of a quorum. If during these 15 minutes a quorum re-assembles, the business may be resumed. If, at the expiration of these 15 minutes a quorum shall not have re-assembled, the President shall adjourn the meeting.

X. All points of order shall be decided by the President alone and his decision shall be final.

XI. Routine resolutions, such as recording periodical statements, or confirming the Proceedings of a select Committee, may be put to the meeting by the President without their having been moved or seconded. Motions regarding the choice of a presiding member, the proceedings of certain business, adjournments and the like must be seconded but need not be in writing.

XII. Every motion and every amendment must be in writing and must be seconded. The proposer of an amendment shall hand it in writing to the President at any time before he renounces his seat. When the proposer of a motion or amendment has renounced his seat, the President shall read the motion or amendment to the meeting and ask if any member seconds the motion or amendment and until the motion or amendment is seconded, the President shall not permit any discussion on the question. If no member seconds the motion or amendment, the President shall declare that the motion or amendment is lost.

XIII. If a member has given notice of his intention to move a resolution and if that member be not present at the meeting or shall have ceased to be a member before the meeting or be unwilling to move the resolution of which he has given notice, any member present at the meeting may move the resolution of which notice has been given.

XIV. An amendment shall usually be in the form of a motion to omit words from the original motion, to insert words therein, or to add words thereto. Every amendment must be relevant to the motion it is proposed to amend and must be framed so as to form therewith an intelligible and consistent sentence. An amendment which is the direct negative of a motion shall not be allowed.

XV. After a motion has been proposed and seconded, the proposed amendments which the President has received shall be arranged in the order in which, if agreed to, each would stand in the amended motion, and if more proposed amendments are handed over to the President they shall be inserted in that order and the President shall call upon the proposers of amendments in the order to move their amendments.

XVI. Each amendment must be decided before the next amendment is entered upon, but after any amendment has been proposed and seconded, any member may move that the amendment be amended by the omission, insertion, or deletion of certain words, and the President shall thereupon ask if any other member seconds the proposal and if seconded, the proposal to amend the amendment shall then become the question before the meeting.

XVII. No amendment may be made to words which, it has already been resolved, shall stand part of, or be added to, the original motion or amendment except by addition of other words.

XVIII. No amendment may be proposed which is the same in substance as a motion or amendment which has been negatived during the meeting.

XIX. A motion or amendment which has been moved and seconded, cannot be withdrawn without the permission of the meeting.

XX. The President or the Presiding member may move and second resolutions, speak and vote without quitting the chair.

XXI. A member who is present at a meeting may refrain from voting. If the question before the meeting be the confirmation of a report or the Proceedings of a Committee, the members of that Committee may vote.

XXII. When a budget or supplementary budget is laid before a meeting, the procedure shall be as follows:—

The President shall read each item of the abstract of receipts and of expenditure and shall without any mover or seconder put to the meeting the question "Is this item stand part of the budget?" If any member proposes to remove or to increase the item and the proposal be seconded, such proposal shall be treated as an amendment and shall become the question before the meeting.

XXIII. At a meeting, the members may resolve themselves into a Committee to consider any subject before the meeting. In Committee a motion need not be seconded and a member may speak more than once. The decisions of the Committee shall be reported to that or to a subsequent meeting for confirmation.

XXIV. Except with the permission of the meeting, resolutions proposed under Section 16, Clause (d) upon the President's Annual Administration Report, shall not be in order, unless 5 days' notice shall have been given of such resolutions.

XXV. The minute book of the Committee shall be open to inspection by any member.

XXVI. A Register shall be kept of petitions and letters received and despatched.

XXVII. Before a meeting disperses, the resolutions arrived at that meeting, shall be read out to the meeting.

CONNEMARA MARKET.

Rules for the Connemara market in pursuance of those dated 11th December 1891 sanctioned by His Highness the Maha Raja under date the 23rd November 1897/ 14th Pitsichigam 1973.

The market shall be open for the use of all persons of both sexes without distinction of caste or creed.

The market shall be open on all days of the week, the market hours being from 6 A. M. to 5 P. M.

3 The stalls shall be leased or let by auction to the highest bidder by the Telvaikulam Town Improvement Committee. But ordinarily no more than one stall shall be given to any one person.

The Committee may let for trade "standings" in such covered places within the market enclosures as they may think fit by auction to the highest bidder, but ordinarily not more than one standing to one person.

A license in writing for the opening of each stall or standing will be given by the President to the highest bidder in the form hereto annexed. No article shall be sold or exposed for sale in any place other than a stall or standing set apart and licensed for the purpose of selling such articles. The expression "a standing" shall include in any place, space or accommodation other than a stall which may be allotted or allowed to any person resorting to the market for the purpose of sitting thereat as a seller of goods or wares or for the purpose of placing thereon any stand, bench, board, tray or other like thing.

"Standings" in the open spaces may be let for the sale of petty articles to the extent the space and order allowed would permit. The letting in this case shall ordinarily be for a day only and renewable daily and the hire shall be one chukkiam per basket or a chuly load of merchandise. (Changed to 4 cash. Vide Government letter No. G. O. 383, dated 28-9-07, & No. 2314, dated 2-4-08.)

4 The rent shall be payable on the first day of each Malayalam month, in advance for that month, in default of which the lessee shall be liable for a penalty of one chukkiam per Kuppa or fraction thereof per diem till the 5th, after which the lease shall be liable to forfeiture and the lessee held responsible for any loss which may be sustained by a re-sale of the lot or other by public auction or private contract, as well as for the aircara. He shall also be liable to ejection after the fifth day of the month for which no advance payment is made—his possession having ceased with the last day of the previous month.

5. No tenant or occupier of any stall or standing in the market shall bring or cause to be brought into the market any goods, provisions or marketable commodities except such as are intended for sale in the market nor shall he for any longer time or in any other manner than shall be reasonably necessary for the conveyance of such goods, provisions or marketable commodities to or from such stall or standing, place or deposit or cause or allow to be deposited in any passage or place adjoining such stall or standing or elsewhere in the market or in any of the immediate approaches thereto any basket, crate, basket, box, barrel or other receptacle for any goods brought into such market for the purpose of sale or of exposure for sale.

6. No tenant or occupier of any stall or standing shall cause or allow any goods, provisions marketable commodities or articles to be deposited or exposed for sale in the stall or standing so as to obstruct the passage of any person or of any goods, provisions, marketable commodities, or article in or through the market or any part thereof.

7. Every tenant or occupier of a stall shall cause the same to be kept in a cleanly condition, and shall allow no refuse or garbage to remain about it but shall cause the same to be put in a tub, box or basket and to be carried to the proper receptacle.

8. Every tenant and occupier and every servant of a tenant or occupier of a stall shall at all times be decently and properly dressed when present in the market.

9. No tenant or occupier of a stall at which meat or fish is sold shall sit in or upon his stall so as to be in contact with such meat or fish.

9. A. No stall holder shall chop mutton or beef or other animal food except on Coadappa or fairly polished granite slabs.

10. No person shall occupy or use any stall or standing except as the immediate tenant or occupier thereof from the Committee. No person not being the immediate tenant or occupier from the Committee or an employee of such tenant or occupier shall sell or offer or expose for sale or otherwise, articles in or upon any stall.

No person shall assign or sub-let or otherwise part with the possession of any stall or standing to another.

11. Every tenant of a stall or standing who shall employ another person to carry on his business at such stall or standing on his behalf and as his substitute shall register with the market sergeant and from time to time keep so registered the name of every such employé who may be for the time being deputed to act for him as aforesaid.

He shall forthwith cease to employ to such stall or standing as such substitute as aforesaid any person whose employment in that capacity may be prohibited in writing by the President of the Committee.

12. No person shall hold any sale by auction in the market without the written consent of the President.

13. No person who is not a tenant or occupier of a stall or standing shall sell articles by sample in the market or its approaches the bulk being elsewhere or shall in the market tout for or take an order, for any article.

14. No person whether an occupier or not shall obstruct or lay hand on persons resorting to the market in soliciting their custom.

15. No person shall hawk, carry about or cry any article whatever for sale in the market. No person for the purpose of attracting purchasers to his stall or standing shall use any bell or noisy instrument whatever.

16. No person shall bring any dog or knowingly permit any dog to follow him in the market.

17. No person shall in the market whistle, shout or make use of any violent, obscene, abusive, disgusting or offensive language.

18. No person shall in the market smoke or spit the juice of pan supari.

19. No person shall remove any meat or offal from the market without first wrapping the same up in cloth or paper so that it shall not be exposed to the public view.

20. No persons resorting to the market as a buyer or seller or as a cooly shall at any time refuse, neglect or omit to comply with any reasonable directions of the Market Sergeant for the maintenance of order and regularity.

21. No weights and measures other than those according to recognised local standard of weights and measures, and stamped by such officer as Government may appoint for the purpose shall be used or kept in the market.

22. No person shall deliver to a purchaser any goods or articles of a less weight or measure than has been represented or that have been fraudulently or deceptively packed.

23. No putrid or unwholesome article of consumption shall be sold in the market or stored therein. The Market Sergeant shall under such general orders as the committee may pass from time to time be at liberty to summarily remove or destroy all such articles and the lessee shall have no claim for compensation for any loss arising therefrom.

24. No person afflicted with leprosy or other loathsome or contagious disease will be admitted into the market either as vendor or purchaser or spectator or for the purpose of begging. All such persons shall be summarily ejected. Known depredators will likewise be excluded from the market.

25. No carriage or cart or cycle or other vehicle, or horse or other animal will be allowed to enter the enclosed area.

26. These rules will come into force from the first day of Makaram 1073.

Huzar Cutcherry,
Trivandrum. 3rd December 1897. }

SHUNGARASOBYER,
Deewan.

Form of License to be issued.

License No.

Subject to the rules now in force or which may hereafter be brought into force in the Commemara Market is hereby licensed to sell in that market in stall No. for one year from this date in consideration of a monthly rent of Re. payable in advance.

This license should be in the possession of the licensee who is required to produce it whenever required by a Government servant authorised to inspect the same. A breach of any of the rules of the market entails forfeiture of this license and summary ejection.

Trivandrum.
T. I. C. office, 1897. }

President.
Town Improvement Committee

REVENUE NOTIFICATIONS.

CARDAMOM LAND TAX.

Rules regarding the assessment on Cardamom gardens and lands granted for wet and dry cultivation within the Cardamom Hills and Periyar Reserves, sanctioned by His Highness the Maha Rajah under date the 12th August 1905 in supersession of the Rules dated 23rd July 1900 and 12th September 1902 and amendments thereto dated 16th February 1901, 13th July 1901 and 17th June 1903.

I. Holders of land granted for Cardamom cultivation before the date on which these rules come into force shall pay a price of Bh. Rs. 10 per acre and shall have permanent rights of occupancy in their holdings. This amount may be paid in ten annual instalments of Re. 1 each commencing from 16th August 1905. 1st Chingom 1081.

II. Cardamom lands which now pay an assessment of Bh. Rs. 6½ per acre shall, from the date these rules come into force pay an assessment of Bh. Rs. 2 per acre.

Lands granted for cardamom cultivation on an assessment of Bh. Re. 1 per acre for three years and Bh. Rs. 6½ thereafter under the rules hereby repealed shall pay Bh. Re. 1 per acre for four years from the date of issue of patta and Bh. Rs. 2 per acre from the fifth year.

If patia is granted within six months of the beginning of any Malabar year such year shall be counted as one of the four years for which the reduced assessment of Bh. Re. I is leviable.

In the case of new lands to be granted, if the ryots enter upon the land with permission, the assessment shall be Bh. Rs. (1) one per acre for four years from the date of such permission and Bh. Rs. (2) two per acre from the fifth year. But, where the lands are entered upon without permission, the maximum assessment of Bh. Rs. (2) two per acre shall be levied from the date of occupation.*

III. † [Applications for new land for cardamom cultivation must be in the printed form and accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 2 per acre.

On receipt of application for land for cardamom cultivation the Superintendent shall satisfy himself that the land is one which can be granted for such cultivation without detriment to Government interests.

The applicant shall clear the boundaries and provide boundary stones. The land shall then be carefully surveyed, demarcated at Government expense and will be granted to the applicant without auction sale, at an average value of Bh. Rs. (25) twenty five per acre.

The purchasers of lands for cardamom cultivation are allowed to pay the said acreage of Rs. 25 per acre in six instalments as follows:—Rs. 2 per acre as deposit along with the application, Rs. 3 per acre prior to registry and the balance of Rs. (20) twenty in four equal yearly instalments.

IV. Should land be opened before patia is issued or without special permission of the Superintendent of the Devicolum Division, proceedings will be taken under the Land Conservancy Regulation II of 1067.

V. Holders of cardamom lands may remove the undergrowth and fell such trees as it is necessary to clear in order to admit sufficient sunlight for the cultivation of cardamoms; but they shall not fell any tree exceeding 4 feet in girth at a height of 3 feet from the ground without first giving notice to the officer in charge of the Division who shall satisfy himself of the necessity to do so and then grant permission in writing. If any tree is felled in contravention of this rule, double the value of the timber as assessed by the Superintendent of the Devicolum Division shall be

* Amended as per Notification dated 3rd November 1915.

† Do. Do. 25th March 1914.

levied as penalty and the amount recovered as a revenue demand. It shall also be open to the Superintendent when the fellings have been extensive to recommend that the land be resumed by Government and the patta cancelled.

VI. Holders of cardamom lands may utilise the trees left for shade as supports for growing pepper, vanilla and rubber vines and with the sanction of the Superintendent of the Cardamom Hills may grow such other products as he is satisfied will not interfere with the cultivation of cardamoms.

VII. The Superintendent may permit the burning of the undergrowth in a new clearing provided the undergrowth is heaped and carefully removed from the surrounding jungle. The holder will be held responsible should such fire cause any damage to the trees left for shade in the clearing or to the surrounding forests or gardens.

VIII. Holders may collect dead trees as fuel free of charge but no trees shall be felled for firewood. With the permission of the Superintendent of the Cardamom Hills any holder may fell trees, except royal trees growing on his own holding for the construction of buildings necessary for the cultivation of such holding, provided that such felling does not interfere with trees left for shade. The trees so felled should be used on the estate and should not be removed outside it.

IX. No land given for cardamom cultivation shall be of less extent than two acres; but only the extent that is fit for growing cardamoms will be assessed to land revenue, the remainder although shown in the survey number will be treated as unassessed waste but shall not be cultivated.

Provided that applications for land to square off a holding may be entertained for less than two acres and granted at the discretion of the Superintendent of the Cardamom Hills on payment of the upset price without auction.

X. The assessment on cardamom lands is due on the first of Mausi, paid in a lump sum. It may, however, be paid in four instalments on the 1st Kartigay, Margaly, Thye and Mausi.

The assessment on wet cultivation is due at the end of Mausi and that on dry cultivation at the end of Alpasay.

XI. The assessment [and acreage value] shall be recovered under the provision of Regulation I of 1088.

XII. At the expiry of 30 years commencing from 1st Chingom 1081, it shall be competent to Government to revise the assessment at such rates as they may fix.

XIII. The Cardamom Hills and the Periyar Reserves are reserved under the Forest Regulation II of 1068; any act in contravention of that Regulation or of the rules framed thereunder, will, unless permitted by these rules be dealt with under said Regulation and rules.

Hunting and shooting in a reserved forest without a permit and the poisoning and dynamiting of fish is an offence. The use of fishing net of less than half inch mesh is strictly prohibited.

XIV. The system of passports issued by Natamakars is continued; any person entering a reserved forest without a pass will be treated as a trespasser under the Forest Regulation.

XV. These rules do not convey any right to mines or minerals in the lands granted or to water-power.

XVI. These rules shall come into force from the 16th August 1905/1st Chingom 1081.

MICA AND PLUMBAGO.

Cases of unauthorised mining of minerals, such as mica and plumbago which are Royalties under the Royal Proclamation dated 14th June 1881 (2nd Mithunom 1056) having come to the notice of Government, it is hereby notified that prospecting for or mining of metals and mineral whether in Sirkar or private land is hereby prohibited, except under a license from Government (30th July 1898.)

Revised Rules for the grazing of cattle in the Government Forest Reserves, Plantations and Un-reserved lands, passed under Sections 21 (last clause) and 22 (e) of the Forest Regulation II of 1068, as amended by Regulations IV of 1071 & IX of 1085, by the Government of His Highness the Maha Rajah, under date the 23rd August 1911/7th Chingom 1087, in supersession of the Rules regarding the grazing of cattle in the Reserved Forests and Plantations of the State, dated 30th May 1908/7th Edavom 1083, and the Revised Rules for the grazing of foreign cattle in the Cardamom, Peermade, Mlapara and the Anjanad Hills, dated 12th April 1909.

I. For purposes of grazing, Forest Reserves (including Reserved Forests and Reserved lands), Plantations and Un-reserved lands at the disposal of the Government, in a Forest Division, may be divided into grazing blocks.

Each grazing block may, wherever necessary, be roughly divided into compartments, so that one or more compartments may, from time to time, be entirely closed to grazing or browsing.

II. The following fees shall be levied for each grazing block.

Description of animals.	For Forest Reserves and Plantation.		For other lands at the disposal of the Government.	
	Rate per day.	For 6 months, if half-yearly permits are taken.	Rate per day.	For 6 months, if half-yearly permits are taken.
(a) Elephants, 1st Class...	6 as.	Rs. 30/—	4 as.	Rs. 20/—
Do. 2nd Do. ...	4 as.	Rs. 20/—	3 as.	Rs. 15/—
Do. 3rd Do. ...	3 as.	Rs. 15/—	2 as.	Rs. 10/—
(b) Buffaloes ...	...	As. 4 per season.	...	As. 3 per season.
(c) Bulls, cows, horses, ponies and asses...	...	As. 3 per season.	...	As. 2 per season.
(d) Sheep { Southern Division ...	...	Local—1 as. for 6 months	...	As. $\frac{1}{2}$ for 6 months.
{ other Division... }	...	Foreign—1 as. do. 2 as. per season	...	As. $\frac{1}{2}$ do. As. $1\frac{1}{2}$ per season.
(e) Goats { Local... }	...	As. 3 per season.	...	Nil.
{ Foreign... }	...	As. 4 per season.	...	As. 3 per season.

Exceptions:—

(1) Horned cattle, other than indigenous cows, bulls, goats and sheep and buffaloes, the property of the subjects of Travancore, will be allowed to graze free, provided such cattle are covered for a printed free permits issued by the Divisional Forest Officer or Range Officer.

(2) In the case of cows and buffaloes, calves under one year old will be exempted from payment of any fee.

(3) All domestic animals of the subjects of Travancore shall be allowed to graze free in unreserved lands.

(4) The following concessions are also granted so far as the High Range Forest Division is concerned.

(i) Cereal cultivators are permitted to graze a pair of bullocks for every five acres of land owned and actually cultivated by them, free of tax.

(ii) Proprietors or Managers of Tea and Coffee Estates are permitted to graze 10 head of their own cattle for every 100 acres of estate, free of tax. This right is transferable from one estate to another.

(iii) Butchers may import cattle for slaughter under a free permit provided such cattle are not kept beyond a fortnight after importation.

III. Goats will be excluded from all the Reserves and Plantations in the Southern Division. In the other Divisions they may be allowed to graze in places specially permitted by the Conservator of Forests.

In the Southern Division, sheep will be allowed to graze in the Reserves. In other Divisions, they will be allowed to graze in the places specially permitted by order of the Conservator of Forests. Sheep and goats will be excluded from all Reserves and Plantations except in places where they may be specially allowed to graze by order of the Conservator of Forests. In the case of foreign sheep and goats so permitted, fees will be levied as per rates prescribed in Rule II.

IV. In the case of animals falling under clause (b), (c), (d) or (e) of Rule II *supra*, only half the rates will be charged for returning in the same season. This rule does not apply to the High Range Forest Division.

V. Each season will be a period of six months, *i. e.*, from 1st Chitral to end of Purattasi, and from 1st Alpasi to end of Panguni. In the case of all animals in the High Range Forest Division and in the case of sheep in the Southern Division the grazing period will correspond to the Malabar year and the grazing fees will be consequently double the rates fixed for six months in Rule II *supra*.

VI. Persons wishing to graze their cattle or other animal shall apply to the Divisional Forest Officer, or other officer authorised in this behalf stating how many cattle they wish to graze, for what length of time and at what places, and pay the prescribed fee in advance. Such officer will then issue a permit in the printed form appended to these rules, specifying the number of cattle, the amount of fees received and the grazing locality or block, &c.

Provided that grazing shall not be permitted on areas covered with young growth as follows:—

Coppice under 10 years old,

Plantations under 10 years old,

Natural forest under 20 years old ;

And provided also that the Divisional Forest Officer may limit the number of cattle allowed to graze in any locality and withdraw the permit and exclude the cattle if he finds that the forest growth is suffering from their presence.

VII. Free passes will be granted on application to the Divisional Forest Officer or to the respective Range Officers.

VIII. Each cattle-owner must appoint a responsible herdsman who should be not less than 15 years of age and whose name will be entered in the permit. The herdsman must always accompany the cattle and carry the permit with him in the forests and produce it on demand by a Forest or Police Officer, or by a Frontier Chowkey Officer, in the case of the High Range Division. The Police or Chowkey Officer, shall, if he finds any irregularity, immediately report the fact to the Forest Range Officer concerned. At least one herdsman is required for every 50 head of cattle or 100 of sheep. The Forest guard or watcher in guard of the block or compartment will check the cattle as often as possible. If any cattle-owner wishes to appoint a new herdsman, he should inform the Range Officer concerned and get the necessary corrections made in the permit. Cattle owners must understand that they will be held responsible for any damage done to the forests through the negligence of their herdsmen by cattle straying, &c.

IX. Cattle found grazing in places closed to them, or in places not mentioned in the permit, will be impounded, and the owners will be liable to punishment under Section 21 of the rules under Section 22 or under Section 24 of the Forest Regulation, as the case may be.

X. Cattle found in the forests without a permit, or in number in excess of, or different in description from, those mentioned in the permit, will be impounded, and the permit may also be cancelled by the Divisional Forest Officer. In the case of foreign cattle, owner or herdsman will be liable to be punished under the Forest Regulation or Rules framed thereunder, in addition to the impounding of the cattle and the cancellation of the permit, if any.

XI. When, on account of scarcity of grass or water, it is desired to move cattle from the grazing block mentioned in the permit to another grazing block, application accompanied by the permit should be made to the local officer in charge of the Range, who shall promptly grant the request if unobjectionable, and report the fact to the Divisional Forest Officer.

XII. Cattle herdsmen and permit-holders shall not carry or use fire-arms or carry any cutting weapons within the limits of any Forest Reserves or Plantations, nor shall they carry torches or kindle fire in places other than those specially set apart for cooking, or set fire within the limits of a Forest Reserve or grazing block or outside it, so as to endanger its safety from fire.

Infringement of this rule will entail cancellation of the permit or permits in addition to any other punishment that the law provides.

XIII. The Divisional Forest Officer may prohibit the grant of a permit to any person or cancel a permit for specified reasons. An appeal against such order shall lie to the Conservator of Forests within two months from the date of the Divisional Forest Officer's order and the Conservator's order thereon shall be final.

XIV. All permits shall be in triplicate, and the entries therein shall be in the current Language (Malayalam or Tamil) of the locality. The original should be given to the owner, the duplicate sent to the Range Officer who will submit it to the Divisional Forest Officer with his monthly account for check, and the triplicate retained by the issuing officer for record and check.

RULES FOR THE PENNING OF CATTLE IN GRAZING AREAS.

XV. In cases of real necessity, penning of cattle will be allowed in grazing blocks recommended by the Range Officer after *personal inspection*, provided there is not more than one pen in any compartment and subject to the following conditions:—

(1) The penning of cattle shall only be allowed in those penning localities or *tholus* which may be notified from time to time by the Divisional Forest Officer.

(2) The penning shall be done only on obtaining a printed pen-license, in the annexed form, from the Range Officer, who will issue the license, only for cattle for which grazing permits have been previously obtained.

(3) The fee for a pen-license shall be one rupee for every 20 head of cattle or fraction thereof, for penning throughout the year, or 8 As. for every grazing season.

(4) When cattle are taken from one locality, pen or *tholu* to another, a fresh license shall be obtained from the Range Officer in whose jurisdiction the latter *tholu* lies, on payment of a fresh license fee.

(5) There shall be at least one herdsman in charge of every cattle pen containing 500 cattle or less, and he shall keep the grazing permits of the cattle penned with him to be shown on demand.

(6) Herdsmen accompanying the cattle shall be allowed free use of unclassified timber, bamboos and reeds required for their huts and for firewood, in quantities to be fixed by the Divisional Forest officer.

(7) The herdsmen shall not kindle fire outside the limits of the pen, nor allow fire to spread beyond it, and they shall be

bound to give information coming to their knowledge, to the nearest Forest Officer, of any forest offence, committed or damage done by others with as little delay as possible. They shall also render such reasonable assistance as may be required of them by any Forest Officer in putting out or preventing the occurrence of fires and in the detection or the prevention of the commission of any forest offence. Cattle owners will be held responsible for any damage that their herdsmen may cause to the forests besides the penalty provided by the Forest Laws.

(8) The license shall not ordinarily be transferable, but when the ownership of the cattle covered by a license changes hands, the license also shall go with it.

(9) Failure to abide by any of these rules will entail cancellation of the license and the grazing permit or permits by the Divisional Forest Officer, besides rendering the license-holder or his herdsmen or both as the case may be, liable to any other punishment which the law provides.

Huzur Cutcherry, } P. RAJAGOPALA CHARI,
Trivandrum, 23rd August 1911, } *Dewan.*

TRIPLICATE.

Travancore Forest Department.

Malayalam year 109
Forest Division.

No.

License for penning cattle in Forest Reserves and Plantations.

1. To whom issued and place of residence.
2. Name of herdsmen.
3. Name of penning locality or *tholu*.
4. Description and number of cattle penned.
5. Fees realised. Rs. as. p.
6. Period for which penning is allowed.
7. Numbers and dates of grazing permits.
8. Date of issue.
9. Remarks.

Station,

Forest Range Officer,
Range.

N. B.—The Forms are also in Duplicates.

CONDITIONS.

1. A herdsman (or owner) must always accompany the cattle and this permit must be in his possession and must be produced whenever demanded by a Forest Officer, Police Officer or Excise Chowkey Officer.
2. Herdsmen must not carry guns, knives, or other cutting instruments.
3. The penning of cattle within the forest is forbidden except under the pen license or special permission of the Divisional Forest Officer.
4. Cattle are not allowed within specially protected areas or grazing blocks closed under authority or in any other blocks or compartments than the one specified in the permit.
5. Breach of any of the above conditions will entail cancellation of the permit in addition to such other penalties as the Forest Regulation or the rules framed thereunder prescribe.
6. Permits will be valid from date of issue until the end of the Malabar year 109 . or end of Panguni 109 . (first season) or end of Purattasi 109 . (second season).

TRIPLICATE.

TAVANCORE Forest Department.

No.

Malayalam year 109

Permit for grazing cows, bulls, horses, &c., in Forest Reserves, Plantations and unreserved lands.

1. Name of the Forest Division.
2. To whom issued and place of residence.
3. Name of grazier or herdsman.
4. Name of the Range and the grazing block.
5. Route.
6. No. and description of cattle.
7. Fees realised. Rs. as. p.
8. Period of grazing allowed.
9. Date of issue.
10. Remarks.

Permits issuing station.

Signature of the
Permit Issuing Officer

CONDITIONS.

1. This license and the grazing permits for the cattle penned shall be kept in the pen and produced when demanded by a Forest Officer.

2. There should be a grazier or herdsman in the pen for every 500 cattle or less penned therein.

3. No fire shall be kindled outside the pen nor shall any fire be allowed to spread beyond the pen-limits.

4. Every herdsman in charge of a pen shall inform the nearest Forest Officer of the occurrence of any fires and render any reasonable help required of him in putting out fires and in the prevention of the commission of any forest offence.

5. The number and description of cattle penned shall not differ or exceed those mentioned in the grazing permits.

6. Breach of any of the above conditions will entail cancellation of this license and in case of condition No. 5 that of the grazing permits also in addition to such other penalties as the Forest Regulation or rules made thereunder prescribe.

NOTIFICATION.

No. 9151/L. R.

As an infectious disease of a peculiar nature affecting coconut palms is prevailing in certain parts of Travancore, and as it is necessary to prevent the disease spreading into the neighbouring territories, it is hereby notified that, until further orders, the export of living coconut seedlings and roots from Travancore is prohibited. (22nd July 1908).

HUNTING AND SHOOTING.

Under section 22 clause F, and section 33 clause 12 of Regulation II of 1068, the following Rule has been passed and is published for general information.

All hunting and shooting within the teak plantation at Malayttur, Konni and Arienkavu is prohibited from the 1st Chingom 1074 except with the permission in writing of the Forest Officer in charge of the Plantations, (3rd August 1898.)

No. 12696/L. R. & F.

Rules passed under Section 21 (g) and Section 22 (f) of the Travancore Forest Regulation, with the sanction of His Highness the Maharajah, under date the 11th November 1912/26th Thulam 1088.

The following Rules are enacted under Section 21, clause (g), and Section 22, clause (f), of the Travancore Forest Regulation, II of 1068, as amended by Regulations IV of 1071 and IX of

1085, for the Regulation of hunting, shooting, fishing and the setting of traps and snares, and to prohibit the poisoning of water, within the limits of Reserved Forests, and of lands at the disposal of the Government though not included in Reserved Forests.

2. The Rules issued under Section 21 (g) of Regulation II of 1068, and published at page 113 of the Government Gazette dated the 13th February 1906 are hereby repealed.

3. Subject to the concessions granted to hillmen by the Rules dated the 14th December 1911, it shall not be lawful for any one to hunt or shoot within any Reserved Forest, or any land at the disposal of the Government though not included in a Reserved Forest, unless he has obtained a license permitting him to do so. Provided that all officers of the Forest Department, of and above the rank of Rangers and all officers of the Revenue Department in the Devicolum Division, are exempted from these Rules within their respective jurisdictions.

4. A fee of Bh. Rs. (50) fifty shall be levied for each license to hunt or shoot in Reserved Forests of a Revenue Division and of Bh. Rs. (25) twenty-five in the case of lands at the disposal of the Government and not included in Reserved Forests in all parts of Travancore, except in the Devicolum Division. In the Devicolum Division, the fee shall be Bh. Rs. (100) one hundred in the case of Reserved Forests, and Bh. Rs. (50) fifty in the case of lands at the disposal of the Government and not included in Reserved Forests. A license to hunt or shoot in Reserved Forests includes also permission to hunt or shoot in lands at the disposal of the Government and not included in Reserved Forests, but not *vice versa*.

5. Owners of packs of hounds and dogs, consisting of five or more in number and kept or used for the purpose of hunting, shall apply to the Conservator of Forests for the registration of their packs, and shall pay a fee of Bh. Rs. (100) one hundred for a license for the privilege of hunting with dogs. No two packs shall be kennelled or hunted within a radius of 12 miles of one another by the shortest road.

6. Persons desirous of hunting or shooting for sport should apply to the Conservator of Forests, stating the locality where they wish to shoot and the time for which a license is required, and, if there is no objection, a license will be granted. In the case of lands at the disposal of the Government and not included in a Reserved Forest, the Conservator of Forests shall obtain the views of the Division Peishkar or the Superintendent, Devicolum Division as the case may be, before he grants a license.

7. The Conservator of Forests may, after obtaining the sanction of the Government, issue special licenses to persons desirous of hunting or shooting for sport in Reserved Forests or in lands

at the disposal of the Government and not included in Reserved Forests, *throughout the State*. The fee for such a special license, shall be Bh. Rs. (200) two hundred, and the license shall be valid for one year. The Conservator of Forests shall, on receipt of applications from the proprietors or Estates adjoining Reserved Forests or lands at the disposal of the Government and not included in Reserved Forests, grant them yearly licenses on payment of the fees prescribed therefor.

8. Applications may be made, for the sake of convenience, in printed forms obtainable from the Conservator of Forests or in manuscript forms containing the following particulars :—

- (1) Full name of the applicant.
- (2) Residence and address.
- (3) Occupation.
- (4) Reasons for the application (Here state whether it is for sport or for defence of property &c.)
- (5) Reserved Forests or lands at the disposal of the Government and not included in Reserved Forests, where the applicant intends to hunt or shoot.
- (6) Period for which the license should run, (the date of expiry not to run beyond the last day of the Malabar year.)
- (7) Signature of the applicant and date.

9. No license shall, however, be granted for hunting or shooting for sport big game within any Reserved Forests between the 31st of May and the 1st of October and feathered game and hare between the 30th November and the 1st April of each year. This period shall, for this purpose, be deemed to be a close season. But the Conservator of Forests may, with the sanction of the Government, declare, by Notification in the Gazette, any Reserved Forest or any portion thereof to be closed against shooting, either permanently or for any prescribed period as may be considered necessary. He may also likewise declare any land at the disposal of the Government and not included in a Reserved Forest to be closed against shooting for any specified period. In special cases where the Government think it necessary, licenses may be granted for shooting big game even during the close season, subject, of course, to such precautionary measures as may seem necessary.

10. Any person holding land within or adjoining a Reserved Forest, or within or adjoining land at the disposal of the Government though not included in a Reserved Forest, and wishing to protect his land from the ravages of animals, may apply to the Divisional Forest Officer concerned, setting forth the reasons for his application, and upon that officer satisfying himself that the application is *bona fide* for the defence of property and that the applicant understands the rules prohibiting the lighting of fire

the Divisional Forest Officer may grant a free license, permitting the shooting of destructive animals within 3 miles of the applicant's property.

11. The officer authorised to issue licenses may refuse to grant a license, if an applicant has been convicted of an offence against the Rules or for any other special reason to be stated in writing. In every case of refusal by a Divisional Forest Officer to grant a license, an appeal shall lie to the Conservator of Forests, whose decision shall be final.

12. A license shall not be transferable, and it shall run beyond the last day of Audi of the year in which it was granted. It must be shown, on demand, to any officer of the Forest, Police or Land Revenue Department.

13. A license authorises the holder to kill all animals, other than those mentioned in Rule 14, provided that such holder shall not, under any circumstances, kill more than two heads of each of the mature males of bison, ibex, spotted deer, sambar and such other animals as may be hereafter specified by the Government, under cover of a single license in any year.

14. It shall not be lawful for any person, whether holding a license or not, to shoot at, kill, capture, pursue or attempt to kill or capture, any elephant or any female or immature male of bison, ibex, sambar and spotted deer, at any time, or any other animal which the Government may, by Notification in the Gazette specify at any future date:

Provided that owners and occupiers of Estates may be allowed to drive away, by shooting, any animals that may be found to be doing damage to their cultivation.

15. Beating or the setting of traps or snares for game is forbidden, except with the special permission of the Divisional Forest Officer.

16. No license is required for fishing in Reserved Forests, or in lands at the disposal of the Government though not included in a Reserved Forest, which are not closed by special order, but if this privilege is abused, or for any other reason, the Conservator of Forests may, with the sanction of the Government, declare, by Notification in the Gazette, all or any rivers, streams or lakes, situated within any Reserved Forest, or lands at the disposal of the Government though not included in a Reserved Forest, to be closed against fishing without a license.

17. The use of mesh nets, poison and dynamite or other explosives in water is absolutely prohibited anywhere within the limits to which these Rules apply.

18. The license to be issued under these Rules in respect of Reserved Forests shall be in Form I, hereto annexed. It shall be in triplicate, the original being given to the licensee, the duplicate being kept by the officer issuing it and the triplicate being

sent to the Divisional Forest Officer concerned. Licenses in respect of lands at the disposal of the Government but not included in a Reserved Forest, shall be in Form II, and shall also be in triplicate, the original being given to the licensee, the duplicate being kept by the officer issuing the license, and the triplicate being sent to the Division Peishkar or the Superintendent of the Devicolum Division as the case may be. The licenses shall be numbered consecutively for each year. Separate books shall be maintained in the Conservator's Office and in the offices of the Divisional Forest Officers.

19. The Conservator of Forests shall submit to the Government annual returns of all licenses issued under Rules 6 and 7 in respect of Reserved Forests, and lands at the disposal of the Government though not included in a Reserved Forest, separately. He shall also submit a similar return in respect of licenses issued under Rule 9. The names of all license holders under Rules 6, 7 and 9 shall be printed and posted at the Conservator's Office, the Division Cutcherries and the Divisional offices, and a copy of the same sent to each license-holder.

20. The duty of enforcing these Rules is laid on the Forest Department in regard to Reserved Forests, and on both the Forest and the Land Revenue Departments in regard to lands at the disposal of the Government though not included in a Reserved Forest.

21. Within the limits to which these Rules apply, no person shall, at any time of the year, shoot at, trap or snare any of the insectivorous birds specified in the Schedule attached to these Rules.

22. Whoever commits any breach or infringement of these Rules is liable, on conviction, to punishment under Section 21 or Section 22 of the Forest Regulation as the case may be.

Huzur Cutcherry,
Trivandrum,
11th November 1912.

}

P. RAJAGOPALACHARI
Dewan.

FORM No. I.

License to shoot and hunt in Reserved Forests.

(Counterfoil to be retained by the last in *g* officer.)

Under Section 21, Clause (g) of the Forest Regulation.

No.

1. Name and residence of applicant.
2. Reasons for the application.
3. Reserved Forests in which hunting and shooting are allowed.
4. Date of beginning and expiry of the license.
5. Amount of fee realised.
6. Remarks.

Station.

Signature.

Date.

Designation.

License to shoot and hunt in Reserved Forests.

(To be sent to the Divisional officer concerned).

Under Section 21, Clause (g) of the Forest Regulation.

No.

1. Name and residence of the applicant.
2. Reasons for the application.
3. Reserved Forests in which hunting and shooting are allowed.
4. Date of beginning and expiry of the license.
5. Amount of fee realised.
6. Remarks.

Station.

Signature.

Date.

Designation.

License to shoot and hunt in Reserved Forests.

Under Section 21, Clause (g) of the Forest Regulation.

No.

Nome and residence of the applicant.	Reasons for the application.	Reserved Forests in which hunting and shooting are allowed.	Date of beginning and expiry of the license.	Amount of fee realised.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6

Station.

Signature.

Date.

Designation.

This license is issued subject to the Rules for hunting and shooting in Reserved Forests passed on the 11th November 1912, 26th Thulam 1988 any infringement of which will render the offender liable to punishment.

Conditions under which the License to hunt and shoot is granted.

1. No license shall be granted for hunting or shooting big game within any Reserved Forest between the 31st May and the 1st October and of feathered game and hares between the 30th November and the 1st April of each year. This period shall, for this purpose, be deemed to be a closed season. But the Conservator may, with the sanction of the Government, declare by Notification in the Gazette, any reserved forest or any portion thereof to be closed against shooting either permanently or for any prescribed period as may be considered necessary. He may also likewise declare any lands at the disposal of the Government and not included in a Reserved Forest to be closed against shooting for any specified period.

2. Any person holding land within or adjoining a Reserved Forest, or within or adjoining land at the disposal of the Government though not included in a Reserved Forest, and wishing to protect his land from the ravages of animals, may apply to the Divisional Forest Officer concerned, setting forth the reasons for his application, and upon that officer satisfying himself that the application is *bona fide* for the defence of property and that the applicant understands the rules prohibiting the lighting of fires, the Divisional Forest Officer may grant a free of license permitting the shooting of destructive animals within 3 miles of the applicant's property.

3. A license shall not be transferable and it shall not run beyond the last day of April of the year in which it was granted. It must be shown on demand to any officer of the Forest, Police or Land Revenue departments.

4. A license authorises the holder to kill all animals, other than those mentioned in the next para, provided that such holder shall not, under any circumstances, kill more than two heads of each of the mature males of bison, ibex, spotted deer, sambar

and such other animals as may be hereafter specified by the Government, under cover of a single license in any year.

5. It shall not be lawful for any person, whether holding a license or not to shoot at, kill, capture, pursue or attempt to kill, or capture any elephant or any female or immature male of bison, ibex, sambar and spotted deer, at any time, or any other animal which the Government may, by Notification in the Gazette, specify at any future date:

Provided that owners and occupiers of Estates may be allowed to drive away by shooting any animals that may be found to be doing damage to their cultivation.

6. Beating or the setting of traps or snares for game is forbidden except with the special permission of the Divisional Forest Officer.

7. No license is required for fishing in Reserved Forests, or the lands at the disposal of the Government though not included in a Reserved Forest, which are not closed by special order, but, if this privilege is abused or for any other reason, the Conservator of Forests may, with the sanction of the Government, declare, by Notification in the Gazette, all or any rivers, streams or lakes, situated within any Reserved Forest or lands at the disposal of the Government, though not included in a Reserved Forest, to be closed against fishing without a license.

8. The use of mesh nets, poison and dynamite or other explosives in water is absolutely prohibited anywhere within the limits to which these Rules apply.

9. Within the limits to which these Rules apply, no person shall, at any time of the year, shoot at, trap or snare any of the insectivorous birds, specified in the schedule attached to the Game Rules.

10. Whoever commits any breach or infringement of these Rules is liable, on conviction, to punishment under Section 22 of the Forest Regulation.

FORM No. II

License to shoot and hunt on lands at the disposal of the Government and not included in a Reserved Forest.

(Counterfoil to be retained by the issuing officer).

No.

1. Name and residence of the applicant.
2. Reasons for the application.
3. Lands in which hunting and shooting are allowed.
4. Date of beginning and expiry of the license.
5. Amount of fee realised.
6. Remarks.

Station.

Signature.

Date.

Designation.

License to shoot and hunt on lands at the disposal of the Government and not included in a Reserved Forest.

(To be sent to the Division Peishkar concerned or to the Superintendent of the Deviclam Division.)

No.

1. Name and residence of the applicant.
2. Reasons for the application.
3. Lands in which hunting and shooting are allowed.
4. Date of beginning and expiry of the license.
5. Amount of fee realised.
6. Remarks.

Station.

Signature.

Date.

Designation.

License to shoot and hunt on lands at the disposal of the Government and not included in a Reserved Forest.

Under Section 22, Clause (f) of the Forest Regulation.

No.

Name and residence of the applicant.	Reasons for the application.	Lands in which hunting and shooting are allowed.	Date of beginning and expiry of the license.	Amount of fee realised.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6

Station.

Signature.

Date.

Designation.

This license is issued subject to the Rules for hunting and shooting on lands at the disposal of the Government and not included in a Reserved Forest passed on the 11th November 1912, 38h. Thulam 1933 any infringement of which will render the offender liable to punishment.

Conditions under which the License to hunt and shoot is granted.

1. No license shall be granted for hunting or shooting big game within any Reserved Forest, between the 31st May and the 1st October, and of feathered game and hares between the 30th November and the 1st April of each year. This period shall, for this purpose, be deemed to be a close season. But the Conservator may, with the sanction of the Government, declare by notification in the Gazette, any Reserved Forest or any portion thereof to be closed against shooting, either permanently or for any prescribed period as may be considered necessary. He may also likewise declare any lands at the disposal of the Government and not included in a Reserved Forest to be closed against shooting for any specified period.

2. Any person holding land within or adjoining a Reserved Forest or within or adjoining land at the disposal of the Government though not included in a Reserved Forest, and wishing to protect his land from the ravages of animals, may apply to the Divisional Forest Officer concerned, setting forth the reasons for his application, and upon that officer satisfying himself that the applicant is *bona fide* for the defence of property and that the applicant understands the Rules prohibiting the lighting of fires, the Divisional Forest Officer may grant a free license, permitting the shooting of destructive animals within three miles of the applicant's property.

3. A license shall not be transferable and it shall not run beyond the last day of April of the year in which it was granted. It must be shown on demand to any officer of the Forest, Police or Land Revenue Departments.

4. A license authorises the holder to kill all animals, other than those mentioned in the next para, provided that such holder, shall not, under any circumstances, kill more than two heads of each of the mature males of bison, ibex, spotted deer, sambar and such other animals as may be hereafter specified by the Government, under cover of a single license in any year.

5. It shall not be lawful for any person, whether holding a license or not to shoot at, kill, capture, pursue or attempt to kill or capture any elephant or any female or immature male of bison, ibex, sambar and spotted deer, at any time, or any other animal which the Government may, by Notification in the Gazette, specify at any future date:

Provided that owners and occupiers of Estates may be allowed to drive away by shooting any animals that may be found to be doing damage to their cultivation.

6. Beating or the setting of traps or snares for game is forbidden except with the special permission of the Divisional Forest Officer.

7. No license is required for fishing in Reserved Forests, or the lands at the disposal of the Government though not included in a Reserved Forest, which are not closed by special order, but, if this privilege is abused or for any other reason, the Conservator of Forests may, with the sanction of the Government, declare, by Notification in the Gazette, all or any rivers, streams or lakes, situated within any Reserved Forest or lands at the disposal of the Government though not included in a Reserved Forest, to be closed against fishing without a license.

8. The use of mesh nets, poison and dynamite or other explosives in water is absolutely prohibited anywhere within the limits to which these Rules apply.

9. Within the limits to which these Rules apply no person shall, at any time of the year, shoot at, trap or snare any of the insectivorous birds specified in the schedule attached to the Game Rules.

10. Whoever commits any breach or infringement of these Rules is liable, on conviction, to punishment under Section 21 of the Forest Regulation.

SCHEDULE.

English.	Tamil.	Malayalam.
Swallows ...	Thagni-vilan kuruvi, i. e., bird without fatigue; commonly called Talai-ilah-kuruvi, i. e., bird without head.	Miral pekshi and Valulla Akasa-pakshi.
Swifts ...	Swallows and swifts have the same name in Tamil.	Chela, Kunni and Mazhakunni.
Frog-eaters ...	Bakkay or Thavalai-naye patchi, i. e., frog-mouthed bird; also called Kukkadi.	Bakkidi, Thavalavayan and Nilanathi.
Frog-eaters ...	Chinna patchakuruvi, i. e., small green bird, and Peria patchai-kuruvi—large green bird, also called Ithanthi-kuruvi, i. e., telegraph-wire bird, as they are frequently seen perching on telegraph wires.	Olakiri pekshi, Teukili and Vekittatta.
Rollers ...	Kattunadai.	Urula pekshi, Kattukata and Puzhakkalan.
Wood-peckers ...	Shesara kuruvi. So called by bird-catchers, as they climb trees like Shesara who climb coconut trees to draw toddy; also called Marungkuthi, i. e., wood-pecker.	Mazakoran.

* Other birds which habitually perch on telegraph wires in Southern India are all the swallows and shrikes, kestrel red-headed merlin, black-winged kite, Indian and blue-tailed bee-eaters, Indian roller, white-breasted and pied kingfisher, pied crested and cuckoo, pied-wagtail, jungle and black-headed myna, weaver-bird, spotted and plain brown munias.

English.	Tamil.	Malayalam.
Cuckoos ...	Kool, a general name for all the cuckoos, and the different species are distinguished by a prefix, e.g., Konda kool= pied-crested cuckoo; Mala kool= hill kool or red-winged crested cuckoo.	Kuyil.
Hoopoes ...	Komin-kuravi, i. e., crested bird, also called Konda lathi.	Kondalatti Kochthalakshmi and Karunni pakshi.
Shrikes and Minivets.	Karniti, a general name for the two shrikes e.g., Kichang karrai (baybacked shrike); Parangkaratti (Lullian Grey shrike).	Atakka pakshi (don't fail)
Droongs or King crows ...	Karung-koruman; also karuvatu valy (common drongo-shrike) and Vellai karung koruman or Vella karuvatu valy (white-bellied drongo).	Malankakka, Thondankakka, Karatancattan and Kakkatampuran.
Fly-catchers ...	The Paradise fly catcher is called in Tamil Nigala. Valnabul i. e., long tailed lark.	Erdataluchi and Tambala pakshi.
Ground-thrushes ...	The yellow-breasted ground thrush is called pennantutan.	Chanakkili.
Babbling thrushes ...	...	Pappati and Turtari pakshi.
Babblers and ground-babblers ...	Hunni (striated bush-babbler).	..
Ground hoppers ...	Kalli kuravi i. e., hedge bird, also commonly called Panni kuravi.	Puluranchan, Puttamkiri and Chesala.
Warblers ...	Kotta-pakka chettu, (Indian tailor bird) and Vallam chitot, (common wren warbler).	Ammayi pakshi.
Chats ...	...	Chavattilakshi Tottamchat and Nila Atakka pakshi.
Red starts, robins ...	Red starts are called Nila-chittu, and robins are called Dayar, e.g., (magpie robin, and wannathi kuravi) i. e., washerman bird = Indian black robin.	Onakkili and Vannathi pulla.
Wagtails and Pipits...	Wagtails are called Valatti kuravi or Mamula, Pipits have no Tamil name.	Matukanni, Valatti, Kun-siyati, Bhumkulakki and Vannampati pakshi.
Crow tits ...	...	Koyakkili.

**RULES REGARDING THE REGISTRY OF PUDUVAL
LANDS SANCTIONED BY HIS HIGHNESS THE
MAHA RAJA UNDER DATE THE 24TH
SEPTEMBER 1914/8TH KANNI 1090.**

1. These rules supersede all existing rules and orders on the subject of puduval registry.

2. "Puduval land" means and includes.

(1) Poromboke (surveyed and unassessed) transferred to assessed waste (അളക്ക)

(2) Assessed waste (surveyed) (അളക്ക)

(This includes lands recorded by the Settlement Department as *thanathuchitta* in some of the later settled taluks for the reason that the tharavila fixed for puduval lands had not been paid by the applicants. These are really *tharisu* lands. The term *thanathuchitta* applies strictly to lands which are occupied by Government institutions or for Government purposes for which *Irupukaram* is fixed and included in the Ayacut).

(3) Unassessed waste (unsurveyed) (அரசுமேடு)

3. All applications for registry of Government land falling under any of the classes mentioned in Section 2 shall be made to the Tahsildar of the Taluk in which the land is situate. Every such application shall be in Form A and shall contain a full description of the land with reference to the classification in Section 2 as well as the situation, extent and boundaries of the land and shall also be accompanied by a rough sketch of the land applied for.

4. When the application relates to *poramboke* land, the Tahsildar shall register it in the register of applications for *poramboke* and inspect the land in the first instance to ascertain whether or not it is necessary in the public interests to retain it as *poramboke*. If, on inspection, the Tahsildar is satisfied that it should be retained as *poramboke*, he shall record his opinion on the application and reject it. An endorsement shall be given to the applicant to that effect.

5. When the Tahsildar finds on inspection that it is not necessary to retain the land applied for as *poramboke* he shall prepare a sketch, drawn to scale, showing the position and boundaries of the land as well as of the adjoining *poramboke* or registered land and forward the same to the Division Peishkar with a statement in the prescribed form, recommending the transfer of the land from the head of *poramboke* to that of *tharisu* or assessed waste.

Form C
appended to
the rules
under the
Land Con-
servancy Re-
gulation.

6. On receipt of the Tahsildar's statement, the Division Peishkar shall, either himself or through his Assistant, inspect the land, and, if he is satisfied that the land applied for need not be retained as *poramboke*, he may sanction the transfer of the land from the head of *poramboke* to that of *tharisu* or assessed waste.

Provided that where the *poramboke* is a road, canal, river bank or tank bund, it shall be the duty of the Tahsildar and the Division Peishkar to see that due provision is made not only for the existing requirements of the public but also for possible developments in the future in the way of communications and water-ways or the preservation and improvement of the existing irrigation or drainage systems. The responsible officers of the P. W. D. shall be freely consulted in such cases.

7. On receipt of the Division Peishkar's sanction for the transfer of land from the head of *poramboke* to that of *tharisu*

or assessed waste, the Tahsildar shall cause the necessary entries to be made in the Land Revenue Registers and transfer the application to the register of *pudaval* applications.

8. Lands of the following description shall not be granted as *pudaval*:—

(1) Lands within a furlong of a railway station.

(2) Lands within a mile on either side of the proposed railway line from Quilon to Trivandrum.

(Note.—This restriction will continue until Government otherwise direct.)

(3) Lands in the Quilon cantonment within a furlong of the proposed Railway from Quilon to Trivandrum.

(Note.—This restriction will continue until Government otherwise direct.)

(4) Lands fit for reservation as grazing grounds or for collection of leaf manure, for establishments of markets, opening of roads, or other communal purposes.

(5) Reclamations from backwaters, rivers and canals, except such portions thereof as have been marked out for reclamation by the P. W. D. with due regard to the present and future requirements of the waterways.

(Note.—In all such cases, the P. W. D. should be freely consulted before disposing of the application.)

9. Every application for *pudaval* registry shall be entered in the register of *pudaval* applications immediately on receipt. The application shall then be forwarded to the Proverthikar who shall first examine and verify the particulars given in the application by reference to the Settlement Register and other records. The Proverthikar shall then ascertain whether the land falls under any of the heads mentioned in Section 8. If the land falls under any of the heads mentioned in Section 8, he shall simply report the fact to the Tahsildar without taking any further steps. The Tahsildar shall, after giving notice to the applicant and hearing his objection, if any, either reject the application or order the Proverthikar to prepare the *olugu*.

10. In cases referred back to the Proverthikar under Section 9 and in cases in which he finds that the land applied for does not fall under any of the heads mentioned in Section 8, the Proverthikar shall inspect the land in company with the applicant and thadasters, who shall ordinarily be owners of adjoining lands, and prepare a sketch drawn to scale, showing the extent and boundaries of the land applied for and also its position with reference to the adjoining lands, registered as well as unregistered. If the land applied for forms a portion of a survey number the necessary sub-division shall be made and the land demarcated and surveyed before the sketch is prepared. If the land

applied for is unsurveyed waste (അടങ്കൽ) it shall be demarcated and surveyed and the survey connected with the original revenue survey of the adjoining area. After preparing the sketch, the Proverthikar shall prepare an *olugu* in Form B with particulars regarding the nature of the land (wet or dry), extent, number and description of taxable trees, royal and reserved trees, standing thereon, the assessment to be fixed for the land with reference to the settlement *tharam* in cases of assessed waste and the *tharam* of adjoining lands in cases of unassessed waste, the amount of *tharavila*, *thadivila* and *puduvai kudi-chika* to be levied and the cost of demarcation and survey, if any. If there are taxable trees, they shall be also brought under assessment at the rates applicable to the trees of similar description in the nearest block of registered land.

The *olugu* shall be signed by the Proverthikar, Pakuthi Accountant, applicant and thadasters and forwarded to the Tahsildar with the Proverthikar's certificate entered on the back of the *olugu*.

11. All *puduvai* lands shall be charged with *tharavila* at such rates as may be prescribed by Government from time to time for particular classes of land or for particular tracts.

The following minimum rates of *tharavila* are now prescribed for dry lands.

(1) Rs. 8 per acre except in the areas specified below.

(2) Re. 1 per cent. or 100 per acre within the limits of Towns under the Towns Conservancy and Improvement Regulation.

(3) Rs. 15 per acre in the *pakuthies* of Rani and Kumbazha in the Chengannur taluk, Ezhumattur *pakuthi* in Thiruvalla taluk and Manimala *pakuthi* in the Peermade taluk.

(4) Rs. 10 per acre in the Nedumangad taluk within a distance of ten miles from the town of Trivandrum, the distance being calculated from the Eastern Fort Gate.

(5) Rs. 5 per acre in the Nedumangad taluk beyond a distance of ten miles from the town of Trivandrum.

(6) Rs. 25 per acre for reclamation from rivers, canals and backwaters other than the Vembanad backwater.

(7) Rs. 15 per acre for reclamations from the Vembanad lake.

12. As regards *puduvai* lands to be registered as wet, the minimum *tharavila* is fixed at Rs. 50 per acre.

13. The whole of the *tharavila* due on a land shall be recovered before it is brought under registry, except in the following cases.—

(1) So far as the following *pakuthies* are concerned, namely, Rani and Kumbazha in the Chengannur taluk, Manimala in

the Peerumade taluk, Ezhumattur in the Thiruvalla taluk and all the *pakuthies* of the Nodumangad taluk, if the *tharavila* due by a single registry-holder exceeds Rs. 500, the *tharavila* may be allowed to be paid in the equal yearly instalments; and where the amount is Rs. 500 or less but above Rs. 100, the same may be allowed to be paid in five equal yearly instalments.

(2) So far as the other parts of the State are concerned, if the *tharavila* due by a single registry-holder exceeds Rs. 1,000, the same may be allowed to be paid in five equal yearly instalments. This will apply also to the obsolete tank-beds under the Kodayar sold by public auction.

The above concessions are allowed only to the subjects of His Highness the Maharajah.

14. In every case in which the *tharavila* is allowed to be paid in instalments, the registry will be subject to the following conditions. *vis.*,

(1) that, where the registry-holder defaults to pay any instalments of the *tharavila*, the Government have the right to cancel the registry;

(2) that, till the whole amount of *tharavila* is paid, the Government will have a prior lien for the unpaid portion of the *tharavila*;

(3) that, if default is made in the payment of any one instalment, the whole of the balance of *tharavila* that is due from the registry-holder shall be recovered in a lump; and

(4) that any amount due from the registry-holder shall be recovered under the Revenue Recovery Regulation for the time being in force.

In every case in which the *tharavila* is allowed to be paid in instalments, an agreement shall be taken from the registry-holder, embodying the above conditions.

15. *Puduvai* lands registered as dry shall also be charged with *thadivai* or value of all the reserved trees standing on such lands.

The valuation shall be made according to the following calculations and rates:—

(1) The value shall be realized for every tree classed as "reserved" by the Forest rules dated the 14th March 1913, and particularised in Column 2 of the Schedule appended to these rules.

(2) In making the valuation, the following calculations and rates shall be adopted:—

(a) The girth shall be taken at $1\frac{3}{4}$ koles height from the ground. The *vannam* is one quarter of the whole girth.

(b) From 3 to $5\frac{3}{4}$ *vannams*, the quantity shall be taken to be $\frac{1}{2}$ candy per tree and the value to be As. 8.

(c) From 6 to 7 $\frac{3}{4}$ *vannams*, the quantity shall be taken to be one candy per tree and the value Rs. 2.

(d) From 8 to 9 $\frac{3}{4}$ *vannams* the quantity shall be taken to be 2 candies per tree and the value Rs. 4.

(e) For trees of 10 *vannams* and above, the rates mentioned in Column 3 of the Schedule appended to these rules shall be adopted in the taluks of Parur, Alengad, Kunnatnad, Quilon, Kottarakara, Kunnathur, Pathanapuram, Shencotta, Chirayinkil, Trivandrum and Nedumangad and the rates mentioned in Column 4 shall be adopted in the remaining taluks of the State.

A seigniorage on bamboo shall be levied at Rs. 2 per clump irrespective of the number of bamboos in each clump.

(Note:—The Anjenad tract is exempted from the operation of this rule).

In the case of lands containing royal trees (teak, blackwood, ebony and sandalwood) the number and description of such trees shall be entered in the *puduval olugu* and a declaration taken from the applicant that he will not tamper with them. A list of such trees shall be furnished by the Tahsildar to the Forest Department as each case is disposed of.

16. The assessment for *puduval* lands shall be fixed according to the following instructions:—

For *puduval* lands (dry) in rural areas, the assessment shall be subject to a minimum rate of 5 fanams and a maximum of 15 fanams per acre as per Schedule given below:—

<i>Tharam.</i>	<i>Rate per acre.</i>	
	Fs.	chs.
I	15	...
II	13	...
III	11	2
IV	10	...
V	8	2
VI	7	...
VII	6	...
VIII	5	...

In the *pakuthies* of Ranni and Kumbazha in the Chengannur taluks, Ezhumattur *pakuthi* in Tiruvella taluk, Manimala *pakuthi* in Peermade taluk and the whole of the Nedumangad taluk, the minimum rate of assessment shall be Re. 1 per acre (*tharam* VI.)

For *puduval* lands (dry) within the limits of municipal towns a special rate of assessment of 35 fanams per acre shall be adopted.

If the lands contain taxable trees, they shall be also brought under assessment as per Schedule of settlement rates for trees,

and allowance shall be made for the area covered by such trees, also according to the settlement scale.

For *puduvai* lands registered as wet, the rate of assessment shall be fixed on the basis of the schedule of settlement rates for wet lands and on the analogy of registered wet lands in the neighbourhood.

Provided that the whole of the paddy assessment shall be commuted into money at 11 chukrams per para.

17. In the case of registries in the names of more individuals than one, all the registry-holders shall be held jointly and severally responsible for *tharavila* as well as assessment.

18. *Puduvai kudichika* or arrears as per assessment fixed under Section 16 shall be charged for the period of occupation but it shall not exceed five years' assessment.

19. On receipt of the Proverthikar's *olugu* and sketch, the Tahsildar shall either himself or through his Deputy Tahsildar inspect the land, and if satisfied that the land may be registered, he may publish a notice under his signature calling upon all persons who may have any objection to the registry, to appear before him, within 15 days of the publication of the notice, and prefer their objections.

The notice shall be published by affixing copies in the Taluk and Village offices.

If, within the time fixed, any objection is preferred, and it is found on enquiry to be valid, the Tahsildar shall reject the application recording his reasons for so doing.

No person who has preferred an objection under this Section shall be treated as an applicant for the *puduvai* land, unless he has put in a separate application under these rules.

If no objections are preferred within the time fixed, or if the objections preferred are found on enquiry to be unsustainable, the Tahsildar shall, in cases in which the extent of land does not exceed 25 acres, pass an order calling upon the applicant to pay up the amount of *tharavila*, *thadivila* and cost of demarcation and survey, if any, within a time to be fixed and shall give him notice that, on his failure to pay up the amounts within the time fixed, the land will be sold in auction or recorded as *tharimu* or assessed waste.

If the applicant pays up the amount within the time fixed, in the notice or such further time as the Tahsildar may, on the application of the party, deem fit to grant, the Tahsildar may pass a final order sanctioning the registry.

If the applicant fails to pay up the amounts within the time fixed, the Tahsildar shall pass an order for selling the land in auction or declaring that the land shall remain as assessed waste at the disposal of Government.

20. When the extent of the land exceeds 25 acres, the Tahsildar shall, on expiry of the date fixed in the notice under Section 19 or after the disposal of the objections, if any, preferred to him, send up a recommendation to the Division Peishkar for the registry of the land. This recommendation shall be in the form of a report on the back of the *pudaval olugu* and shall be accompanied by the sketch and other records connected with the enquiry.

21. The Division Peishkar may, after examining the records, either reject or sanction the registry.

Provided that in cases of registry, a first order shall be passed calling upon the applicant to pay up the amount of *tharavila*, *thadivila* and cost of demarcation and survey, if any, within a time to be fixed and giving him notice that, on his failure to pay up the amounts within the time fixed in the notice, the land will be sold in auction or recorded as *tharisu* or assessed waste.

If the applicant pays up the amounts within the time fixed or such further period as the Division Peishkar may, on the application of the party, deem fit to grant, the Division Peishkar may pass a final order sanctioning the registry.

If the applicant fails to pay up the amounts within the time fixed, the Division Peishkar shall pass an order for selling the land or in auction or declaring that the lands shall remain as assessed waste at the disposal of Government.

21. A. "If the land is occupied, no sale under rules 19 and 21 shall be held before the occupant is evicted under the Land Conservancy Regulation."

22. It is open to the Tahsildar or Division Peishkar to grant or reject an application for *pudaval* at his discretion. When the Tahsildar or Peishkar rejects an application, he shall briefly record his reasons for doing so.

23. When the *pudaval* land applied for falls under any of the following descriptions, the Tahsildar shall invariably report the case for the orders of the Division Peishkar, irrespective of the area limit:—

- (1) Lands adjacent to Reserved Forests or Reserved land.
- (2) Lands within port limits.
- (3) Lands within the limits of Municipal Towns.
- (4) Lands containing minerals, quarries, &c.
- (5) Lands affected by irrigation projects executed or to be executed at the cost of Government.
- (6) B class lands relinquished by Railway Companies.
- (7) Lands sold for arrears of revenue and bought in by Government.

(8) Lands exceeding two acres in extent and situated within a radius of ten miles from the Town of Trivandrum, the distance being calculated from the Eastern Fort Gate.

24. In dealing with cases of the description given in Section 23, the Division Peishkar shall carefully consider the

circumstances of each case and either grant or refuse the application or order the auction sale of the land at his discretion.

As a rule, lands falling under (2), (3), (4), (5) and (7) of Rule 23 *supra* shall be sold in auction, in blocks of convenient size to be determined by the Division Peishkar in each case:

Provided that, in the case of lands within town limits, the Town Improvement Committees shall be consulted before disposing of the application; similarly, the Port officer or Excise Commissioner shall be consulted in regard to lands within Port limits, and the Chief Engineer in regard to lands affected by irrigation projects.

25. In cases in which the extent of land applied for exceeds 100 acres, and in cases of lands exceeding 2 acres and situated within a distance of 10 miles from the Town of Trivandrum, the Division Peishkar shall apply for and obtain the sanction of Government for the registry.

26. In dealing with *puduvai* applications, the following principles shall be observed:—

(1) Applicants for whole survey fields, not exceeding 5 acres in extent, shall have preference over those for portions only.

(2) The owners of adjoining lands shall have preference over others.

(3) When there are several applicants, the prior applicant shall have preference.

(4) Subjects of His Highness the Maha Raja shall have preference over foreigners.

The foregoing are general rules, and may be departed from in special cases when considerations of equity require. In such cases full reasons for the decision shall be recorded by the officer disposing of the case.

27. When the *puduvai* land applied for is claimed as an excess over a registered holding, and when it is found that the surrounding lands are all registered holdings, it should be treated as excess over the registered holding and granted to the holder subject to the payment of *thadivila*, *tharavila*, assessment and *puduvai kudichika*.

28. When large areas exceeding 200 acres are available for registry they shall be parcelled out into 10 acre blocks and sold in auction at an upset price to be fixed by the Division Peishkar in each case.

29. When there are several applicants and none of them is able to establish a preferential claim under the provisions of Section 23 and in cases in which there is keen competition, the land shall be put up to auction at an upset price to be fixed by the officer competent to sanction the registry, not below the *tharavila* prescribed in Section II.

30. When a road, foot-path or channel runs through the land applied for, the extent required on account of such communications, subject to a maximum width of 44 yards and a minimum of 10 feet shall be reserved for the use of the public.

31. When a portion or portions of a large area are alone applied for, it shall be the duty of the Tahsildar and the Division Peishkar to provide convenient pathways not only in the interests of adjoining land holders but of future applicants for lands in the vicinity.

32. After an order sanctioning *puduvai* registry has been passed or received by the Tahsildar, he shall grant a patta under his signature in the prescribed form in accordance with the decision and put the pattadar in possession of the land.

33. The assessment shall be levied for the whole of the official year in which the patta is issued, if the issue of patta takes place within the close of the third quarter, when the patta is issued in the fourth quarter, the assessment shall be levied from the year following. The year from which the assessment will be levied shall be specified in the patta itself.

34. *Nirthal* lands are included under the head of assessed waste or *tharisu* at the disposal of Government. Hence such lands are also to be dealt with as *puduvai* lands under these rules.

35. Nothing in these rules shall be held to debar Government from disposing of any *puduvai* lands otherwise than under these rules at their discretion as heretofore.

36. There shall be an appeal from all orders passed by the Tahsildar under these rules to the Division Peishkar and similarly from the orders of the Division Peishkar to the Dewan, provided that no second appeal shall lie to Government against any order passed by the Peishkar on appeal. All appeals shall be presented within two months from the date of the decision appealed against, allowance being made for the time taken for obtaining copies of records.

The appellate or revising authority shall have the power of excusing delay in the presentation of appeals and revision petitions on sufficient cause being shown.

37. It is open to the Dewan to revise any *puduvai* decision passed by a Tahsildar or Division Peishkar on the ground of mistake, misrepresentation or fraud, provided that the application for revision is preferred within three months from the date of decision.

The Dewan shall also have the power to revise, cancel or alter any order passed by a Tahsildar or Division Peishkar in the matter of registries of *puduvai* lands.

38. The decision in every *pudaval* case shall be communicated to the applicant by the Tahsildar by notice as soon as the final order is passed or received by him.

39. No decision in a *pudaval* case shall be given effect to until the period prescribed for appeal or revision has elapsed or the appeal or revision petition has been disposed of.

40. All officers of the Land Revenue Department should bear in mind that the prompt disposal of *pudaval* applications is one of their main functions and that it is their duty to secure extension of cultivation by encouraging the ryots to take up lands and affording them facilities for doing so.

41. These rules shall come into force from 1st Thulam 1090.

Huzur Cutcherry,
Trivandrum,
27th September 1914.

(By order)
A. J. VIEYRA,
Chief Secretary to Government.

Schedule.

No.	Reserved trees.		Rates per cubic foot.	
	Vernacular name.	Botanical name.	Rates per cubic foot.	
	1	2	3	4
			Ra.	A. P.
1	Anjili or Ayani	Artocarpus hirsuta.	12	2
2	Tombagom or Kongu	Hopca parviflora.	10	1
3	Yagmi	Petrocarpus Marasipium.	10	6
4	Edankorann or Pathiri	Stereospermum xylocarpum.	6	4
5	Thembava or			
	Karimmaruthu	Terminalia tomentosa.	12	1
6	White cedar or Agil	Dysoxylum malabaricum.	12	8
7	Lul or Kadamarann	Xylia dolabriformis.	8	1
8	Veuteak	Lagerstrœmia lanceolata.	10	4
9	Punnappa	Calophyllum tomentosum.	1	4
10	Cherupunnna	Calophyllum Wightianum.	1	
11	Red cedar or Mathagiri			
	Vempu or Thevathanam	Cedrela Toona.	6	4
12	Vaga	Albiteria Lebbek.	4	2
13	Karinthagara or Velvaga	A.—Procua.	4	3
14	Karivagai	A.—Odoratiflora.	4	3
15	Nyla	Vitex altissima.	6	4
16	Manjandambo	Adina cordifolia.	4	5
17	Maalmaruthi	Lagerstrœmia Fica-Begime.	1	3
18	Puvvi	Schleichera trijuga.	2	2
19	Mulluvengi	Bridelia retusa.	3	2
20	Maruthu	Terminalia paniculata.	3	2
21	Uunam or Chadiha	Grewia tiliaefolia.	1 4	1
22	Vakkali or Marukanjiram	Aucocissus latifolia.	1 6	1
23	Vakkata	Lophopetalum wightianum.	1 6	1
24	Kadukkay	Terminalia Cebu. a.	4	3
25	Nangu	Mesua ferrea.	3	2

Schedule.

Reserved trees.			Rates per cubic foot.		Rates per cubic foot.	
Vernacular name.		Botanical name	Rates per cubic foot.		Rates per cubic foot.	
1	2	3	4		5	
			Rs.	A. P.	Rs.	A. P.
26	Pine (White dammar)	... <i>Vateria indica</i> .	1	1	1	1
27	Pururassan	... <i>Thepesia populnea</i> .	1	6	1	1
28	Chokkala	... <i>Agila Roxburghiana</i> .	3	1	2	1
29	Mavu	... <i>Mangifera indica</i> .	1	6	1	1
30	Puli	... <i>Tamarindus indica</i> .	1	6	1	1
31	Iluppi	... <i>Bassia longifolia</i> .	1	6	1	1
32	Pavakotia	... <i>Sapiindus trifolatus</i> .	1	6	1	1
33	Thelli (Black dammar)	... <i>Cannarium strictum</i> .	1	6	1	1
34	Morala	... <i>Buchanania latifolia</i> .	1	6	1	1
35	Koda palei	... <i>Hardwickia pinnata</i> .	8	1	1	1
36	Matipal	... <i>Ailanthus malabaricus</i> .	1	6	1	1
37	Kanjirem	... <i>Strychnos Nux-vomica</i> .	1	6	1	1
38	Puthangalkki	... <i>Pongamia indica</i> .	1	6	1	1
39	Karanjili	... <i>Dipterocarpus Bourdillonii</i> .	3	1	2	1
40	Vellaini	... <i>D. indicus</i> .	1	6	1	1
41	Mala voppu	... <i>Carex assia tabularis</i> .	3	1	2	1
42	Shankutanthi	... <i>Gluta travancorica</i> .	6	1	1	1
43	Pambathiri	... <i>Stereospermum thalictroides</i> .	1	6	1	1
44	Karava	... <i>Cinnamomum zeylanicum</i> .	1	6	1	1
45	Ila pongu	... <i>Hopcia Wigittiana</i> .	2	1	2	1
46	Konnel	... <i>Cassia Fistula</i> .	1	6	1	1
47	Nedunur	... <i>Polyalthia fragrans</i> .	1	1	1	1
48	Naval	... <i>Eugenia Jambolana</i> .	3	1	2	1
49	Kari-nyarl	... <i>E. Gardneri</i> .	3	1	2	1
50	Chavaran	... <i>E. Chavaran</i> .	3	1	2	1
51	Kprielam	... <i>Acacia arabica</i> .	1	6	1	1
52	Karumbi	... <i>P. aculeata</i> .	1	6	1	1
53	Kalappa or Palamoren	... <i>Karima bipartita</i> .	1	6	1	1
54	Ningul or Niroli	... <i>Filicium decipiens</i> .	3	1	2	1
55	Karnujus	... <i>Acrocarpus fraxinifolius</i> .	1	6	1	1
56	Vodappa or Karai	... <i>Cullenia excelsa</i> .	1	6	1	1
57	Nanal or Tirippu	... <i>Dischodia javanica</i> .	1	6	1	1
58	Acha	... <i>Hardwickia Binata</i> .	3	1	2	1
59	Valmarum	... <i>Chloroxylon swietenia</i> .	4	1	3	1
60	...	... <i>Shorea salina</i> .	3	1	2	1
61	Elavu	... <i>Bombax Malabaricum</i> .	3	1	2	1
62	Choeni	... <i>Tetramesa Nudiflora</i> .	2	1	1	1

FORM A.

Village

Application for registry of land.

Taluk.

Full name and address of applicant.	Survey No. (if surveyed.)	Boundaries.	Extent.	Nature of land (whether pottamboke, assessed waste or un-assessed waste).	Remarks

ate.

Signature of Applicant

FORM B.

Olugu for Puduval Registry.

Village.

Taluk.

No. Sub-Division No. of letter.	Area. Acres. Cents.		Single or double crop.	Wet.					Dry.					Thadivila.					Puduval Kudichika.	Remarks.
				Assessment.					Land.	Trees.	Assessment for land and trees.	Tharavila.	Description. No.	Amount.						
				Paddy.		Commuted value.														
				P.	R.	Rs.	Ch.	C.												
						Taram.	Description.	No.							Taram.	Rs.	Ch.	C.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14							

1. Number of case in puduval register.
2. Name and signature of applicant with date.
3. Name and signature of Tahsildars with date.
4. Certificate of proverthikar with date and signature.
5. Date of submission of *olugu* by proverthikar with particulars of enclosures.
6. Date of receipt in the Taluk office.
7. Particulars of enquiry by Tahsildar.
8. Date of inspection and notes thereof by Tahsildar or Deputy Tahsildar.
9. List of enclosures.
10. Tahsildar's order sanctioning tharavila or recommendation to Division Peishkar.
11. Division Peishkar's order sanctioning tharavila.
12. Date of payment of tharavila.
13. Tahsildar's final order or recommendation to Division Peishkar.
14. Division Peishkar's final order.
15. Date of receipt of Division Peishkar's order in the Taluk office.
16. Date of issue of pattah.

Order
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RECIPROCAL SERVICE OF PROCESSES.

Under Section 588 of the Civil Procedure Code [Regulation II of 1065.] the following Rules for the reciprocal service of processes between Travancore and Cochin under date 12th September 1902 (27th Chingom 1078) are published for general information :—

1. All processes received from the Civil Courts of Cochin for service in this State shall be served by the local Civil Courts free of charge.

2. Processes issued by the Chief Court and the District Courts of Cochin shall be served by the local District Courts and processes issued by the Munsiffs' Courts of Cochin by the local District Munsiffs' Courts within whose jurisdiction the persons to whom they are addressed, reside, as if such processes had been originally issued by the local courts.

3. When any process received for service from Cochin is in a language other than English or Malayalam the Court issuing it may be requested to forward an English Translation of the same.

4. The Civil Court in Travancore receiving a process for service from a Civil Court of Cochin shall accept the certificate endorsed on the process by the Court issuing it as sufficient proof that the proper fee for the issue thereof has been paid and shall deliver such process to the proper officer of the Court for service and shall re-transmit the same to the Court from which it was received with a return in the form appended to the Rules for the reciprocal service of processes between British India and Travancore dated the 11th January 1890 (29th Dhanu 1055) and with the endorsement of the process-server showing in what manner service has been effected and if service has not been effected, the reason for the non-service, and such endorsement shall be verified by the oath or affirmation of the process-server.

5. The return &c., referred to in the preceding rule, shall be transmitted to the Court which issued the process by Anchal "On Sirkar Service".

6. The processes of the local High Court and the District Courts for service in Cochin other than those mentioned in Sections 85 and 86 of the Civil Procedure Code shall be sent by Anchal "On Sirkar Service" to the District Courts and those of the District Munsiff's Courts to the Munsiff's Courts in Cochin within whose jurisdiction the persons to whom the processes are addressed, reside, and no remittance on account of process service fees need accompany such process; but a note shall be entered on every such process that the necessary fee has been levied; and such note shall be attested by the Registrar of the High Court and by the presiding Judge or Munsiff as the case may be, in the other Courts.

7. The processes of the local courts for service in Cochin may be drawn up in Malayalam or English.

8. On processes to be forwarded to the Cochin Courts for service, the process fees prescribed by the Rules now in force in respect to processes for service within Travancore, shall alone be levied. The present practice of levying batta at varying rates in respect of such processes shall be discontinued. As regards processes in respect of which such batta has been levied but the processes have not been issued, the process fees prescribed by the local Rules shall be credited to "Process Service Fund" from the said batta when the processes are issued.

9. When the process issued for service in Cochin is for the appearance of any person as a witness, the amount of batta and travelling allowances he may be entitled to under the local Rules, shall be remitted with the process either in British Postage Stamps or Currency-notes or by money order. (29th September 1902.)

No. 4708
F. & M. R.

RULES UNDER SECTION 42 OF THE TRAVANCORE CO-OPERATIVE
SOCIETIES REGULATION, X OF 1089 SANCTIONED BY HIS
HIGHNESS THE MAHA RAJA UNDER DATE THE
17TH NOVEMBER 1915.

I. In these rules

(a) the expression "the Regulation" means the Travancore Co-operative Societies Regulation, X of 1089 and "the Rules" means the rules made under the Regulation and for the time being in force.

(b) terms or words defined in the Regulation shall bear the meanings respectively assigned to them therein.

II. (1) Every application for the registration of a Society shall be submitted to the Registrar, Co-operative Societies, in the form prescribed in the Schedule appended to these rules and shall be signed by the applicants.

(2) Every such *application* shall be accompanied by two copies of the proposed bye-laws signed by the applicants. One copy shall be retained in the Registrar's Office and the other, if approved by the Registrar, shall be returned to the Society with the Official seal of the Registrar affixed thereto.

III. The bye-laws shall conform to the Regulation and the rules made thereunder and shall deal with the matters specified in ~~the~~ his (a) to (f) below and may deal with such other matters incidental to the organisation of the Society and the management of its business as may be deemed necessary:—

(a) the name, address and the area of the operations, of the Society;

(b) the objects of the Society and the purpose to which its funds are applicable;

(c) the qualifications for admission to membership and the payment, if any, to be made or interest to be acquired as a condition of exercising the right of membership;

(d) the nature and extent of the liability of the members for the debts contracted by the Society;

(e) the circumstances under which withdrawal from membership shall be permitted;

(f) the procedure to be followed in cases of withdrawal, ineligibility and death of members;

(g) the conditions, if any, under which the transfer of a share or the interest of a member shall be permitted;

(k) the nature and amount of the share capital, if any, of the society and where there is a share capital, the maximum of share capital which a single member can hold ;

(l) the circumstances under which the society may raise funds and the procedure to be followed in so borrowing ;

(j) the entrance and miscellaneous fees and fines, if any, to be collected from members ;

(k) the maximum loan admissible to a member and the procedure to be followed in granting loans and extensions or renewals and in recovering loans from members ;

(l) the conditions on which loans may be granted to members ;

(m) the consequences of default in payment of any sum due by a member ;

(n) the maximum dividend payable on subscribed share capital to members ;

(o) the rates of interest payable by the Society on borrowed funds and by members on loans granted to them.

(p) in the case of productive and distributive Societies the procedure to be followed in purchasing and selling stores, raw material and finished products ;

(q) the mode of holding meetings, the right of voting and, subject to rule VII, the manner of making, altering and abrogating bye-laws ;

(r) the mode of appointment and removal of the managing Committee and of other officers, if any, and the duties and powers of the Committee and such Officers ;

(s) the mode of custody and investment of the funds and, subject to rules X & XII, the mode of keeping the accounts ;

(t) the disposal of the net profits.

IV. The Registrar shall satisfy himself that the proposed application and bye-laws do not contravene any of the provisions of the Regulation, that the draft bye-laws are suitable and that the Society has reasonable chances of success with reference to local conditions. The Registrar may, before passing final orders call for such further information or make such enquiry as he may deem necessary. It shall also be competent to the Registrar, before registering a Society, to make such alterations in the draft bye-laws submitted with the application for registration as he may deem advisable, provided that the consent of the applicants to such alterations is obtained. When the Registrar registers a Society, he shall issue to it, free of cost, a certificate of registration signed by himself and bearing his Official seal ; and he shall also issue to the Society along with the certificate of registration a certified copy of the draft bye-laws as approved and registered

by him. Should the Registrar refuse to register a Society he shall record a brief Statement of his reasons for such refusal and the applicants shall be given free of cost a copy of the Registrar's order of refusal. Where Officers subordinate to the Registrar have been empowered to exercise any powers of the Registrar, their orders under this rule shall be subject to revision by the Registrar and all orders of the Registrar under this rule shall be open to revision by Government.

V. If the Registrar refuses to register a Society or any draft bye-law or draft amendment of a bye-law of a Society, an appeal shall lie to the Government within two months from the communication of such refusal to the applicants and it shall be competent to Government to direct the Registrar to register the Society or the draft bye-law or the draft amendment of a bye-law or to pass such other order as they may think fit.

VI. When a Society and its draft bye-laws have been registered the said draft bye-laws including such modifications as the Registrar may have made therein shall become the bye-laws on their being adopted at a general meeting by a majority of not less than two-thirds of the members then present.

VII. (1) After registration of a Society any of its bye-laws may be altered or amended or new bye-laws be made in accordance with a resolution passed at a general meeting of the Society;

Provided that

(a) due notice of any proposal to make, alter or rescind is given in accordance with the bye-laws;

(b) the resolution is passed by not less than two-thirds of the members present at the general meeting;

(c) the making, alteration or rescission is approved and registered by the Registrar;

(2) An application for the registration of a new or altered bye-law or for the rescission of an existing one, shall be submitted to the Registrar. It shall be accompanied by a true copy of the minutes of the general meeting at which the resolution in regard to the new, altered or rescinded bye-law was adopted. In the case of a new or altered bye-law two copies of the same shall be submitted along with the application. The application, the copy of the minutes and the bye-law shall be signed by the Secretary and three members of the managing Committee.

(3) If the Registrar considers that the new or altered bye-law or rescission and the method of its adoption are not contrary to the Regulation and the rules, he may, in the case of a new or altered bye-law, register it, retain one copy in his Office and return the other to the Society with a certificate of approval and in the case of rescission he will cancel the bye-law and issue a

certificate of cancellation provided when the bye-law requiring, alteration, amendment or rescission has relation to the nature and extent of the liability of the members for debts already contracted by the Society, the alteration, amendment or rescission shall not be undertaken by the Registrar before obtaining the sanction of Government thereto.

VIII. Notwithstanding anything contained in the bye-laws of a Society as to the mode of summoning general meetings and the object, time and place of such meetings, the Registrar or any person authorised by the Registrar, may at any time summon a special general meeting of the Society in such manner and at such time and place as he may direct. He may also direct what matters shall be discussed by the meeting. Such meetings shall have all the powers of and be subject to the same rules as a meeting called according to the bye-laws of the Society.

IX. (1) Any member of a Society may, in writing under his hand delivered at or sent to the registered office of the Society or by declaration duly made, nominate any person or persons to whose credit his share or interest shall be transferred or to whom a sum representing the value of such member's share or interest and all other moneys referred to in Section 22 of the Regulation that may be due to him shall be paid, on the death of the member, and such member may from time to time revoke or vary such nomination by writing under his hand similarly delivered or sent or by declaration similarly made:

Provided that the value of a member's share or interest shall be represented by the sum actually paid by the member to acquire such share or interest.

(2) A Society shall keep a register of all persons so nominated.

X. Every Society shall, before the 15th Chingom prepare (a) a statement showing its receipts and disbursements during the year ending 32nd Karkadakom preceding (b) a statement showing its assets and liabilities and (c) the profit and loss as they stood on 32nd Karkadakom. These three statements shall be submitted to the Registrar without delay. After the Registrar has verified the statements and granted his audit certificate, the Society shall publish the statements in a manner approved by the Registrar. For the 32nd Karkadakom referred to above, the Registrar may with the previous sanction of Government fix such other date as seems to him suitable.

XI. Copies of such entries in the books of a Society as may be required for the purpose of Section 26 of the Regulation shall be made by the President or the Secretary of the Society and

shall be certified by not less than three members of its managing body including such President or Secretary and shall bear the Society's seal.

XII. Co-operative Societies shall keep the following accounts and books for recording the business transacted by them :—

(a) Books to be maintained by credit Societies.

(1) Minute book, recording the proceedings of the board of management and of the general body of members.

(2) Admission book, showing the name and address of each member, the date of his admission and shares taken by him.

(3) Cash book showing daily receipts and expenditure and the balance at the end of each day.

(4) Receipt book, containing forms in duplicate, one of each set to be issued for money received by the Society and the other to serve as counterfoil.

(5) Loan ledger, showing the number and date of disbursement of each loan issued to members, the amount of loan, the purpose for which it is granted and the date or dates of repayment, distinguishing principal and interest.

(6) Ledgers of borrowings, showing deposits and other borrowings of all kinds.

(7) Liability register, showing the indebtedness of each member to the Society whether on account of loans taken directly by him or on account of loans for which he stands as surety.

(8) Monthly register of receipts and disbursements.

(9) Such other accounts and books as may be required or prescribed by the Registrar.

(b) Books to be maintained by central Banks.

In addition to books to be maintained as above by credit Societies, all central banks, that is, Societies which lend money to other Societies, shall keep the following accounts:—

(1) Interest register, showing interest payable and paid by each borrowed.

(2) Reserve fund register, showing reserve funds of Societies invested in the Central Bank.

(3) Suspense accounts.

(c) Property statement to be maintained by unlimited liability Societies.

Every Society based on unlimited liability shall keep a statement showing the assets and liabilities of each individual member at the date of admission as well as on the last day of each Co-operative year.

(d) Books to be maintained by distributive and productive Societies.

The books for the credit branch of such Societies shall be the same as for credit Societies other than Central Banks. In addition the following books shall be maintained by distributive and productive Societies:—

(1) Goods ledger, containing a classification of goods stocked and sold.

(2) Stock purchase book, showing the daily purchase of articles.

(e) The following returns shall be submitted to the Registrar by all Co-operative Societies annually as soon as practicable after the end of each co-operative year.

(1) Statement of receipts and disbursements.

(2) Statement of assets and liabilities.

(3) Statement of profit and loss.

(f) The following return shall be submitted every year to the Registrar by distributive and productive Societies only:—

Statement of verification of stock on hand at the close of the co-operative year.

(g) In addition to the above every society shall submit to the Registrar such other returns as that officer may from time to time prescribe.

XIII. The Registrar shall keep:—

(1) a register of the names and addresses of all societies.

(2) a register of the bye-laws of societies in the order of registration of the societies.

(3) a register of amendments and alterations in the bye-laws of societies in the order in which the same are certified by him as approved.

XIV. In Societies with unlimited liability the whole of the net profits shall be carried to the reserve fund.

Should a Society with limited or unlimited liability elect with the approval of the Registrar to appropriate any portion of its reserve to a charitable purpose, such purpose shall be clearly defined in the bye-laws of the Society and it shall not be other than a charitable purpose as defined in Section 2 of Regulation II of 1982.

XV. (a) The reserve fund in a registered society with limited liability shall be invested or deposited in one or more of the modes mentioned in section 32 of the Regulation.

(b) The reserve fund in a registered society with unlimited liability may unless the Registrar by a special order direct it to be invested in the manner mentioned in (a) above, be utilised in the business of the society or invested or deposited in the ways mentioned in section 32 of the Regulation.

XVI. (1) In the case of a dispute touching the business of the society between members or past members of the society or persons claiming through a member or past member or between a member or past member or persons so claiming and the committee or any officers, a reference in writing may be made by any party to the Registrar.

(2) The Registrar shall have power on receipt of such reference either to decide the dispute himself or to refer it for decision to the arbitrator appointed by him or to several arbitrators of whom one may be appointed by him and one other by each of the parties to the dispute.

(3) The Registrar, the arbitrator or arbitrators shall have power to administer oaths, to require the attendance of all parties concerned and of witnesses and to require the production of all books and documents relating to the matter of the dispute by the same means and in the same manner as is provided in the case of a Civil Court under the Code of Civil Procedure.

(4) After hearing the parties to the dispute and examining such witnesses and documentary evidence as may be produced, the Registrar or arbitrator or arbitrators shall give a decision or award in writing and where there are several arbitrators, the opinion of the majority shall prevail.

(5) Such decision or award shall on application to the Civil Court having local jurisdiction, be enforceable as a decree of such Court.

XVII. Procedure to be adopted by Liquidator.

(a) When the registration of a society is cancelled under Section 40 of the Regulation or when no appeal has been made under clause 2, Section 39 of the Regulation against the order of the Registrar under that Section cancelling the registration of a society or where such an appeal has been dismissed; the liquidator shall forthwith take charge of the books of the society in order to take necessary steps to wind up its affairs and shall at once publish by such means as he may think proper, a notice

requiring all claims against the dissolved society to be submitted to him within three months of publication of the notice. All liabilities recorded in the account books of a society shall be deemed *ipso facto* to have been duly notified.

(b) If necessary the liquidator will institute suits for the recovery of sums due to the society.

(c) The liquidator will then proceed to determine the assets and liabilities of the society as they stood on the date of the cancellation of its registration: this being done, the contributions to be made by the members and past members of the society, respectively, to the assets of the society shall be determined. He shall also determine by what persons and in what proportion the costs of the liquidation are to be borne.

All orders passed by the liquidator under this clause shall be submitted to the Registrar for approval, before action is taken to enforce them under clauses (h) and (i) below.

(d) For the above purpose the liquidator may issue summonses to persons whose attendance is required either to give evidence or to produce documents. He may compel the attendance of any person to whom a summons has been issued and for that purpose issue a warrant for his arrest.

(e) The liquidator shall send all such notices, summonses or warrants for service to the District Munsiff concerned.

(f) The District Munsiff, upon receipt thereof, shall proceed, as if such notices, summonses or warrants have been issued by him and shall return them to the liquidator with the record (if any) of the proceeding taken with regard thereto.

(g) The liquidator should keep short notes of the depositions of the persons thus summoned to give evidence.

(h) The liquidator should then make an order noting the names of members and past members of the Society and the amounts to be realised from each as contributions under clause (b), sub-section 2 of Section 41 and as costs of liquidation under clause (d) of the same sub-section.

(i) A copy of the above order accompanied, if necessary, by a list of the property of each member or past member against which the decree will have to be enforced should be filed in the Civil Court having local jurisdiction, to be enforced as laid down in clause (a), sub-section 5 of Section 41.

(j) The liquidator shall submit to the Registrar, a monthly report, showing the progress made in the liquidation of the societies placed under his charge.

(k) All funds in charge of the liquidator should be kept and deposited in the Government Savings Bank or such other Bank as may be approved of by the Registrar.

(l) After recovery of the dues of the Society and the realisation of the contribution and costs of liquidations, from the member and past members, the liquidator shall after meeting the liabilities of the society, wind up the affairs of the society and submit a final report to the Registrar.

(m) The appointment of a liquidator shall be published in the Government Gazette.

XVIII. No appeal shall lie from any order of the liquidator under Section 41.

By order,
Huzur Cutcherry, Trivandrum, } M. RAJA RAJA VARMA,
20th November 1915. } Under Secretary to Government.

Schedule.

Form of application for registration as a Co-operative Society under Regulation X of 1089.

1. Name of proposed Society.
2. Situation of village or town where Society is to be located (Division, taluk, nearest well-known place and distance therefrom).
3. Address of Society (including nearest Anchal Office).
4. State whether liability of members is to be limited or unlimited.
5. Application to register a Society under the above name is hereby made by the persons whose names are submitted hereunder with their signature and particulars of age, profession, residence, etc.
6. With this application are sent two copies of the draft bye-laws accepted by the applicants and signed by them.

N. B.—Ordinarily at least seven applicants should attest this application and the bye-laws, and when a registered society is one of the applicants, a duly authorised person on behalf of such society should sign the application and the bye-laws.

(1)
THE DRAFT BYE-LAWS.

(2)

Number	Number of applicant.	Father's or Uncle's name.	Age.	Tribes, class or caste.	Profession.	Place of residence.	Property to which applicant has absolute right*	His debts.
1								
2								
3								
4								
5								
6								
7								

* These two columns need not be filled up (1) by applicants for limited liability societies and (2) by applicants to unlimited liability societies who do not propose to borrow from the societies within three months after registration.

NOTIFICATION.

No. 9767/L. R.

It is hereby notified, under sanction of His Highness the Maha Raja that, in exercise of the powers conferred by Section 28 Clause (b) of the Co-operative Societies Regulation, X of 1909, the Government are pleased to remit all fees payable under the Law of Registration for the time being in force in respect of instruments executed by or on behalf of any Co-operative Society for the time being registered under that Regulation or by an officer or member of such a Society and relating to the business thereof.

Huzur Cutcherry,
Trivandrum, 22nd December 1915.

M. KRISHNAN NAIR,
Dewan.

NOTIFICATION.

No. 9768/L. R.

It is hereby notified, under sanction of His Highness the Maha Raja that, in exercise of the powers conferred by Section 28, Clause (a) of the Co-operative Societies Regulation, X of 1909, the Government are pleased to remit the stamp duty with which under any law for the time being in force, instruments executed by or on behalf of any Co-operative Society for the time being registered under that Regulation, or instruments executed by any officer or member of any such Society and relating to the business of the Society, are respectively chargeable.

Huzur Cutcherry,
Trivandrum, 22nd December 1915.

M. KRISHNAN NAIR,
Dewan.

NOTIFICATION.

No. 9874/L. R.

The following rules are issued for the guidance of Government servants in their relations with Co-operative Societies registered under the Co-operative Societies Regulation, X of 1089:—

1. All Government servants are at liberty to become members of Co-operative Societies of every description including Central Banks and take shares or place deposits in them.

2. Government servants drawing a pay of Rs. (50) fifty and below are also at liberty to hold any office in any such Society or serve on any Committee appointed for the management of its affairs; but they shall not accept any remuneration except in accordance with the provisions relating thereto contained in Article 62 of the Travancore Service Regulations.

3. No Government servant drawing a pay of above Rs. (50) fifty shall hold any office in any such Society or serve on any Committee appointed for the management of its affairs without the special sanction of the Government previously obtained and subject to such conditions as the Government may impose.

4. It is to be distinctly understood that, whenever any Government servant of whatever grade, joins these societies and helps them in their work, he is expected to do so in his private capacity as a citizen and he should not use his official position or influence in any manner which would militate against their non-official character.

(By order)

Huzar Cutcherry, }
Trivandrum, 23rd December 1915. } *Chief Secretary to Government.*

NOTIFICATION.

No. 3549 A/L. R. 755 of '16.

It is hereby notified, under sanction of His Highness the Maha Raja, that in exercise of the powers conferred by section 28 clause b) of Regulation X of 1089, Government are pleased to remit the fee leviable under the table of fees under Section 72 of Regulation II of 1087 for searches of registers in Registering offices when such searches are made on the application of the President of or the Secretary to a Co-operative Society registered under Regulation X of 1089, in respect of any instrument relating to immoveable property offered as security to such society in connection with its business by any member thereof.

(By Order)

Huzar Cutcherry, }
Trivandrum, 2nd June 1916. } *Chief Secretary to Government,*

PROCEEDINGS OF THE GOVERNMENT OF
HIS HIGHNESS THE MAHA RAJAH OF TRAVANCORE
NO. 2680, DATED THE 18TH SEPTEMBER 1908.

Read again the Revised State Life Insurance Rules, passed with the sanction of His Highness the Maha Rajah under date the 16th August 1906.

ORDER THEREON.

The present rules enforce insurance on all public servants permanently entertained in the service on or after 1st Thye 1079. Several complaints have been received regarding the oppressive way in which the scheme is said to have been working, especially in the case of the poorer public servants. The scheme as a *compulsory one*, has, in the opinion of Government, been tried long enough and it has been all through unpopular. His Highness' Government consider that it may be well left to each man to decide in what form he should provide for those dear to him, and they resolve to make insurance *optional* hereafter in the case of every public servant, irrespective of the date of his entertainment in the service.

2. There is no provision in the present rules for withdrawal from insurance if the person insured wishes to do so. Some provision for the purpose appears necessary, and Government direct that a provision be inserted in the rules, permitting withdrawal *at any time at the option of the person insured*, the latter being paid back the sum total of all the premia paid by him up to the date of his withdrawal.

3. Further, the rules now in force do not insist upon medical examination for further insurance. It appears to Government desirable to prescribe such examination for further insurance also, as a person in perfectly good health when first insuring, may fall ill subsequently and his health may be so far impaired as to render him ineligible for further insurance. His Highness' Government therefore direct that, in the cases of all future proposals for further insurance, the proposers should undergo medical examination, before the proposals are taken up for consideration.

4. The State Life Insurance Rules, as now further revised are appended to this order. They will come into force at once.

STATE LIFE INSURANCE.

REVISED STATE LIFE INSURANCE RULES.

In these rules:

(a) "Proposer" means the person whose life is proposed to be insured.

(b) "Insured" means the person who has insured his life under these rules.

(c) "Policy" means the written document containing the contract for the payment under these rules of an endowment bonus in consideration of the premium paid by the Insured.

(d) "Pay" means the remuneration paid to an officer in respect of any permanent office held by him in the service of Government, in respect of which office he may become entitled under any rules, which are now or which may hereafter be in force, to a pension, but shall not include any fees accruing to any officer in respect of such office.

(e) "Premium" means the periodical payment for any policy.

2. All public servants holding permanent appointments *may* insure their lives under these rules.

Provided that the age of the officer insuring does not exceed 45 years and his salary is not below Rs. 10.

3. Ten per cent of the pay of the Insured shall be recovered every month as premium and credited to Government till the insured shall complete 55 years or in the event of his dying earlier, till his death, in consideration of which a bonus (according to the table appended to these rules) shall be payable from the Government Treasury to the insured or his representative or assignee as the case may be on his completing the age of 55 years or at his death, if earlier. Fractions of a rupee other than half a rupee shall be excluded in calculating the monthly premium.

4. The age of the Proposer shall be taken to be the age at his last birthday.

5. Whenever the pay of the Insured is permanently increased, further insurance *may* be effected for such bonus as will cover the surplus premium available.

6. When an Insured ceases to be in the service of Government before completing the age of 55 years, he may elect either to continue to pay the premium due on his policy till it becomes mature, or withdraw from insurance. Provided, however, that dismissed officials, who have been ordered by Government to be included in the list of officers not eligible for re-entertainment in Government service, shall not have the option to continue to pay the premium.

7. * If an Insured wishes to withdraw *at any time* from insurance, he may surrender his policy and apply for the surrender value of the bonus assured thereby, which will be the sum total of all the premia paid by him up to the date of such withdrawal.

8. If an Insured be degraded for any cause, he may either continue to pay the full premium on his Policy or discontinue

* Vide also rules 7, 20, 21 and 22 modified by Notification No G. 5178 dated 17th August 1910 appended.

payment of the difference between such premium and that due on his reduced pay the bonus payable being in the latter case such portion of the original bonus as is proportionate to the premium paid.

9. The business of the State Life Insurance Scheme shall be managed by the Financial Secretary to Government, or any other officer specially authorised in this behalf. The account portion of the work shall be attended to in the Central Account and Audit Office.

10. The Financial Secretary to Government or other officer specially authorised in this behalf may, with the Dewan's sanction, frame such subsidiary rules for the transaction of business as may be found necessary.

All matters not provided for in these rules and all doubts about the construction or interpretation of the rules shall be placed before the Dewan by the Financial Secretary or other officer aforesaid, and the orders thereon of the Dewan shall be final.

11. All receipts and disbursements on account of the State Life Insurance shall be carried to a separate head of account, and funds, belonging to this account shall at the end of each month be invested in such manner as Government may prescribe.

12. A Public servant proposing to insure his life under these rules, shall submit his proposal in Form No. 1 written in his own hand whenever possible, and signed in the presence of his immediate superior who will, in his turn, sign the certificate to the effect that he has read and explained the form to the Proposer, whose signature was affixed in his presence, and that the entries made therein (especially those relating to the age, the date of birth, pay and the date of first permanent appointment in service on Rs. 10 or above of the Proposer) are correct and forward the same in a sealed cover to the head of the department concerned.

13. The head of the department concerned will, after examining the Proposal, forward the same to the Medical Officer who may be appointed by Government in this behalf, requesting him to examine the Proposer and record his opinion regarding his age and health in the certificate appended to the Proposal.

Government may, however in any case, dispense with the medical examination contemplated in the first para of this rule and accept a certificate of health produced by the Proposer from a competent Medical Officer.

14. It shall be the duty of the Medical Officer to examine the Proposer and record his remarks on the back of the Proposal and forward the same direct to the Durbar Physician in a sealed cover, after obtaining the signature of the Proposer to the declaration prescribed therein.

15. The Proposal and the Medical report shall then be examined by the Durbar Physician and forwarded to the Financial Secretary or other officer specially authorised in this behalf, with his opinion, which shall be final. The Durbar Physician may, if he deems necessary, call a Medical Board to examine any Proposer before passing his final opinion. In all cases where the Medical Board is convened, the opinion of the majority shall be final. In cases of equality of votes, the Durbar Physician shall have a casting vote.

16. If the Proposer is declared to be fully eligible, the Financial Secretary or other Officer aforesaid, shall issue a Policy in Form No. 3 and arrange to give intimation of the acceptance of the Proposal to the Proposer through his immediate superior. If a Proposal is not fully eligible, the age of the Proposer shall be taken to be his age *plus* the years recommended by the Durbar Physician to be added on, and a policy in Form No. 3 A, shall be issued for the amount of the bonus which the age so taken would entitle him to. The difference between the bonus thus entered in the policy and that payable if his age had been accepted without any addition shall however, be divided by the difference between his age and his 55th year, and the quotient shall be annually added to the bonus specified in the Policy until his death, if it happens before his 55th year, and paid along with the said bonus. If he lives to the age of 55, the amount of bonus payable shall be the same as that which would have been payable if his age had been accepted without any addition.

17. The Financial Secretary or other officer specially authorised in this behalf shall forward the policy to the Head of the department in which the Proposer may be employed, or to the Officer in charge of the Treasury from which his pay is disbursed, for delivery to him on payment of the first premium in cash or deduction from his pay. The date of payment of the first premium shall be the date of the policy, and shall be entered therein by the officer realising the premium before delivery.

18. When an Insured wishes to further insure his life, he shall submit a Proposal in Form No. 2. The procedure prescribed in rules 12 to 16 supra shall be applicable to this further insurance.

19. On an Insured completing the age of 55 years, the sum assured by his Policy less the amount (if any) on account of arrears of premia, will be paid to him or to his assignee, after the surrender of his policy, and on the production of a certificate of identity; but if he dies before completing the age of 55 years, the amount due will, on production of satisfactory evidence of death and of the claim to the bonus and on the surrender of the policy, be paid to his legal representative or assignee. If there be doubt or dispute as to the person entitled to receive the bonus

it shall be paid after production of satisfactory proof of the claimant's right.

20. † The premia shall be payable in advance and be recovered monthly by deduction from the pay of the Insured.

21. † When an Insured is absent from duty on leave with allowances, the premium shall be realised when such leave allowances are drawn. If he should obtain leave without allowances or be suspended from service, the past premium, if not otherwise recovered, shall be a debt on his policy carrying interest at 4 per cent per annum, and shall be recovered as arrears from his future pay, if any, in instalments not exceeding 10 per cent of such pay, in addition to the current premium.

22. † When an Insured who has ceased to be in the service of Government has elected to continue to pay premium till his policy matures, he may be allowed by the Financial Secretary or other officer specially authorised in this behalf, to pay such premium in advance monthly, quarterly, half-yearly or yearly into any Government Treasury. Fifteen days' grace shall be allowed when the premium is payable monthly and a grace of one month when it is paid otherwise. If the Insured fails to pay the premium within the days of grace, he shall be deemed to have withdrawn under rule 7 and he shall be paid back the surrender value of the bonus assured which will be the sum total of all the premia paid by him up to date.

23. Every Insured shall be supplied with a Premium Receipt-book (Form No. 4) in which payment of each premium shall be acknowledged by the Officer realising the same.

24. If an Insured should lose his policy, a duplicate thereof shall be issued to him by the Financial Secretary or other officer specially authorised in this behalf on his paying a fee of one Rupee.

"If an Insured should lose his Premium Receipt-book, a duplicate thereof may be issued to him by the Financial Secretary or other officer specially authorised in this behalf, on his paying a fee of Re. one."

25. False information furnished by an Insured or production by him of any false evidence in connection with the insurance of his life, shall render his policy null and void, and the premia paid by him shall be forfeited to Government.

26. Government reserve to themselves the right to add to, or modify or altogether cancel, these rules in regard to all *Future* applicants.

27. These rules do not apply in respect of appointments, service in which does not count towards pension under the pension rules.

28. These revised Rules shall come into force at once.

† Vide also rules, 7, 20, 21 and 22 modified by Notification No. G. 5176 dated 17th August 1910, appended.

Table of Bonus payable on the completion of age 55, tabulated according to Age and to the monthly premium payable by the Insured.

Vide RULE 3.

Age Insured Birth-day.	Monthly premium in rupees.																			Age last birthday
	1	1-5	2	2-5	3	3-5	4	4-5	5	5-5	6	6-5	7	7-5	8	8-5	9	9-5	10	
18	501	554-5	1 008	1257-5	1 569	1 760-5	2015	2 263-5	2 515	2 768-5	3 018	3 269-5	3 521	3 772-5	4 024	4 275-5	4 527	4 778-5	5 030	18
19	487	530-5	974	1 217-5	1 461	1 704-5	1 945	2 191-5	2 436	2 682-5	2 928	3 175-5	3 421	3 668-5	3 916	4 163-5	4 410	4 657-5	4 905	19
20	471	505-5	942	1 177-5	1 413	1 648-5	1 884	2 119-5	2 355	2 590-5	2 826	3 061-5	3 297	3 532-5	3 768	4 003-5	4 238	4 474-5	4 710	20
21	455	482-5	878	1 107-5	1 365	1 592-5	1 820	2 047-5	2 275	2 502-5	2 730	2 957-5	3 185	3 412-5	3 640	3 867-5	4 095	4 322-5	4 550	21
22	439	468-5	846	1 057-5	1 269	1 480-5	1 692	1 903-5	2 115	2 325-5	2 535	2 745-5	2 955	3 165	3 375	3 585	3 795	4 005	4 215	22
23	423	454-5	814	1 017-5	1 221	1 425-5	1 637	1 850-5	2 062	2 272-5	2 482	2 692-5	2 902	3 112	3 322	3 532	3 742	3 952	4 162	23
24	408	442	784	982-5	1 173	1 373-5	1 573	1 773-5	1 973	2 173-5	2 373	2 573	2 773	2 973	3 173	3 373	3 573	3 773	3 973	24
25	393	428-5	752	942-5	1 125	1 325	1 525	1 725	1 925	2 125	2 325	2 525	2 725	2 925	3 125	3 325	3 525	3 725	3 925	25
26	378	407	720	907-5	1 077	1 277-5	1 477	1 677-5	1 877	2 077-5	2 277	2 477	2 677	2 877	3 077	3 277	3 477	3 677	3 877	26
27	363	392-5	688	882-5	1 030	1 230-5	1 430	1 630-5	1 830	2 030-5	2 230	2 430	2 630	2 830	3 030	3 230	3 430	3 630	3 830	27
28	348	377	656	850-5	1 014	1 214-5	1 414	1 614-5	1 814	2 014-5	2 214	2 414	2 614	2 814	3 014	3 214	3 414	3 614	3 814	28
29	333	362-5	630	824-5	999	1 199-5	1 399	1 599-5	1 799	1 999-5	2 199	2 399	2 599	2 799	2 999	3 199	3 399	3 599	3 799	29
30	318	347	604	797-5	983	1 183-5	1 383	1 583-5	1 783	1 983-5	2 183	2 383	2 583	2 783	2 983	3 183	3 383	3 583	3 783	30
31	303	332-5	578	772-5	967	1 167-5	1 367	1 567-5	1 767	1 967-5	2 167	2 367	2 567	2 767	2 967	3 167	3 367	3 567	3 767	31
32	288	317-5	562	757-5	951	1 151-5	1 351	1 551-5	1 751	1 951-5	2 151	2 351	2 551	2 751	2 951	3 151	3 351	3 551	3 751	32
33	273	302-5	546	742-5	935	1 135-5	1 335	1 535-5	1 735	1 935-5	2 135	2 335	2 535	2 735	2 935	3 135	3 335	3 535	3 735	33
34	258	287-5	530	727-5	919	1 119-5	1 319	1 519-5	1 719	1 919-5	2 119	2 319	2 519	2 719	2 919	3 119	3 319	3 519	3 719	34
35	243	272-5	514	712-5	903	1 103-5	1 303	1 503-5	1 703	1 903-5	2 103	2 303	2 503	2 703	2 903	3 103	3 303	3 503	3 703	35
36	228	257-5	498	697-5	887	1 087-5	1 287	1 487-5	1 687	1 887-5	2 087	2 287	2 487	2 687	2 887	3 087	3 287	3 487	3 687	36
37	213	242-5	482	682-5	871	1 071-5	1 271	1 471-5	1 671	1 871-5	2 071	2 271	2 471	2 671	2 871	3 071	3 271	3 471	3 671	37
38	198	227-5	466	667-5	855	1 055-5	1 255	1 455-5	1 655	1 855-5	2 055	2 255	2 455	2 655	2 855	3 055	3 255	3 455	3 655	38
39	183	212-5	450	652-5	839	1 039-5	1 239	1 439-5	1 639	1 839-5	2 039	2 239	2 439	2 639	2 839	3 039	3 239	3 439	3 639	39
40	168	197-5	434	637-5	823	1 023-5	1 223	1 423-5	1 623	1 823-5	2 023	2 223	2 423	2 623	2 823	3 023	3 223	3 423	3 623	40
41	153	182-5	418	622-5	807	1 007-5	1 207	1 407-5	1 607	1 807-5	2 007	2 207	2 407	2 607	2 807	3 007	3 207	3 407	3 607	41
42	138	167-5	402	607-5	791	991-5	1 191	1 391-5	1 591	1 791-5	1 991	2 191	2 391	2 591	2 791	2 991	3 191	3 391	3 591	42
43	123	152-5	386	592-5	775	975-5	1 175	1 375-5	1 575	1 775-5	1 975	2 175	2 375	2 575	2 775	2 975	3 175	3 375	3 575	43
44	108	137-5	370	577-5	759	960-5	1 160	1 360-5	1 560	1 760-5	1 960	2 160	2 360	2 560	2 760	2 960	3 160	3 360	3 560	44
45	93	122-5	354	583-5	743	944-5	1 144	1 344-5	1 544	1 744-5	1 944	2 144	2 344	2 544	2 744	2 944	3 144	3 344	3 544	45
Pay Rs.	10	15	20	25	30	35	40	45	50	55	60	65	70	75	80	85	90	95	100	

LIFE INS. I.

TRAVANCORE STATE LIFE INSURANCE.

PROPOSAL FOR INSURANCE.

Statements to be made by the person proposing to insure his life for the first time.

Instructions to Proposer.	Statements to be made by Proposer.
Your full Christian name and surname should be written on the line marked (a) ;	(a).....
or Your full name and father's or Karnavan's name, your caste and residence, should be written on the lines marked (a), (a1) and (a2)	(a)1..... (a)2.....
The place in which you were born should be stated on the line marked (b) and if born in India, also the District or Province of birth.	Declared that I was born at... (b)..... on the..... (c)...day of...in the year..... So that I was years of age on the last birthday.
The day of your birth and the month and year in which you were born, should be stated on the line marked (c).	I now hold the appointment of (d).....
The appointment now held by you under Government and your substantive pay exclusive of all allowances should be stated on the lines marked (d) and (d1).	My substantive pay is..... (d1)..... and my service under Government extends over a period of
The length of your service (if you are an old employee) under Government, and the period of leave taken by you, should be stated on the line marked (e),	(e) Years During that period I have taken the following leave viz :—
Date of first permanent entertainment in service on Rs. 10 or above.	

Was your life ever before reject-
ed in the State Life Insur-
ance, or by any and what
Insurance Company?

NOTE.—If the Proposer be a Christian, he must attach to this Proposal an attested copy of his baptismal certificate, or if this is impracticable, produce satisfactory evidence as to his age. If the Proposer be other than a Christian, he must forward his horoscope in original or a copy attested by a Magistrate, or, if this has not been written at his birth, he must mention below, the names and addresses of two respectable persons to whom reference can be made, if necessary, regarding his age.

(Date)

(Signature of the Proposer).

Certificate by the Officer before whom the Proposal is signed.

I certify that, I have read over [and explained] the above instructions and statements to the Proposer, that the entries above made, especially those relating to the Proposer's age, date of birth, pay and date of first permanent appointment in service on rupees ten or above, are correct and the Proposer's signature was affixed in my presence.

(N. B. The portion of the Certificate bracketted to be attended to when the Proposer's knowledge of English is limited or nil; in other cases it may be struck out.)

(Station.)

(Signature.)

(Date.)

(Designation.)

Declaration to be signed by the Proposer in the presence of the Medical Officer.

I do hereby declare that the foregoing statements, and those made by me to the Medical Officer, are true to the best of my knowledge and belief, and that I have not withheld or concealed any circumstances with regard to which information has been required from me. I agree that the foregoing statements shall be the basis of the proposed contract for an insurance on my life, and that if it shall hereafter appear that I have wilfully made any untrue statement, or have fraudulently concealed any circumstance which I ought to have made known, then all the premia which shall have been paid under the said contract shall be forfeited, and the contract rendered absolutely null and void.

(Date)

(Signature of the Proposer)

MEDICAL OPINION.

I am of opinion that _____
is _____
is not _____ suffering from disease likely to shorten life, and that he
has _____
has not _____ had serious disease of any kind likely to recur,

I ^{recommend} ~~do not recommend~~ the Government to insure the life of _____
 at the ordinary rates of premium.
 Judging from his appearance _____'s age is _____
 _____ years.

The above declaration was signed by the Proposer in my
 presence.

(Station)

Signature of the Medical Officer.

(Date)

LIFE INS. 2.

TRAVANCORE STATE LIFE INSURANCE.

PROPOSAL FOR FURTHER INSURANCE BY THE HOLDER OF

Policy No. dated

*Statements to be made by the Person who is already insured, and
 who proposes to effect a further insurance on his life.*

Instructions to Proposer.	Statements to be made by Proposer.
Your full Christian name and surname should be written on the line marked (a);	(a)
or	
Your full name and your father's or karnavan's name, your caste and residence, should be written on the lines marked (a), (a ¹) and (a ²).	(a ¹)
Your present appointment and the one you held when last insuring together with the dates and Nos. of previous Policies.	(a ²)
Your present and former pay excluding all allowances.	
Date of increase.	
Date of birth entered in the last Policy.	

(Date)

(Signature of Proposer)

Signed by the proposer in my presence.

(Station.) (Signature and designation of the Officer)

(Date.) before whom the Proposal is signed.

Declaration to be signed by the Proposer in the presence of the

Medical Officer.

I do hereby declare that the foregoing statements and those made by me to the Medical Officer, are true to the best of my knowledge and belief and that I have not withheld or concealed any circumstance with regard to which information has been required from me. I agree that the foregoing statements shall be the basis of the proposed contract for an Insurance on my life, and that if it shall hereafter appear that I have wilfully made any untrue statement, or have fraudulently concealed any circumstance which I ought to have made known, then all the premium which shall have been paid under the said contract shall be forfeited, and the contract rendered absolutely null and void.

(Date)

(Signature of the Proposer.)

MEDICAL OPINION.

I am of opinion that

is
is not
has
has not

suffering from disease likely to shorten life and that he had serious disease of any kind likely to recur.

I do not recommend
I do not recommend

the Government to insure the life of —
at the ordinary rates of premium.

Judging from his appearance —'s age
is — years.

The above declaration was signed by the Proposer in my presence.

(Station)

(Signature of the Medical Officer.)

(Date)

LIFE INS. 3.

STATE LIFE INSURANCE.

POLICY No.....

Whereas —
holding the appointment of —
—hereinafter called the Insured, has contracted
with the Government of Travancore for an endowment bonus of
the sum of Rupees —
on his own life, and has deposited a Proposal and Declaration,

dated the _____
and signed by him as the basis of such contract;

Now it is hereby declared that if the Insured shall pay to the Government of Travancore in the manner prescribed in the rules framed in that behalf, the sum of rupees _____ being the first premium and rupees _____ in every subsequent month, commencing with the month of _____ in the year 10 _____, and ending with the month of _____ in the year _____, or until his death, whichever shall first occur, the said Government shall be subject and liable to the payment to the said _____ of the sum of rupees _____ on his completing the age of 55 years and the surrender of his Policy, or in the event of his death before completing the age of 55 years, to his assignees or legal representatives after surrender of the Policy and after the production of satisfactory evidence of the death of the said _____

But this contract is made subject to the following proviso, viz.: It shall be void, and the payment made by the Insured under it shall be forfeited, if the statements contained in the aforesaid Proposal and Declaration be untrue.

The date of birth of the Insured is hereby admitted to be _____

The _____ *Financial Secretary to Government.*
_____ day of _____

The first premium of Rs. _____ has been paid into _____
Treasury

(Station)

(Date)

(Officer realising the premium.)

N. B. This policy is granted subject to the Rules issued by the Government of Travancore relating to State Life Insurance.

LIFE INS. 3 A.

STATE LIFE INSURANCE.

POLICY No.

Whereas _____
_____ holding the appointment of _____
hereinafter called the Insured, has contracted with the Government of Travancore for an endowment bonus of the sum of Rupees _____
_____ on his own life, and
has deposited a Proposal and Declaration, dated the _____
_____, and signed by him as the

basis of such contract and whereas, on the recommendation of the Durbar Physician; it has been resolved to accept his application subject to an addition of _____ years to his age.

Now it is hereby declared that if the Insured shall pay to the Government of Travancore in the manner prescribed in rules framed in that behalf, the sum of Rupees _____ being the first premium and Rupees _____ in every subsequent month, commencing with the month of _____ in the year 10 _____, and ending with the month of _____ in the year _____, or until his death, whichever shall first occur the said Government shall be subject and liable to the payment to the said of the sum of Rupees _____ on his completing the age of 55 years and the surrender of his policy, or in the event of his death before completing the age of 55 years, to his assignees or legal representatives after surrender of the policy and after the production of satisfactory evidence of the death of the said

Provided that, in addition to the said amount of Rupees—, he shall be entitled to receive Rupees _____ for every year he lives after the date of the payment of the first premium; and provided further that on his actually attaining the age of fifty-five, the bonus payable shall be Rupees—

But this contract is made subject to the following proviso, ~~and~~ It shall be void, and the payment made by the Insured under it shall be forfeited, if the statements contained in the aforesaid Proposal and declaration be untrue.

The date of birth of the Insured is hereby admitted to be—
The assumed age is _____

Financial Secretary to Government.

The _____ day of _____

The first premium of Rs. _____ has been paid into _____
Treasury.

(Station)

(Date)

Officer realising the premium.

N. B.—This policy is granted subject to the Rules issued by the Government of Travancore relating to State Life Insurance.

LIFE INS. 4
STATE LIFE INSURANCE.
Premium Receipt Book.

Policy No. _____

Issued to _____

Holder of Policy No. _____ dated _____ 19 for
Rs. ()

Financial Secretary to Government.

Delivered with the above Policy to the said _____

on the _____ 19 on the receipt of the first premium.

Signature and designation of the Officer
realising the premium.

STATE LIFE INSURANCE.

Account of Premia paid on account of Travancore State
Life Insurance Policy No. for Rs.

Month for which Pre- mium is paid.	Amount of Pre- mium paid.	Signature of Officer re- ceiving the Premium.	Date of payment.

Subsidiary Rules.

1. The following registers shall be maintained in the Life Insurance branch, the various Treasuries and Departments :-

IN THE LIFE INSURANCE BRANCH, HUZUR CUTCHEERY.

- (1) General Register of Policies issued.
- (2) Register of Policies paid.
- (3) Alphabetical Index of the Insured.
- (4) Register of Proposals received.

IN THE CENTRAL ACCOUNT AND AUDIT OFFICE (ACCOUNTS
BRANCH.)

- (1) The Personal Ledger of Premia collected.
- (2) The Register of Interest and other dues.

IN THE TREASURIES.

- (1) General Register of Insured paying premium at the Treasury.

(2) Daily Register of Premiums credited at the Treasury.

IN THE OFFICES OF HEADS OF DEPARTMENTS.

Register of the Insured attached to the Office.

2. The Policies will be signed by the Financial Secretary or such other Officer specially authorised.

Rules regarding the Statement of Claims to the Bonus of deceased Policy-holders.

1. On the receipt of the report of the death of any Policy holder, the Financial Secretary to Government or any other officer specially authorised in this behalf shall publish a notice in the Government Gazette inviting the claimants to produce within a date to be fixed therein, satisfactory evidence of their title or representative character.

2. The following will be accepted as satisfactory evidence of title unless the Financial Secretary or any other officer specially authorised in this behalf sees grounds to require further evidence:—

(a) A certificate from the Head of the office in which the deceased Policy-holder was serving at the date of his death, certifying, from his personal knowledge or on the declaration of two senior subordinates serving under him possessing personal knowledge, to the relationship of the claimant or claimants, as the case may be.

(b) In cases where the deceased has, by a registered will bequeathed, the bonus to any particular individual, a certified copy of such will, granted under the signature and seal of the Registrar in whose office the will was deposited or registered.

(c) Certificate of heirship, probate or letter of administration granted by the Resident or any Court of Law in British India, although such certificate, probate or letter of administration does not expressly mention the bonus due under the State Insurance Policy.

(d) Decree or order of a Civil Court of competent jurisdiction in Travancore or British India, recognizing the heirship of the claimant to the deceased although the suit or proceeding in which the decree or order was passed, did not directly embrace the claim to the bonus under the State Policy.

(e) Certificate from any officer of Government drawing a salary of not less than Rs. 200, or from a Tahsildar, Munsiff or Magistrate in the service of this State or a Justice of the Peace exercising jurisdiction in Travancore, declaring from his personal knowledge the relation of the claimants to the deceased.

(f) Certificate from a Tahsildar in the service of the State testifying as the result of the due enquiry, to the claim of the applicant (or applicants) to the bonus assured by the Policy of the deceased.

Note: Certificates from the officers referred to in clauses (a) (e) and (f) above, will be accepted only when the amount to be paid does not exceed Rs. 200. If the amount exceeds this limit, a succession certificate as per Regulation IX of 1909 must be produced before payment is ordered.

3. Notwithstanding anything said in the previous paras, the Financial Secretary or any other officer specially authorised in this behalf may, in cases of conflicting and cross claims require the claimants to produce a decree of the Travancore Civil Court establishing his or their claim to the bonus as against his or their opponents.

4. In cases of bequests, a certificate of the identity of the claimant must also be produced from an officer of the rank mentioned in clause (e) Rule, 2.

5. The certificate granted by officers under (a) and (e) of Rule 2 should give full particulars of the relationship of the claimant to the deceased and the means of knowledge possessed by the officer granting it and state whether there are any other relations of the deceased likely to claim the bonus.

6. Any person who does not forward his claim within three months from the date of the notice referred to in Rule 1 will be considered to have waived his claim to the bonus.

7. The bonus assured by the Policy will be paid to the person who among several claimants, seems to the Financial Secretary or any other officer specially authorised in this behalf to have the best claim, on his giving a good and tangible security to indemnify the Government against any loss that may accrue in the event of the Government being compelled by a decree of a Court to pay the bonus over again to another claimant.

8. The Financial Secretary to Government or any other officer aforesaid may consult the Head Sirkar Vakil or Assistant Head Sirkar Vakil on any legal point connected with the Settlement of claims. (30th August 1914.)

NOTIFICATION.

No. G. 5176.

His Highness the Maha Rajah has been pleased to sanction Rules 7, 20, 21 and 22 of the Revised State Life Insurance Rules, appended to the Proceedings of Government No. 2680, dated 18th September 1908 being modified as follows:—

7. If an Insured wishes to withdraw *at any time* from insurance, he may surrender his policy and apply for the surrender value of the bonus assured thereby, which will be 75 per cent of sum total of all the premia paid by him up to the date of such withdrawal.

NOTE.—This rule will apply to all applications (for withdrawal) made on and after the 1st Thulam 1086.

20. The premia shall be payable strictly in advance and the Insured shall be responsible for seeing the same paid into the Treasury on or before the 25th of the month either by the deduction from his pay bill or otherwise. If payment be not so

made, the past premium shall be a debt on his policy carrying interest at 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ % per annum.

NOTE.—This rule applies to all policies issued to applicants who sent proposals after 18th September 1908, the existing rules 20 and 21 being applicable in other cases.

21. Omit.

22. When an Insured who has ceased to be in the service of Government has elected to continue to pay premium till his policy matures, he may be allowed by the Financial Secretary or other officer specially authorised in this behalf, to pay such premium in advance monthly, quarterly, half-yearly or yearly into any Government Treasury. Fifteen days' grace shall be allowed when the premium is payable monthly and a grace of one month when it is paid otherwise. If the Insured fails to pay the premium within the days of grace he shall be deemed to have withdrawn under Rule 7 and he shall be paid back the surrender value of the bonus assured, which will be 75 $\frac{1}{2}$ % of the sum total of all the premia paid by him up to date.

NOTE.—This rule will apply to all withdrawals made on and after the 1st Thulam 1086. 17th August 1910.

RULES PASSED BY HIS HIGHNESS THE MAHA RAJAH'S
GOVERNMENT UNDER DATE THE 17TH MAY 1898, REGULATING
THE PROCEDURE TO BE ADOPTED BY MEDICAL OFFICERS, MAGIS-
TRATES AND THE POLICE IN REGARD TO THE TRANSMISSION OF
SUBSTANCES FOR EXAMINATION TO THE CHEMICAL EXAMINER TO
GOVERNMENT.

I.—These rules will take effect from the date of publication.

For purposes of easy reference, the rules have been divided into three sections:—

I. Those that relate to Chemico-Legal Examinations.
Under this head will fall

- A. Cases of suspected human-poisoning
- B. Cases of suspected cattle-poisoning
- C. Cases of suspected blood stains
- D. Cases of suspected seminal stains.

II. Those that relate to analyses for hygienic purposes.
Under this head will fall the examination of water.

III. Those that relate to analyses of a miscellaneous nature including examinations for economic purposes. Under this head will fall, the examination of liquors, the estimation of morphia, opium, the analysis of salts, soils, food-stuffs and other substances needing examination from an economic point of view.

SECTION I. CHEMICO-LEGAL EXAMINATION.

A. Suspected Human poisoning.

2. Substances for chemico-legal examination will not from the date of publication of these rules be forwarded by Medical

Officers to the Chemical Examiner, to Government except upon the written requisition of a Magistrate or a Police Officer not below the rank of an Inspector. Such requisition should be issued invariably and with promptitude if the Medical Officer consider it advisable to obtain the opinion of the Chemical Examiner. Conversely, the Medical Officer will be bound to forward substances to the Chemical Examiner on receipt of a requisition to that effect from a Magistrate or a Police Officer not below the rank of an Inspector, although the Medical Officer's own opinion may be adverse to such a proceeding.

3. Magistrates and Police Officers while asking Medical Officers to forward articles for analysis to the Chemical Examiner, should at the same time, address the latter officer, quoting the number and date of their letter of requisition to the Medical Officer, and should furnish the Chemical Examiner with a brief summary of the history of the case.

4. In case of suspected poisoning, the following are the principal points on which Magistrates and Police Officers should furnish information to the Chemical Examiner.

(a) What interval was there between the last eating or drinking and the first appearance of symptoms of poisoning?

(b) What interval was there between the last eating or drinking and death (if this occurred)?

(c) What were the first symptoms?

(d) Were any of the following symptoms present? If so, state which:

(i) Vomiting and purging.

(ii) Deep sleep.

(iii) Tingling of the skin and throat.

(iv) Convulsions or twitchings of the muscles.

(v) Delirium and clutching at imaginary objects.

(e) Were any other symptoms noticed?

(f) Did any other persons partake of the suspected food or drink, and did they also suffer from similar or other symptoms of poisoning?

Any other information available, likely to prove serviceable as a guide to the class of poison administered, should at the same time be furnished.

5. All substances requiring analysis should, as far as possible, be packed and forwarded to the Chemical Examiner by the nearest Medical Officer. But under special circumstances, articles not connected with suspected human or cattle poisoning may be forwarded to the Chemical Examiner direct by Magistrates or Police Officers, provided that the instructions hereinafter laid down in regard to their transmission are carefully followed, and a letter of advice separately forwarded, containing

(a) an impression of the seal used in closing the packets and a description thereof,

(b) a list of the articles forwarded and a statement as to how they have been forwarded, and

(c) information as to whether any of the articles are to be returned after examination.

6. Medical Officers in charge of hospitals and dispensaries are required to maintain a supply of unmethyated spirit and suitable bottles &c. in readiness for the transmission of viscera and other matters to the Chemical Examiner when occasion may arise. In cases of suspected poisoning, it is exceedingly important that viscera and other suspected matters liable to rapid decomposition should be placed in spirit as soon as practicable. And every care should be taken lest doubt may be raised in Court as to the identity of articles likely to require examination, or as to the possibility of their having been accidentally contaminated or improperly interfered with. All cases for chemico-legal examination should be handled entirely by Medical Officers in charge of hospitals or dispensaries and not delegated to an assistant or other medical subordinate.

7. *Post-mortem* examinations are to be made as thoroughly as circumstances will permit, whenever desired by Magisterial or Police Officers. Attendance upon midwifery cases or other similar excuses will not exempt Medical Officers from the performance of a *post-mortem* examination. Advanced decomposition does not prevent the detection of metallic poisons in the body. Hence remains of viscera may be forwarded for examination when the condition of the body is such as to render any attempt at dissection useless.

8. On making a *post-mortem* examination, whenever there is any suspicion of poisoning, the stomach should be tied at both ends, (a double ligature being applied at the pyloric extremity, so that the contents of the intestines may not escape), and removed from the body in such a manner that its contents may be retained. After removal it should be opened, the contents removed into a perfectly clean bottle and the mucous surface of the stomach carefully examined, its appearance noted and any suspicious particles found adherent there-to picked off with a pair of forceps and placed in a separate small phial for transmission. The mucous membrane of the mouth, pharynx and oesophagus should also be examined, and any unusual appearance or marks of corrosion thereon carefully noted.

9. In all cases of death from presumed poisoning, the following articles should be forwarded for analysis, each in a separate bottle, unless otherwise indicated. It will, however, be understood that other matters too should be forwarded if, in the opinion of the Medical Officer, the special circumstances of any case render such a proceeding necessary or advisable.

(a) Stomach,

(b) Contents of the stomach, which may, if it be convenient, be put in the same bottle as the stomach.

(c) Suspicious particles (if any have been found) removed from the mucous membrane of the stomach.

(d) A portion of the liver not less than 16 oz. in weight, or the whole liver if it weigh less than 16 oz., and one kidney.

(e) The vomited matter if any—The earlier and later vomits should, when practicable, be sent up in different bottles, and the labels should state at what period the matters were omitted. Special directions are given in paragraph (11) for the disposal of vomited matters mixed with earth &c.

(f) A specimen of spirit used. Four ounces are sufficient.

When it is suspected that a vegetable poison has been used, the following matters should also be forwarded.

(g) The contents of the small intestines.

(h) Any urine that may have been separately collected at the commencement of symptoms, or found in the bladder after death.

10. Strong unmethylated spirit should in all cases be added to the contents of bottles (a, d, g, h) and also to the contents of bottles (b and c.) unless it be suspected that alcoholic poisoning has been the cause of death. No spirit need be added to the contents of bottle (c.) Care should be taken that no vessel containing fluid matters is filled right up to the brim.

11. Vomited and purged matters are frequently received by medical officers mixed with earth &c. If the admixture of earth be sufficient to render the evacuated matters dry and inoffensive, they may be packed without spirit in any convenient manner; otherwise they must be packed with spirit. Vomited and purged matters, if they have, as frequently happen, been allowed to fall on the ground, should be carefully scraped up. The superficial scrapings should be packed separately. It is rarely necessary to dig up the earth to a depth greater than half an inch even in cases of suspected metallic poisoning, unless the soil be of a very loose character. Except when a metallic poison is suspected, it is very rarely necessary, to forward purged matters.

12. If articles of food, medicine &c. suspected to have been the vehicle by which poison has been admitted require examination, they should each be packed up separately and spirit invariably added, as in the case of viscera, to such as are liable to decomposition. Fruits such as the plantain, if suspected to contain poison, should be carefully inspected by the forwarding officer; and if it should appear that some foreign substance has been inserted into it, it should be picked out and sent up for examination. If no suspicious substance can be discovered, the fruit itself should be forwarded.

13. After having made a *post-mortem* examination in a case of suspected poisoning and having preserved in spirit all articles liable to rapid decomposition and likely to require examination, the Medical Officer should communicate the result of his examination to the police, and on receipt of a requisition from a Magistrate or from a Police Officer not below the grade of an Inspector, but not before, forward the viscera of the deceased and such other articles as may require analysis to the Chemical Examiner.

In cases where no death has occurred, but where it is suspected that poison has been administered, the Medical Officer having preserved in spirit all articles liable to rapid decomposition and likely to require examination, should similarly communicate the case to the police and on receipt of a requisition from a Magistrate or Police Officer not below the grade of an Inspector, forward the vomited matter or contents of the stomach removed by the stomach pump, or other matters requiring analysis, to the Chemical Examiner.

14. When on receipt of a requisition from a Magistrate or Police Officer, a Medical Officer forwards articles to the Chemical Examiner for examination, he should address at the same time a letter to the Chemical Examiner advising him of their despatch. This letter should contain :—

(a) An impression of the seal used in closing the bottles and a description thereof.

(b) A list of the articles forwarded and a statement as to how the articles have been forwarded.

(c) The name of the Magistrate or Police Officer on whose requisition the articles have been forwarded and the number and date of such requisition.

(d) A detailed account of the *post-mortem* appearances observed.

(e) If he has seen the case during life, an account of the symptoms observed, and a statement of the treatment, if any, adopted.

(f) Information as to the number of individuals affected and number of deaths.

(g) Information as to whether any of the articles are to be returned after examination.

15. All packets and bottles should be carefully sealed by the Medical Officer and closed in such a manner that they cannot be opened without destroying the seal. The seal used should be the same throughout, and a private seal, or an official seal, which is always in safe keeping. Each bottle or packet should be labelled and each label should bear the number and date of the letter of advice to the Chemical Examiner as well as a short description of the contents and should be signed by the Medical Officer.

Detailed instructions for the packing and actual transmission of substances for chemical analysis.

16. Suspected substances may be forwarded by Anchal, cart, or boat or in charge of a police-man. Officers forwarding substances for analysis will be held personally responsible that the following instructions are carefully followed :—

(i) *Transmission by Anchal.* The suspected viscous or other portion of the body or other substance liable to decomposition and requiring to be sent for examination should be enclosed in a glass bottle or well glazed earthenware jar provided with a well fitting stopper or sound cork. If liable to decomposition, it should be immersed in unmethyated spirits of wine, which should be used in the proportion of one-third of the bulk of the material, and care should be taken that no vessel containing liquid matters is quite filled. The stopper or cork should be carefully tied down with bladder, and large corks should be coated over externally with wax, glue or tar. To ascertain that it has been securely closed, the bottle or jar should be placed for five minutes with its mouth down. The glass bottle or jar should then be placed in a strong wooden or extra strong tin box, which should be large enough to allow of a layer of raw cotton, tow or any suitable padding material being put in between the bottle or jar and the box. The box itself should be encased in some rough cloth or other wrapping material which should be sealed in accordance with the usual rules of the Anchal office as to parcels. When articles are forwarded by Anchal to the Chemical Examiner, each package should be franked externally with the name and address of the officer forwarding the articles. A declaration of the contents to the officials of the Anchal Department is unnecessary and should not be made.

N. B. The use of spirits of wine in packing viscera should be invariable, whether the season is hot or cold, and care should be taken that common bazaar spirit is not used.

ii. *Transmission by cart or boat.* When viscera &c. are forwarded by cart or boat, it is unnecessary to encase the box in cloth, but with this exception, the rules for forwarding articles through the Anchal must be observed in forwarding articles by cart or boat.

iii. *Transmission by constable.* When viscera &c. are forwarded in charge of a constable it will not be necessary to pack the bottles &c. in a strong box. But it is desirable that glass bottles containing viscera &c. should be wrapped in cloth or in thick paper in such manner as not to be offensive to other passengers. In every other respect the same rules should be observed as in the transmission of viscera &c. by cart or boat.

B. Suspected Cattle Poisoning.

17. Sufficient precaution should be taken in all cases to ensure that viscera &c. are not sent up for examination where death obviously occurred from causes other than poisoning. A careful search should be made for any indications of the presence of a *sui* (poisoned arrow); when this mode of poisoning is suspected, and if anything resembling a *sui* be found, it should be forwarded for examination. A chemical examination of the viscera is useless in case of *sui* poisoning, as in such cases, poison cannot be detected in the viscera.

18. The entire alimentary canal should be opened and its contents inspected for suspicious-looking substances. If any suspicious-looking substance be detected in the alimentary canal, it should be packed in a separate vessel, and spirit should not be added unless necessary for its preservation.

19. About two pounds of the contents of the stomach, with about a pound of the contents of the intestines, should be placed in a clean glass or wellglazed earthen vessel or vessels, and strong unmethylated spirit added in the proportion of not less than one fourth of the apparent bulk of the material when the contents are nearly dry; but if much liquid be present, spirit should be added in the proportion of one-third of the bulk of the material. About a pound of the liver and a similar weight of the stomach, should also be placed in a separate glass or well-glazed earthen vessel, and unmethylated spirit should be added in the proportion of one-third of the bulk of the material. A sample of the spirit used in packing should also be sent. Four ounces are sufficient.

20. Dried cattle dung may be sent without addition of spirit. Suspected cattle poisons rarely require the addition of spirit for their preservation, and spirit should not be used unless necessary.

21. The instructions already laid down about the letter of advice to the Chemical Examiner and the packing and transmission of substances requiring chemical examination apply to cases of suspected cattle poisoning as much as to cases of suspected human poisoning, and the same precautions must be adopted as to sealing and labelling the different vessels.

C. & D. Suspected Blood and Seminal Stains.

22. As the clothes requiring examination in these cases are usually very dirty, it will be enough to cut out the suspected stains, pack them in cotton wool and forward them for examination instead of sending the whole garment. In cutting out

stains about half an inch of the surrounding cloth should also be removed. When the entire garment has to be sent up, any stains considered to be suspicious should be indicated by pencil marks or pins. If stains on the ground, walls, floors or articles of furniture have to be removed and forwarded for examination, the stained area should be carefully cut out; and where the material is brittle as in the case of earth or chunam, it may be preserved from injury if it is carefully wrapped in cotton wool and packed in a box. In any case, cotton wool should be used and every precaution taken to prevent the stains from being damaged in transit.

SECTION II. HYGENIC.

Water Analysis.

23. Before forwarding a sample of water to the Chemical Examiner for analysis, it is necessary to write to the Chemical Examiner and ascertain when it will be convenient to receive the sample or samples which may require to be examined, it being desirable that samples should be examined shortly after they are received at the laboratory.

24. The duty of collecting the samples should always be undertaken by a responsible person. The employment of peons or servants for this purpose is strictly prohibited. Before finally filling the bottles with the water to be analysed, the bottles should be thoroughly cleansed and then well washed with water collected from the same source.

25. Glass stoppered bottles are best; but if they are not procurable, new corks are to be used with the ordinary quart wine bottle, of light colored glass. In filling the bottles, a little space should be left between the cork and the water.

26. Not less than one gallon of each sample of water should be forwarded. Each bottle of water should be labelled with the name of the well from which the water has been collected, the date of collection and the name and official designation of the collector.

27. In forwarding water for analysis, the Medical Officer should at the same time forward separately a letter to the Chemical Examiner. This letter should contain:—

(a) An impression and description of the seal used in closing the bottles,

(b) Information as to the number of samples sent and a statement as to how the samples have been forwarded,

(c) An explanation as to the reason for which the examination is required and information as to by whom it is desired.

SECTION III. MISCELLANEOUS, INCLUDING EXAMINATIONS FOR ECONOMIC PURPOSES.

28. There does not appear to be any need for laying down special rules in regard to miscellaneous analysis. The detailed instructions already given under other heads will be found to meet all requirements. But no examination of a miscellaneous nature shall ordinarily be applied for to the Chemical Examiner except through Government.

K. KRISHNASWAMI RAO,

Deewan.

RULES OF THE GOVERNMENT VETERINARY HOSPITALS.

The following is the scale of charges for the treatment of animals brought to the Hospital by the public :—

A. Horses, ponies, and cart-bullocks— $\frac{1}{2}$ Rupee per head for advice, and cost of medicines supplied.

B. Cattle (other than cart-bullocks), sheep, goats and dogs— $\frac{1}{2}$ Rupee per head for advice, and cost of medicines supplied.

For horses, ponies, and bullocks, subscribers (*i. e.*, who pay yearly Rs. 8 and Rs. 7 and half-yearly Rs. 5 and Rs. 4 for horse and ponies a head respectively, and yearly Rs. 12 and half-yearly Rs. 7 for a pair of bullocks in advance), will be furnished with medicines and advice *gratis*. This would not, however, dispense with the stabling charges provided below, in the event of the animals being admitted into the hospital for treatment as in-patients.

2. Cattle for agricultural purposes belonging to poor ryots or others unable to pay the charges for treatment will be treated *gratis*. The Veterinarian will satisfy himself that such relief is given only to those really deserving. This exemption refers only to animals treated as out-patients.

3. Animals will be admitted as in-patients at the hospital during treatment according to the extent of accommodation available,

An additional charge of 4 and 2 annas a week or broken parts thereof per head for groups A and B respectively will be charged for such accommodation. The feeding of the animals will be arranged for by the owners themselves and at their expense, under directions given to by the Veterinarian.

4. No animals suffering from diseases contagious or infectious will be admitted as in-patients.

5. No animals will be admitted or allowed to be removed from the hospital without the permission of the Veterinarian.

6. The hospital will be open daily from 7 to 10 a. m. and from 4 to 6 p. m.

N. B.—The Veterinary Inspector is allowed to charge visiting fees at the rate allowed to the Assistant Apothecaries of the Medical Department.

RULES FOR THE CONSTITUTION AND MANAGEMENT OF THE CASTE HINDU HOSTEL, HIS HIGHNESS THE MAHARAJAH'S COLLEGE, TRIVANDRUM.

PART I.—CONSTITUTION.

1. The Hostel shall be called the Caste Hindu Hostel, His Highness the Maharajah's College, Trivandrum. It is established for the use and benefit of the Caste Hindu students of His Highness the Maharajah's College, Trivandrum, with the object of providing lodging and board in accordance with caste rules for such students and of subjecting them to proper disciplinary control.

PART II.—ADMINISTRATION.

2. The general administration of the Hostel shall vest in the College Council.

3. The executive management and control of the Hostel shall vest in a Warden who shall be appointed by the Government.

4. It shall be the duty of the College Council (a) to regulate all general matters relating to the scope, policy, management, control and discipline of the Hostel, (b) to inspect the Hostel either individually at any time or as a body at stated times, (c) to frame an annual budget of expenditure and income and submit the same to the Director of Public Instruction, and (d) to submit an annual report on the working of the Hostel to the Director.

5. The College Council shall have power (a) to frame bye-laws consistent with these Rules, for the internal management, control and discipline of the Hostel, (b) to frame bye-laws consistent with these Rules for the transaction of business pertaining to

the Hostel, (c) to appoint Resident Tutors and a Junior Warden, subject to the approval of the Director, if and when such appointments are deemed necessary, (d) to enquire into any matter relating to the Hostel and take such action as they may deem fit and (e) to fix the periods of the year during which the Hostel shall be closed for vacations. The Council shall not, however, interfere with the discretionary powers of the Warden in matters of detail or of internal management.

THE WARDEN.

6. The Warden of the Hostel shall ordinarily be a Professor or an Assistant Professor of H. H. the Maharajah's College, Trivandrum, and he shall ordinarily reside in the College Professor's Bungalow adjacent to the Hostel. He shall ordinarily hold office for three years but shall be eligible for re-appointment.

7. In the event of the Warden being absent from Trivandrum for any period exceeding three months, if it be a vacation, or one month in term time, a substitute shall be appointed in his place and the period of absence shall be included in three years' tenure of office.

8. It shall be the duty of the Warden (a) to manage and control the Hostel, its subordinates, servants and inmates, in accordance with these Rules and with the bye-laws which may be prescribed by the Council, (b) to conduct all correspondence on behalf of the Hostel, (c) to inform the Council of all serious breaches of discipline on the part of the inmates of the Hostel, (d) to provide facilities for the inspection of the Hostel by the Council or by any member thereof, (e) to report to the Council any serious neglect of duty, disobedience of orders, or misconduct on the part of a Resident Tutor or the Junior Warden, and to make recommendations in connection with such report, and (f) to make suitable arrangements for the supervision of the Hostel in the event of his absence during College vacations.

9. The Warden of the Hostel shall have power, (a) to make recommendations to the College Council in regard to the appointment of the Junior Warden and of resident Tutors, (b) to appoint, punish, suspend or dismiss any subordinate, or servant of the Hostel, other than the Junior Warden and the resident Tutors, (c) to grant leave, in accordance with the Service Regulations to any subordinate or servant of the Hostel, except the Junior Warden and the resident Tutors, (d) to delegate in his absence any or all his powers and duties to the Junior Warden (or, if no Junior Warden be on the staff), to a resident Tutor, with the permission of the College Council, (e) to gate, fine or temporarily suspend any inmate for breach of discipline or for any unseemly conduct, (f) to act in the absence of prescribed rules in such manner as may seem to him best fitted to ensure the physical health, moral well-being and sound discipline of the inmates of the

Hostel, (g) to depart if necessary from the prescribed rules in cases of emergency, provided a report on the matter, with reasons for the action taken, is made immediately thereafter to the Council, and (h) to submit direct to the Director of Public Instruction any representation regarding any decision or action of the College Council to which he may take exception.

HOSTEL SUBORDINATES.

10. The duties of all subordinates shall, subject to such bye-laws as may be passed by the Council, be prescribed from time to time by the Warden of the Hostel; and such subordinates shall be responsible to the Warden for the proper execution of those duties.

ADMISSION AND DISCIPLINE OF STUDENTS.

11. Admission to the hostel shall be open to all Caste Hindu students of His Highness the Maharajah's College, Trivandrum.

12. Students to whom admission as inmates of the Hostel is granted shall make themselves acquainted with the rules and bye-laws of the Hostel and the admission of a student shall be held to be conclusive evidence of acquiescence in, and of his undertaking to obey the rules and bye-laws of the Hostel.

13. The arrangement for the feeding of the Hostel students shall be made on Caste Hindu lines.

14. It shall be left to the discretion of the Warden to admit occasional visitors to take their meals in the Hostel.

15. The Hostel students shall pay at the rate of Bh. Rs. 12 per mensem for food and lodging.

16. Reasonable facilities shall be afforded for the religious observance of the Hostel students and as far as possible for the inculcation of a sound moral, physical, and intellectual training and discipline.

17. No person other than a Member of the staff, or a student or a servant of the Hostel shall be permitted to sleep or stay in the Hostel without the express permission of the Warden, or of some one authorised by him to grant such permission.

18. The Hostel shall be locked up at a certain hour every night and no Hostel student allowed out after that hour without the express permission of the Warden.

19. Hostel students not returning to the Hostel by a certain hour at night shall be held guilty of a serious breach of discipline and immediately reported to the Warden, except when special leave has been previously granted.

ANCHAL RULES.

LETTERS.

1. Letters weighing up to 20 tolas, whether paid or service, shall be sent by letter mail, and those exceeding that weight by the slower bhanga mail, but letters of an emergent character, though weighing above 20 tolas, may, nevertheless, be sent by letter mail, provided the charges are paid at letter rates in the case of private covers, and provided that words "emergent" and "and letter mail" are written on the cover in the case of official letters.

2. Heads of offices and departments are required to pay particular attention to the proper superscription of service letters &c., sent through the Sirkar Anchal. A specimen form of address is given in the margin. If the service covers from

Office of the Trivandrum Division Peishkar.

On Sirkar Service only

To

The Tahsildar

A. B.

Division Sheristadar.

Quilon.

any office are not properly addressed and franked by the head of each Department or office or by a trustworthy subordinate specially authorised by him in writing for the purpose, they will be treated as private covers and

charged at the prepaid rates.

3. The officer authorized as aforesaid to sign the cover must enter in full his official designation, in order that his individual responsibility may be enforced in cases of doubt or fraud.

4. Government officers are bound to receive all service letters &c., addressed to them, paying any charge which may be made by the Anchal office on account of any irregularity or incompleteness of the address or signature.

5. The postage thus charged by the Anchal Department will be paid by the official to whom such cover is addressed; the addressee will, in due course apply to the official from whose office the cover was despatched for the postage paid in forwarding the cover as a voucher for the amount. The officer to whom such application has been made will use his discretion in recovering the postage from the person or persons in fault.

6. Cancelled (Separate rules have being sanctioned by Government regarding service letters etc.,) (Vide page)

EXPRESS ANCHAL.

7. The fee for expresses sent through the Sirkar Anchal by the public is one fanam per mile or fraction of a mile during day and two fanams during night (vide Huzur letter No. 791 dated 7th Dhanu 1067). Letters sent by express must be registered without which the Anchal authorities cannot claim a receipt from the addressee.

8. If the person to whom an express has been sent has left the station for another, it will be forwarded to him to the new station by the ordinary mail.

9. If the addressee be not found and if the Anchal Master be unable to find out his whereabouts, the letter shall be treated as unclaimed. It will be detained at the office of delivery for three weeks and then returned to the sender.

SERVICE EXPRESSES

10. Service expresses can be ordered only by the officers named in the

Sarvadikariakar in behalf of
His Highness the Maha Raja.
Dewan.
Chief Secretary to Government.
Anchal Superintendent.

margin. Such expresses shall not be accepted for despatch by Anchal Masters unless accompanied by written orders duly signed by the officers named.

* As modified by Notice dated 1st February 1901.

11. As the employment of expresses interferes greatly with the celerity and regularity of the ordinary mails and is attended with expense, trouble and inconvenience, this mode of conveyance must be resorted to as sparingly as possible.

12. The above rules regarding expresses do not in any way affect the existing arrangements for the transmission of articles &c., by periodical expresses for the use of the Palace.

REGISTRATION OF LETTERS.

13. The fee for registration shall be 3 chuckrams*. Only one receipt shall accompany every registered letter. The addressee's signature will be obtained in the receipt and the receipt recorded in the office of delivery. If the sender is desirous of obtaining an acknowledgment from the addressee, he must give his name and full address at the time of presenting the letter and pay half a chuckram* in addition to the usual registration fee and postage.

14. Letters containing a currency note or any portion thereof, postage or other stamps, cheques, handi, bank note bill of exchange or the like must be sent registered. It is considered expedient, for the safety of currency notes in transit, that they should be sent in halves.

15. The sender of a registered letter is required to see that it is enclosed in a cover or envelope of a substantial kind fastened in a secure manner. Sealing wax with a distinct impression (other than that of the current coin) is recommended for fastening the cover instead of or in addition to any other means of fastening.

NEWS PAPERS.

16. Packets of newspapers weighing under 20 tolas will travel by the letter mail and those exceeding that weight by bhanga mail.

BOOK AND PATTERN PACKETS.

17. Books and pattern packets must be packed in open covers.

18. Samples of seeds, drugs and such like articles, which cannot be sent in open covers, may be packed in boxes or bags of linen or other material fastened in such a manner that they may be, if necessary, easily opened to enable the Anchal officers readily to satisfy themselves of the nature of the contents.

19. A book-packet may contain newspapers, paper, any binding, covering, mounting or other appurtenances of books or maps.

20. Proof sheets, marked as such on the outside under the signature of the sender, may be transmitted by book post.

21. Press manuscripts intended for publication may also be transmitted by book post provided that the packet bears on the outside above the address the superscription 'Press manuscript' and is addressed to the office of a newspaper.

22. Pattern packets may contain only *bona fide* trade patterns or samples of merchandise.

23. No packets may exceed 2½ feet in length or 1½ in width or depth. Packets exceeding the prescribed dimensions shall be treated as parcels and charged accordingly.

* As modified by Notice dated 1st February 1901.

† As modified by notice published on page 1638 of Government Gazette dated 30.3.86/14-11-10.

‡ Service expresses from Huzar will be paid for (Vide Government letter No. G: 4500) dated 4th August 1911.

24. Packets may be registered and acknowledgments obtained for them on payment of Rs. 3 chukrams* for the former and half a chukram* for the latter.

PARCELS.

25. The sender of a parcel is required to see to its secure packing and sealing. Cloth, wax-cloth or tin is recommended for a covering and if cloth or wax-cloth is used for this purpose, the sender is required to seal it at intervals not exceeding 3 inches along the line of sewing.

26. If the sender desires to obtain an acknowledgment from the addressee, he must pre-pay the acknowledgment postage of half a chukram* independently of the parcel postage.

MISCELLANEOUS.

27. Letters &c., must be posted at least half an hour before the time fixed for the closing of the mail. Letters &c., posted after that time will be stamped 'Too late' and detained for the following day's mail. The time of the closing of the mail will be notified by the Anchal Master at every station. Letters &c., that are to be despatched by mails during night, must be posted before 6 P. M. except under special orders to the contrary from the Anchal Superintendent.

28. The hours of registration of letters and parcels at every Anchal office shall be from 7 to 10 A. M. and from 12 Noon to 5 P. M. Letters and parcels intended for any mail will not be despatched by that mail unless presented half an hour before it is closed. In no case will they be received during the hours of despatch or receipt of mails.

29. Registered letters and parcels (whether paid or service.) will be delivered only to the addressees in the absence of written instructions from them to the local Anchal Master. Heads of offices and departments are therefore required to make the necessary arrangements either to receive service registered letters or parcels themselves, or authorise the local Anchal Master to deliver them to any one whom they may authorise for that purpose.

30. Anchal peons are forbidden to deliver any letter or other article without requiring immediate payment of the amount due or to deliver any registered letter or parcel without requiring the immediate signature of the receipt and acknowledgment.

31. Anchal peons are not bound to give change. If the amount charged is not at once tendered, or if the receipts or acknowledgments are not at once signed and the Anchal peons are subjected to attention, the letters &c., shall be taken back to the Anchal office for the next delivery.

32. Whatever postage is marked on a letter or other article must be paid at once on delivery after which any complaint of overcharge may be made and will be duly attended to.

33. In all complaints of overcharge or unnecessary delay in delivering letters &c. the covers or envelopes bearing the Anchal stamps must be presented for inspection.

34. Complaints against the Anchal office, certified as such under the full signature of the sender and addressed to the Anchal Superintendent are not chargeable with postage.

35. Since Anchal peons cannot deviate on any account from their regular course of delivery in their respective beats, persons residing far away from the Anchal office, if desirous of obtaining their letters &c., immediately on

* As modified by notice dated 1st February 1901.

arrival of the mail, must send their own authorised messengers to the Anchal office to whom all covers except those for which receipts are required will be delivered.

35. It is forbidden to send by Anchal, explosive, dangerous or offensive substances or materials such as gunpowder, matches, percussion caps, saltpetre, indigo, glass, liquids, &c., or any article which either in itself (however packed) or by reason of insecure packing, may be liable to injure the contents of the mail bag or the person of the Anchal deliverer.

37. No address is complete which does not contain the Anchal station from which delivery is intended and care should always be taken to write the name of the Anchal station as clearly as possible.

38. Persons changing their place of residence are particularly required to leave written instructions to the Anchal office of their previous residence and to send written instructions to the Anchal office of the place to which they may be going.

39. The Anchal Master at any station or the person in charge of the Anchal office has power to refuse letters or other articles bearing the appearance of having been opened and re-closed or otherwise improperly dealt with, unless the writer or sender thereof shall attest with his full signature that they were sent in that state. The refusal will be absolute in the case of registered letters and parcels.

40. Persons not belonging to the department shall not be admitted into the interior, nor permitted to examine the records of any Anchal office without the special permission of the Dewan to whom or the Anchal Superintendent application for information or redress must be made either in person or in writing by the party requiring the same. (15th April, 1882).

SUPPLEMENTARY ANCHAL RULES.

1. From and after 1st Taulam 1044 the Anchal stamps and cards will be brought into use.
6th October 1883

2. Postage on letters and other articles sent by Anchal and fees for the transmission of express letters shall be paid by means of Anchal stamps affixed thereto.

3. In the case of letters and other articles intended for delivery within Travancore pre-payment of postage is optional.

4. Unpaid letters and other articles will be charged on delivery with double postage and those insufficiently paid with double the amount of the deficiency.

5. Letters and other articles, found in letter boxes with postage not paid, only partially paid and intended for places out of Travancore will not be forwarded to their destinations but will be returned to the senders and the postage recovered from them according to the preceding rule if the senders are known.

6. The system of charging parcels according to distance is abolished and all parcels will be charged at the rate of 2 chukras for every 20 tolas and fractions thereof.

7. No receipt will be granted for parcels unless a registration fee of 3½ chukras is paid.

8. Nor will receipts be granted for ordinary service covers dropped into the letter box. Covers containing valuable enclosures or which are otherwise of importance should have the words "To be registered" written on them.

in addition to the words 'On Sirkar service' and franked by the Head of the department, the Manager or a principal clerk of the office from which it is despatched. Such covers should be delivered to the Anchal Master who will acknowledge receipt in the Book kept by the de-patching office.

9. Book packets may contain any paper whether written or printed or lithographed, except communications of the nature of a letter.

10. No service covers intended for delivery at the station should be dropped into the letter box. If so posted, they will be charged with prepaid postage recoverable from the addressee on delivery.

† Provided that the Dewan may, at his discretion, direct that this rule shall not apply to service covers from any officer or class of officers.

11. § Nothing shall be written printed or otherwise impressed on the address side of the Anchal card except the name and address of the addressee, the name of the sender, the place and date of posting. If any of these conditions be infringed, the card will be charged with a postage of half a chukram.

12. Anchal cards may be used for official correspondence. They should not be franked on the address side but the official designation of the sender should be given in full under his signature on the other side.

13. Anchal cards intended for official use will be printed on blue paper.

14. Anchal stamps, covers, letter cards and cards for the use of the public will be sold at all Anchal offices from 7 to 10 A. M., and from noon to 5 P. M. They are of thirteen denominations valued at four, three, two and one chukram and twelve, eight, six and four cash (vide Huzur Notification of Kanni 1065, Arkadagoun 1075, 31st January 1901 and 9th Kumbhom 1081).

Certificate of Posting.

In modification of Rule 16 of the Supplementary Anchal Rules the following Revised Rules relating to the grant of certificates of posting, are passed with the sanction of His Highness the Maha Rajah, under date the 3rd January 1912:—

To afford assurance to persons who send letters and other articles by servants or messengers to be posted in Anchal that they have done so, and for evidence in cases of enquiry into alleged loss of letters and other articles that they have been actually posted, "Certificates of posting" will be granted by the Anchal office in the following manner:—

(1) A certificate of posting may be obtained in respect of any Anchal articles for which a receipt is not given by the Anchal Office, subject to the following conditions, namely:—

1. The certificate of posting written in ink must be presented to the Anchal Master along with the letter or other articles to be posted.

2. The certificate must contain an exact copy of the address on the letter or other articles to which it relates, and must have an Anchal stamp affixed thereto in payment of a fee to be charged as follows:—

† Added by Notification dated 27th June 1905.

§ As modified by Notice dated 19th November 1903.

Do. Do. 10th August 1894.

(a) In the case of unregistered letters, post cards, book packets (including registered newspapers) and pattern packets posted by the same person at one time.

$\frac{1}{2}$ chackram for every three articles of any of those classes or for any less number.

(b) In the case of unregistered parcels (ordinary or value payable) and value payable unregistered book packets, posted by the same person at one time.

$\frac{1}{2}$ chackram for every six articles of either or both of those classes or for any less number.

2. There must be a separate certificate for each of these two classes of articles (a) and (b) headed with the words "Certificate of posting for letters" or "Certificate of posting for parcels" as the case may require and the actual number of articles in respect of which the certificate is required must be written in words at the foot of the document.

3. The Anchal master will compare the number of the articles presented and the addresses on them with the entries in the entries in the certificate and if the latter be correct will obliterate the Anchal stamps and impress the date stamp upon the certificate. The certificate will then be returned to the person who presented it.

Hazer Catcherry, Trivandrum,

25th January 1912.

(By order)

A. J. VIEYRA,

Chief Secretary to Government.

Dead Letter Office Anchal

Under section 3 of Regulation I of 1904, it is hereby notified for general information that a Dead Letter Office will be opened at Trivandrum on the

1st January 1910

and that the following Rules in connection therewith will come into force from that date.

1. "Unclaimed articles" include all articles which cannot be delivered because the person to whom they are addressed cannot be found or because the addresses are so illegible or imperfect that the place of destination cannot be ascertained or because the articles bear no address at all, and articles returnable to the senders under section 5 of Supplementary Anchal Rules dated 1st October 1888.

2. A. Unclaimed articles which cannot be delivered because the addressees cannot be found shall be kept for three weeks at the office of delivery. A list of such articles shall be prepared daily at every such office and exposed for not less than two weeks in the most conspicuous part thereof. All such articles, which shall have remained three weeks unclaimed in office, shall be sent to the Dead Letter Office.

B. All other unclaimed articles shall, without unnecessary delay, be transferred to the Dead Letter Office for disposal.

3. "Refused articles" are articles which the person to whom they are addressed have refused to receive or omitted to take delivery of, after due notice has been given them by the Anchal Office.

4. All refused articles shall at once be transferred to the Dead Letter Office for disposal.

5. The articles received in the Dead Letter Office under sections 2 and 4 shall be disposed of as follows.

(a) If the sender's name is on the cover, the articles shall be returned unopened to the office at which it was posted for delivery to the sender.

(b) If the sender's name is not found on the cover, it shall be opened to see if the contents furnish sufficient information to enable the office to return the articles to the sender. If sufficient information is obtained, the articles shall be returned to the sender, in a Dead Letter cover; if not it shall be detained in deposit for one year and then destroyed.

Exception.—This section shall not apply to articles which are transferred from any British Post Office or Cochin Sirkar Anchal for delivery through the Travancore Anchal. Such articles shall, as hitherto, be returned to the British Post or Cochin Anchal, as the case may be.

6. All paid articles returnable under the foregoing section shall be returned to senders free of charge, and all unpaid and insufficiently paid articles shall be returned to the senders charged with any postage due on them.

7. The senders to whom the articles are returned by the Dead Letter Office shall receive and pay the postage due thereon.

8. Where the sender disowns the article or cannot be found, it shall be returned to the Dead Letter Office, and it shall be competent to the officer in charge to decide whether payment of the postage due should be enforced.

In cases where postage is decided to be recovered, the recovery shall be effected in the same manner as a fine imposed by any Magistrate, under section 12 of Regulation IX of 1089, and the Officer in charge of the Dead Letter Office may further order the withholding, until payment of the postage is made or levied from the defaulter, of any article addressed to him not being on Sirkar Service.

In other cases, the article shall be dealt with under the provisions of Section 5 (B)

9. Articles sent 'service bearing' such as endorsements, notices &c., which may be unclaimed, shall be returned unopened free of charge by the Dead Letter Office to the office from which they were issued.

10. 'Service bearing' articles which are refused shall be dealt with under the provisions of Section 8.

11. Cancelled by notice dated 8th December 1899.

12. Unclaimed or refused articles which are not registered, if found to contain anything which makes registration compulsory, shall be returned to the senders registered and charged with double registration fee in addition to any postage which may have been paid or which may be due on them.

* 13. (i) Cash and currency notes found in letters, parcels and packets should, as soon as they are opened, be remitted into the Trivandrum Major Treasury to be kept as a revenue deposit. The amount of the deposit if not claimed within one year, should be adjusted as a miscellaneous receipt of the Anchal Department.

(ii) Other articles of value found in letters, parcels and packets should, after having remained in deposit for one year in the Dead Letter Office, be disposed of in the following manner:—

(a) Anchal and Court fee stamps should be affixed in a book, to be kept for the purpose, and obliterated.

(b) Handies, bank drafts, cheques and British Postal Orders should be destroyed by being burnt.

(c) Postal and telegraph stamps should be sold and the value credited under 'Miscellaneous receipts'.

(d) All other articles of value should be disposed of by public auction, as usual, and the sale proceeds credited to Government.

14. Notwithstanding anything hereinbefore contained where the contents of any article are found to be of a perishable or offensive nature they may immediately be sold or otherwise disposed of by the officer in charge of the Dead Letter Office.

15. The employees of the Dead Letter Office shall not bid for or purchase directly or indirectly anything sold at any auction held under paras 13 and 16.

16. Notice inviting claimants for the valuable contents or the sale proceeds of the articles mentioned in paras 13 and 14 shall be published in the Government Gazette; and if not claimed within a year from the date of publication, they shall lapse to Government.

17. All claims under the last preceding section shall be preferred to the Officer in charge of the Dead Letter Office.

18. Where the claim is established to the satisfaction of that officer he shall move Government for the return of the property held in deposit and they may pass such orders as they think fit.

19. Where the claim is not so established, he shall refer to Government for the necessary investigation being made by any officer whom they may appoint for the purpose, and make such orders on the result of the investigation as they think fit.

20. No person unconnected with the Dead Letter Office, whether an employee of the Anchal Department or not, shall have admission into the Dead Letter Office, without the special sanction of the Dewan.

21. The officer in charge of the Dead Letter Office and the clerks employed in it must be sworn to secrecy, i. e., not to divulge the contents of any article opened and read by them.

22. Employees of the Dead Letter Office who violate the above said rule will, besides being liable to dismissal, be debarred from admission into any other department of the Government service.

23. On the first of every month or the next office day, if the first of the month happens to be a holiday, all articles which have been in deposit at the Dead Letter Office for one year shall be destroyed, in the presence of the Officer in charge of the Dead Letter Office.

24. The Anchal Superintendent will, for the time being, be the Officer in charge of the Dead Letter Office. (6th July, 1894).

Schedule of Anchal Rates.

[illegible]

NOTICE.

No. G. 2991.

It is hereby notified for general information that His Highness the Malabarajah has been pleased to reduce the postage on letters weighing up to (1) ~~one~~ ^{one} tola from $\frac{3}{4}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ chackram, with effect from the 1st Midhunam 1987.

Hazur Cutcherry, }
Trivandrum, 29th May 1912. }

By order,
R MAHADEVA IYER,
Ag. Chief Secretary to Government.

ANCHAL NOTICE

No. G. 458.

It is hereby notified for general information that the Government have sanctioned the introduction of twelve cash embossed envelopes for the use of the public. These envelopes will be available in all the Amdal Offices from 1st Kumbhoun 1887.

Huzur Cutcherry,
Trivandrum, 27th January 1912. }

By order,
A. J. VIEYRA,
Chief Secretary to Government.

NOTIFICATION

No. G 2348.

It is hereby published for general information that from 1st Edavann 1087 a fee of (2) two chackrams will be levied for each copy of the receipt of registered Anchal articles applied for by the public.

Muzur Cutcherry,
Trivandrum, 27th April 1912.

A. J. VIEYRA,
Chief Secretary to Government.

ANCHAL, HUNDIS.

*Rules regarding the issue and payment of Hundie by the
Anchor Department.*

With a view to extend the benefit of the Hundi system to the general public, the business of issuing and paying hundis or orders shall, from and after the 16th August 1901, (1st Chingam 1077) be transferred from the Treasury Department to the Asehal Office except in the case of Hundis issued on Sirkar Account, and the following rules in connection therewith are published for general information.

1. The Anchal offices named below with the exception of those marked with the asterisk* where no payment will be made, shall be authorised to issue and pay hundis and shall be open, for that purpose, between the hours of 7 to 11 A. M. and 12 noon to 5 P. M. on every day except the under-mentioned holidays [during which the Chief Anchal Office at the Capital will be open from 1 to 4 P. M. and other Offices from 2 to 4 P. M.]

All New Moon days.	Thulam—Deeparali	1 day.
All Sundays.	Vrichigom—Thirukartigay	1 day.
His Highness the Maha Rajah's Birthday.	Dhanc—Swargavaddi Yekadesi	1 day.
His Majesty the Emperor's Birthday.	Christian New Year's day	1 day.
Chingom—Avani Pirappu	Makaram—Thyo Pongal	1 day.
" Avani Avittum	Medam—Vislu	1 day.
" Gayathri Japam	Mithunam—Karkataka	
" Thiruvonam	Sankaranthi	1 day.
" & Avittum	Karkadagam—Adiyaruthi	1 day.
Kanni—Mahanavami & Vijayadasami		2 days

List of Hundi Offices.

Name of Head Office.	Sub-Offices under the Head Office.	Name of Head Office.	Sub-Offices under the Head Office.
Bhoothapandy.	(1) Azhakiapandi-puram.	Padmanabha-puram.	(1) Karinkall. (2) Palliyadi. (3) Mulagunda. (4) Thiruvithancoda. (5) Naduvarkara.
Suchindram.	(1) Kottaram. (2) Cape Comorin. (3) Mylady. (4) Thamarakulam. (5) Parakka.	Kuzhithura.	(1) Kaleekavila. (2) Kulasekaram (3) Puthukada (4) Tiruvattar. (5) Arumana. (6) Kollengode. (7) Parassala. (8) Onnamalakada. (9) Marthandam.
Kottar.	(1) Edalakudy.	Neyyattinkara.	(1) Balaramapuram. (2) Poovar. (3) Kattakada. (4) Nellikuzhy. (5) Amaravila. (6) Oruttampalam.
Nagereoli.	(1) Aramboly. (2) Thovalay. (3) Thazhakudy.		
Eraniel.	(1) Kolachel. (2) Aloor. (3) Rajakamangalam.		

* Vide notice dated 23rd September 1901.

List of Hundi Offices. (contd.)

Name of Head Office.	Sub-offices under the Head Office.	Name of Head Office.	Sub-offices under the Head Office.
Chalay	(1) Nemom. (2) Kaipalskavada. (3) Karanunta. (4) Pustilura.	Pandaloor.	(1) Padhanapuram (2) Theemula (3) Kallathupuzha (4) Anchol
Trivandrum.	(1) Kozhikottam. (2) Thyeand * (3) Pottala * (4) Perukuda.	Shencottah	(1) Paliyara (2) Samlaurvalagara (3) Elathur
Nedumangad.	(1) Aranamad. (2) Vithura. (3) Patcha. (4) Parappanendo.	Adoor.	(1) Panchalam (2) Pathannanthitta (3) Koni (4) Ranni (5) Kaipattur (6) Thimpuzan. (7) Nurnel (8) Vadaserikara (9) Elathoor (10) Mammady
Attingal.	(1) Chirayankil. (2) Varkala. (3) Kilimanoor. (4) Navaikulam. (5) Madaveon Pallikal (6) Kayikara (7) Vannanapuram. (8) Varkala Town. (9) Thonakkal.	Padanayarkulangura.	(1) Sasthamcottah (2) Chavara (3) Chappana (4) Thevalankara
		Mavelikara.	(1) Mannar (2) Niranam (3) Alarattapuram (4) Cherukol
Quilon.	(1) Paravoor. (2) Chathananoor. (3) Poramad. (4) Mayyanad. (5) Quilon—Piravagay. (6) Nedungolam.	Haripad.	(1) Kariyappalli ^o (2) Thrikannappuzha (3) Kevrikal
		Kayankulam.	(1) Pallikal (2) Ochara
		Chengannoor.	(1) Kozhikala (2) Kozhucherry (3) Anomala (4) Ayroor (5) Kappaman
Kottarakara.	(1) Kundara. (2) Chackyamangalam. (3) Kadakkal. (4) East Kallada. (5) West Kallada. (6) Kunniendo. (7) Oyar. (8) Pannavaley.	Amaladipuzha.	(1) Champakulam
		Thiravella.	(1) Vennikman (2) Enayiperoor (3) Thiruvalli (4) Mepal (5) Edathun ^o

List of Hundi Offices. (contd)

Name of Head Office.	Sub-Offices under the Head Office.	Name of Head Office.	Sub-Offices under the Head Office.
Kottayam-Piravanka.	(1) Pathupally.	Muvattupuzha.	(1) Koochattukulam (2) Pampukuda* (3) Piravam (4) Kothamangalam (5) Puthencruz (6) Vazhukulam (7) Thrikariyoor*
Kottayam.	(1) Pallam (2) Mannanam (3) Pampady (4) Olesha (5) Kumaragam (6) Thazhathangadi (7) Mundakayam	Sherattalay.	(1) Kalavoor (2) Kuthiathode (3) Pattanakad (4) Makamma.
Ettumamur.	(1) Kuravalangad (2) Kidangoor (3) Athirampuzha (4) Mattukara.	Thodupuzha....	(1) Karimanoor
		Vycome.	(1) Udayamperoor (2) Arukutty (3) Panavally (4) Kaduthuruthy (5) Thaikatcherry
Alleppey.	(1) Alleppey-Piravagay*	Perumpavoor.	(1) Mannooparamba (2) Malayattur (3) Kalady
Changanacherry.	(1) Karukachal (2) Mallappally (3) Veliyanad (4) Monkompuzha (5) Palinkunnu (6) Kavalam (7) Ezhumatoor	Alwaye.	(1) Edappally (2) Ankanali
		Parur.	(1) Verapuzha (2) Munambhom (3) Vadakkakara (4) Puthenvelikara
Pala.	(1) Erattupettah (2) Bharananganam (3) Cherupungal (4) Poonjar (5) Mutholy (6) Ramapuram (7) Anthinad	Peermade.	(1) Kumili (2) Vandemmettu (3) Vandiperiyar (4) Bonamy
Ponkunnam.	(1) Kanjirappally (2) Manimala (3) Vazhoor	Devikulam.	(1) Marayoor (2) Munnar (3) Santhanpara (4) Odumblanshola

2. The "Hundi" is an order granted by the Anchal Office for the payment of a sum of money through the agency of the Anchal Office.

A 'Remitter' is the person who sends money by means of a Hundi.

A 'Payee' is the person named in a hundi as the person to whom the money is to be paid.

* 3. The amount for which a single hundi may be issued must not exceed Bh. Rs. 500.

4. A commission on the issue of hundis will be charged at the following rates:—

for every Bh. Rs. 5 or fraction thereof ... 1 cl- ‡

5. The remitter of a hundi must fill in, in ink, on the hundi form (which will be supplied to him gratis by the Anchal Office) the necessary entries adding his signature at foot. He must also write his own name and address on the acknowledgment portion of the form. Entries must be legible and may be written in English, Tamil or Malayalam, either by the remitter himself or by any one on his behalf. The remitter may write on the 'Coupon' any communication he desires to make to the payee regarding the remittance.

6. The hundi form duly filled in together with the amount of the hundi and commission must be presented at the Anchal Office window during the prescribed hours.

7. The name and address of the payee must be entered with such completeness as shall secure identification and prevent the risk of wrong payment.

The occupation, trade or profession of the payee and any other particulars calculated to help in identifying him should be added. The name of only one person may be entered as the payee except in the case of Firms or Corporations whose usual designation must be given. A hundi payable to a Government official, Bank manager or an Editor of a newspaper &c., in his public capacity should contain the designation, not the name of the person to whom the Hundi is intended.

The Anchal office will not be responsible for the wrong payment of a hundi caused by incorrect or incomplete information given by the remitter as to the name and address of the payee.

9. A receipt will be given to the remitter for the amount paid by him on account of the hundi and commission. Any error or omission should be pointed out at once by the remitter; otherwise, the Anchal Office will not be responsible.

10. The payment of a hundi will ordinarily be made at the address of the payee on his signing the Hundi and acknowledgment and returning them to the Anchal post.

11. The hundi and acknowledgment must be signed by the payee named by the remitter or by some person authorized in writing by the payee in his behalf. The signature must be written in ink in the space provided for the purpose. If the payee of a Hundi resides at a station where there is no Hundi Anchal Office and the payment cannot be effected in the usual way, a notice of the arrival of the hundi will be sent to him service-bearing by the Anchal master requesting him (the payee) to attend personally or send an agent duly authorized in writing to sign the hundi on his behalf to receive payment of the amount. In either case, the notice issued by the Anchal Office must be returned to the Anchal master.

12. The remitter of a hundi is entitled to obtain free of charge an acknowledgment of the payment of the amount of the hundi signed by the payee. Should the remitter fail to receive an acknowledgment in due course, he should represent the matter to the Anchal master who will take the necessary steps to obtain it. If it is found after making the necessary enquiries that the acknowledgment is lost, he will obtain a certificate of payment free of charge signed by the Anchal master of the office of payment.

* Vide notice dated July 1914.

‡ Vide notice dated 4th April 1901.

13. If the payee of a hundi is illiterate, it will be necessary for him to make his mark on the hundi in the presence of two respectable witnesses whose signature must also be obtained in the hundi.

14. If a person removing from one Hundi Anchal Office to another Hundi Anchal Office leaves written instructions with the Anchal master of the former place to redirect any hundi that may become payable to him after his departure the instructions so given will be carried out free of charge and the hundis will be made payable at the Anchal Office to which they are so redirected.

15. The remitter of a hundi which has not been paid may require that the address of the payee shall be altered or that the name of the Anchal Office at which the hundi was originally made payable shall be changed. The required change will be made without additional charge on the remitter's applying in writing to the Anchal Office at which the hundi was issued.

16. The remitter of a hundi which has not been paid may require that the amount be paid to some person other than the payee named in the hundi. The required change will be made on payment of a second commission equal to the first on the remitter's applying in writing to the Anchal Office at which the hundi was issued and producing the receipt granted to him for the hundi.

17. The remitter of a hundi which has not been paid may stop payment and require that the money be repaid to himself. This will be done without additional charge on the remitter's applying in writing to the Anchal Office at which the hundi was issued and producing the receipt. Payment can also be stopped by telegram, if the remitter pays for it and if there is a telegraph communication between the offices of issue and payment. In no case, however, will the Anchal office be responsible for inability or failure to stop payment of hundi in compliance with the remitter's request.

18. If the payee of a hundi cannot be found or if the payee refuses to take payment, the amount of the hundi will be returned at once to the remitter free of charge. The commission will in no case be refunded.

19. If payment of a hundi to a payee cannot be effected and the amount cannot be repaid to the remitter owing to the latter not being found, the hundi will become void and its value will be credited to Government. But if the payee or remitter or their heirs subsequently apply for payment before the expiration of one year from the date of issue of the hundi the amount of the hundi will be paid to him with the sanction of the Dewan.

20. The payment of a hundi may be deferred for a period not exceeding a week owing to an exceptional state of treasury balances or any other special cause. Such instances will, of course, be very rare. (28th May 1901).

NOTIFICATION.

No. S. R. 902.

Instances have come to the notice of the Government of Manager and clerks of Departments and offices acknowledging receipt of Anchal Hundis addressed to their official superiors in their official capacity without a proper authorisation as required by para 11 of the Anchal Hundi Rules. Heads of departments and offices are hereby required to sign all Anchal Hundis and acknowledgments themselves or to authorise in writing their Manager or Head Clerks as the case may be, to do so on their behalf and forward such authorisation to the local Anchal master for record in his office.

Huzar Cutcherry,
Trivandrum, 12th April 1918.

(By Order)
M. RAJA RAJA VARMA,
Ag: Chief Secretary to Government.

ANCHAL NOTICES.

Instances having come to the notice of Government, in which Anchal label obliterated by the private seals of the senders could not be easily distinguished from used labels, it is hereby notified for general information that senders of letters, packets, &c., by Anchal, are permitted to obliterate the Anchal stamp by their private seals only to the extent of a fourth portion thereof, leaving the remaining portion to be cancelled by the Anchal authorities. Letters, packets, &c., which are cancelled in contravention of this rule will be treated as 'impaid' and dealt with as such (6th December 1900.)

Under section 4 of Regulation I of 1864, it is hereby notified for general information that, from and after the 15th Kumbham 1076/26th February 1901 all articles posted in any Post Office outside Travancore and transferred from any British Post Office within Travancore for delivery through the Anchal will be charged at prepaid rates and those posted in any British Post Office within Travancore and transferred to the Anchal with double rates (16th February 1901.)

1. In view to afford additional facilities to the public, the price of Anchal Letter Cards has been reduced from one chukran to twelve cash. This arrangement will take effect from the 1st Margaly 1079.

2. On and after the 1st Dhanu 1079/16th December 1903, nothing shall be written, printed or otherwise impressed on the address side of the Anchal Card except the name and address of the addressee the name of the sender, the place and date of posting. Should any of the conditions above indicated be infringed, the card will be charged with a postage of half a chukran. The above restriction applies not only in respect of the cards on which are printed the words "the address only to be written on this side" in English and Malayalam and which will be issued for sale from the 1st Dhanu 1079 but also in respect of any cards on which the said words are not printed, that may be issued or used on and after the said date. (10th November 1903).

NOTIFICATION.

Under sanction of His Highness the Maha Rajah it is hereby notified for general information that in order to afford additional facilities to the public for posting unregistered letters &c., the following arrangements will be carried out by the Anchal Department from the 1st Makaram 1082.

1. Any single individual, community, mercantile firm or others wishing to have a letter box at his or their place of residence or office situated within a radius of three miles from the nearest Anchal Office may be allowed to have one under the following conditions:—

(a) That an annual fee as shown below should be paid in advance.

For a distance of 1 mile from the Anchal Office	...	Ra.	6
Do. 2 miles	...	"	12
Do. 3 miles	...	"	18

Fractions of a mile will be reckoned as one mile.

(b) That the letter box will be cleared daily by an Anchal Peon at the hour appointed and notified by the Anchal Superintendent; such hour shall be as near as possible to the time when the mail is ordinarily despatched from or to the Capital.

(c) That the cost of the box (iron or wooden) with duplicate keys and the fitting up shall be borne by the individual, community, or firm concerned.

(d) That the box should be fixed at a place where the Anchal Peon can have free access at any time.

- (e) That when the box is cleared by the Anchal peon the owner or other responsible male member concerned may enter in a book which will be produced by the peon, the number of covers taken from the box and affix his initials.
2. The fee should be paid to the local Anchal master and the receipt obtained from him should accompany the application.
3. All applications for letter boxes should be made in the form appended hereto and addressed to the Anchal Superintendent (3rd November, 1906.)

APPLICATION FOR LETTER BOX.

Name of individual or agent.	Place of residence and occupation.	Site where the letter box is to be put up.	Distance from the nearest Anchal Office.	Period for which the letter box is required.	Amount of fee paid.	Signature of applicant.	Remarks.

RULES INTRODUCING THE VALUE PAYABLE SYSTEM IN THE ANCHAL DEPARTMENT.

Under sanction of His Highness the Maha Rajah, with a view to afford additional facilities to the public the Value Payable system will, from and after the 1st Makaram 1082, be introduced in the Anchal Department.

1. Registered letters and registered and unregistered Newspapers, Book packets and parcels may be transmitted by Anchal as Value Payable articles provided the amount to be recovered on a single article does not exceed Rs. 500.

2. Value payable articles can be posted at any Anchal Office that is a Hundi office for transmission to any other office that is also a Hundi office.

3. Every article intended to be transmitted by Anchal as a Value Payable article, must be presented at the Anchal Office with prescribed printed form (which can be obtained gratis from the Anchal Office) in which the sender must specify the sum to be recovered from the Addressee filling up the required entries and affixing his signature. The sender of the article must write his name and address clearly on the article itself.

4. The prepayment of postage on all value Payable articles is compulsory. The postage and registration fee must always be prepaid in stamps if the article is a Letter, Newspaper or book packet, and in cash if it is a parcel. The prepayment of postage and registration fee is not compulsory in the case of service bearing articles. If the value payable article is sent unregistered, a fee calculated according to the rates, mentioned in Rule 7 on the amount specified for remittance to the sender must be prepaid by the sender in cash.

5. The rules regarding the packing, &c., of ordinary packets and parcels and sending forbidden articles apply to Value Payable articles as well.

6. Value Payable articles should not be dropped into the letter box but should be handed over to the Anchal Master.

7. The following rates of fees will be charged for remitting the value of the article to the sender which will be recovered from the addressee.

For every Bli. Rs. 5 or fraction thereof..... Ch. 1.

8. If the amount to be recovered from the addressee on a value payable article exceeds Rs. 100, an intimation of its arrival will be sent by the office of delivery to the addressee who should either call at or send his authorised agent to the Anchal Officer to take delivery of the article on signing the V. P. memorandum. The intimation received by him should also be returned to the Anchal Office.

9. The amount to be recovered from the addressee will be the sum specified by the sender for remittance to him, plus, in the case of registered parcels, registered letters, and registered newspapers, and book packets a fee calculated on that amount according to the rates mentioned in Rule No. 7. When this amount is recovered from the addressee the sum for payment to the sender will be remitted to him by means of a Hundi.

10. If the addressee of a value payable article cannot be found or refuses to accept it, or if after an intimation of its arrival has been sent to him, omits to take delivery of the article within the time specified in the intimation, it will be returned to the sender free who will be required to acknowledge the receipt of the article by signing the memorandum which will be presented by the Anchal peon. Under no circumstance, whatever, will the postage and registration fee prepaid in stamps or in cash be refunded. In the case of a service bearing V. P. article it will be returned to the sender free through the Dead Letter Office. If the sender is not found or refuses to accept it, it will be forwarded to the Dead Letter Office, where it will be opened and kept for a year from the date of the posting of the article. If the article is not claimed either by the sender or by the addressee within the period mentioned above it will be sold by auction with the sanction of the Government and the sale proceeds thereof credited to Government. If the contents of the article are found to be of a perishable nature or emitting offensive smell, it will immediately be sold by auction with the sanction of Government and the sale proceeds thereof will be reserved for a year for payment to the sender.

11. The Anchal Master of the office of delivery may be authorised by the sender of a V. P. article with a written request to deliver such articles to the addressee free or to alter the sum originally specified for remittance to himself provided such requisitions are communicated through the office of posting before the article is delivered.

12. The Government will not incur any liability in respect of the sum specified for remittance to the sender in respect of a V. P. article unless and until that sum has been recovered from the addressee.

13. After the expiration of a year from the date of the posting of a V. P. article, no claim in respect thereof will be entertained by the Anchal Department. (No. 19334, dated 12th November 1900).

NOTIFICATION.

The Travancore and Cochin Darbars having expressed a desire to introduce a system of reciprocal issues and payments of Money Orders between the

Anchal Offices in the two States, His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to approve of the following rules, mutually agreed upon by the two Darbars to give effect to the arrangements.

1. From any Travancore Anchal office where the Hundi system is in force, a Hundi may be issued for payment from any Cochin Anchal Office where Hundi business is conducted, and similarly any Anchal Office of the Cochin State which does Hundi business, may issue a Hundi for payment from a similar Anchal Office in the Travancore State, the issues and payments of Hundis by the Anchal Offices of each State being governed by the rules in force for the time being in that State.

2. The Hundis sent by the Travancore Anchal Offices to the Cochin Anchal Offices shall be in forms printed on light blue paper, and those sent from the Cochin Offices to Travancore shall be on light green paper in order to distinguish these Hundis from the ordinary Hundis issued by both the States within their respective areas.

3. The amount of Hundis issued from one State to the other will be entered in the British coinage. The maximum amount of a Hundi will be British Rs. (800) five hundred and the minimum amount one anna. Each State may levy its own rate of commission on the Hundis issued by it, and such commission shall belong to the State levying it.

4. For convenience and the proper adjustment of accounts, all Hundi transactions between the two States will be conducted through the medium of two Anchal Offices, one in each State, to be called "Central Office."

5. In Travancore, Alwaye, will be the Central Office, and in Cochin it will be Ernakulam.

6. All Hundis issued from any of the Anchal Offices in the Travancore State, will in the first instance, go to the Alwaye Anchal Office, from which they will be sent to the Ernakulam Anchal Office, which will transmit them to their destinations in the Cochin State.

Similarly, all Hundis issued by any of the Anchal Offices in the Cochin State to any of the Anchal Offices in the Travancore State will, in the first instance, go to the Ernakulam Anchal Office, from where they will be sent to the Alwaye Anchal Office, which will transmit them to their destinations in the Travancore State.

7. The Central Office of each State shall send daily an account of the Hundis received from, and sent to, each State, to the Anchal Superintendents of Travancore and Cochin.

8. The Anchal Superintendents of both the States shall prepare monthly statements, on a prescribed form, of all the Hundis issued and paid by the Anchal Offices of each State, and submit them to the respective Account Offices, and they shall also exchange copies with each other.

9. At the close of every Malabar half year, the Anchal Superintendents of Travancore and Cochin shall prepare detailed statements showing the transactions of the half year, and forward the same to the respective Account Offices, which shall adjust the amounts due, if any, to the respective States by paying the same into the Bank of Madras, Cochin.

10. These rules are passed tentatively for one year and will come into force with effect from the 1st Chingam 1088.

Huzar Catcherry,
Trivandrum, 1st July 1912. }

S. PADMANABHA IYER,
Officiating Dewan.

(1) PADMANABHAPURAM ANCHAL DIVISION.

*Comprising, Thovala, Kalkulam, Agasteeswaram, Eraniel, and
Vilavancode Taluks.*

Name of Anchal Offices.	Letter boxes attached to the Offices.
* Nagercoil	Uzhingancheri, Karvattipuram, Thirupathasaram, Vadasei, Vellamadam, Catherine Booth Hospital.
Kottar	Vadiveswaram, Ettimkudi.
* Suchindram	Aaramam, Kulasekarapathur, Ethankudi.
Edalakkady	...
Mylady	...
Parakkal	...
Thamarakulam	...
Kottaram	Agasteeswaram, Mahadanapuram.
Cape Comorin	...
Buthapandy	Thornamkoppa, Thittuvila.
Azhakapandipuram	Kadukara.
Tazhakudy	...
Aramboly	...
Thovala	...
Eraniel	Eraniel (Town), Neyoor, Manavalakurichee, Thieka- namcode.
Rajakamangalam	...
Karikkal	Udayamarthandam Perumthervoo
Aloor	...
Colachel	...
* Padmanabhapuram	Villikiri, Arya Vayanasala, Pulakurichi, Thackala.
Thiruvithancode	...
Mulagumudi	...
Kulasekaram	Pechiparu.
Thiruvattar	Attur.
* Kuzhithura	Kalal, (Forest guard office) Autoncode.
Marthandam	...
Ummamalakada	...
Palliyadi	...
Kalikkavila	...
Puthukada	Minchia, Kanjamprom, Pattanam.
Arumana	...
Pallyadi	Nattalam.
Nadavoorakara	...

TRIVANDRUM ANCHAL DIVISION.

Comprising Trivandrum, Neyyattinkara and Nedumangal Taluks

Trivandrum	...	Cantonment, Vazhuthakal, Nanthancode, Karakulam Puthenchattu, Chief Engineer's Office, Pongode Line, Vattiyoorakavu Police Station, Commemara Market, General Hospital.
* Chalai	...	Chala Gramam, Thackkuthuvoo, Chala Bazaar, Kythamookku, Thevarathukalkal, Porjapuram, Government Sattram in the 2nd Puthu Street,
Karamana	...	...
Thycad	...	...
Pettah	...	...

* Does Savings Bank Work also.

TRIVANDRUM ANCHAL DIVISION—(contd.)

Name of Anchal Offices.	Letter boxes attached to the Offices.
Poonthura ...	...
Kalapalakkadavoo (Transit office) ...	...
Kazhakuttam ...	Kaniyapuram, Seekaryam.
Thonnakkal ...	Kadinamkulam.
Perukada ...	...
Nedumangad ...	...
Aryannad ...	...
Vithura ...	...
Patcha ...	...
Pirappancode ...	Venjeramoodu.
Vamanapuram ...	Vempayam.
Kattakada ...	...
Parassala ...	...
Neyyattinkara ...	Ottasekharangalam, Avanakuzhi, Thirupuram, Porumpalathur.
Urothambalam ...	...
Balaranapuram ...	Vizium Police Station.
Poovar ...	Paraniyan.
Nemom ...	...
Nellikuzhi ...	...
Anaravila ...	...
Punnamood ...	...

QUILON ANCHAL DIVISION.

Comprising Quilon, Chirayinkul, Kottarakkua, Pathanapuram and Shencottah Taluks.

*Quilon ...	Chimukada, Mangad, Desabhimani Office, Mundakal Pattathanam, Kavanad Tanga cherry, (British Territory), Quilon English School, Quilon Railway Station, Saint Aloysius School
* Do. Piravaka ...	Taluk Cutcherry.
Paravur ...	...
Chathanoor ...	Kottayam
Mayyanad ...	...
Peronad ...	Kanjamelumkku.
Kundara ...	Ezhlukone, Kuzhimathilak, Kundara Railway Station, Perathu temple.
West Kallada ...	...
East Kallada ...	...
Kottarakara ...	Kulakada, Pattazhi, Kottarakara Railway Station, Pooyapally.
Kunnicoode ...	Kunnicoode Railway Station.
Oyur ...	...
Chadayamangalam ...	Ayoor.
Kadakkal ...	...
* Pundar ...	Pundar Railway Station.
Pathanapuram ...	Pirvanthoor Elementary School, Kalanjoor.
Thenmala ...	Thenmala Railway Station.
Kulathupuzha ...	Madathera.
Anchal ...	Yerur Vernacular School.

* Does Savings Bank work also.

Name of Anchal Offices.	Letters boxes attached to the Offices.
* Shencottah	Shencottah Railway Station, Aryankavu Railway Station, Edaman Railway Station, Railway Station, Courtallam.
Elathur	Achenputhoor.
Pallyra	Ayikudi.
Sambavaravadakara	Alencode Market, Avanavanchery, Manamhoor
* Attingal	Anjeago, Azhur, Kudukavur.
Chiriyinkil	...
Vakkom	Nadaram, Sicoonvasapuram School.
Varkala	Kuzhithottam.
Do. Town	...
Narakulam	...
Kilimannur	Pongamad Pakul Kuri School.
Madavoor Pallikal	...
Panavely	...
Vedangulam	...

MAVELIKARA ANCHAL DIVISION.

Comprising *Karuvappally, Karthikapally, Mavelikara, Kunmathoor, and Chengannoor Taluks.*

* Aloor	Asantharunmapuram, Yanady.
Suthanmottah	Sooranad, badampand.
Chavara	Chavara Police Station, Chavara School, Neendakara.
Chappana	...
* Kuyenkulam	Krishnapuram, Kayankulam bazaar, Puthupally Mission School, Thekketura School.
P. Jikkal	...
* Padanayakulnagara	Pammana, Thazhava.
Thevalakara	...
* Haripad	Mangalam, Muttom, Karavatta, Karichal, Haripad Eastern gate, Nangiayarkulangara.
Thrikennapuzha	...
Karthikapally	...
* Mavelikara	Puthiyakavu Karipuzha.
Alaramapuram	Ala Govt. School.
Cherukol	Tharayannakku.
Panthalam	Kulanada market.
Thunnamom	Bamanchira.
Neernad	...
* Chengannoor	Killicherry, Chengannoor Proverthy Catcherry, Puthencavu, Vanjipuzha, Chengannoor Eastern gate, Malakara Bluthanur Government School.
Pathanamthitta	...
Isuri	Parumbuzha.
Kaiputthoor	...
Konni	Narayanappuram market.
Vadasserikara	...
Chira	Puthupally (near Proverthy Catcherry).
Mannar	Mepadam.
Kesrikad	Muthukulase, Keerikad Puthiyavila.
Manna ty	...

* Does Savings Bank work also.

(5) ALLEPPEY ANCHAL DIVISION.

Comprising Changanacherry, Ambalapuzha, Thiruvella, and Sheshthala Taluka.

Name of Anchal Offices	Letter boxes attached to the Offices.
* Alleppey	Beach, Mullakal, Thondankulangara, Thumbevally R. C. Church, Kallierode Ver. School, Kainakaray Proverthy Cutcherry.
Do. Piravaka	...
Ambalapuzha	Kainakary Primary school, Nedumudi Proverthy Cutcherry, Pirakad School, Thakazhi School.
Champakulam	...
Thalavady	Anglican Church, Karikuzhy, Cherimuttu, Cheritta, Karikuzhi
Edathua	...
Mankompu	...
Polinkunnu	...
* Changanacherry	Vazhapally, Thiruvankitsapuram, Changanacherry Market, Perumpanachy, Maschadikara (Vernacular School), Kidangara, Ramankari (Police Station). Thrikudisthanam Ver. School.
Veliyanad	Muttar School.
Karukachal	Chelakompu, Nedumkunnam School.
Kavalam	...
* Thiruvella	Kavumbhagom, Thiruvella (old Taluk Cutcherry), Vengal S. C. Seminary, Kut'oor.
Mepral	Karakal near the Chathankari Temple.
Niranom	Valanjavattam, Kombankari School.
Eraviperur	Kaviyoor, Theliyoor Mission house, Kallupara, Kunpanad, Wallamkulam, Paramattam Mundiya- ppalli.
Mallapally	Muttathuman, Puthempalli School, Methrayil shop (Kizhvaipar).
Kozhencherry	Airur (Upper primary School), Melukara Girls' School (Kuriannur Girls' School).
Ayiroor	Keekozhiur, Sreemoolapuram Market.
Kuzhikkala	Kidanganoor.
Aranmula	Poovathur.
Ezhumettur	Kumpalathanam.
Kalavoor	...
Shertalai	Muttathangadi, Varanam, Thannirmukkam Police Station, Arthungal.
Kuthiathode	Thuravur, Mullakal, Manakkodam. Thiruvizha.
Muhammel	...
Vennikulam	...
Elanthoor	...
Pattanakad	...

(6) KOTTAYAM ANCHAL DIVISION.

Comprising Kottayam, Vycome, Meenachil and Ettumanoor Taluka.

* Kottayam	Chalikkunnu, C. M. S. College, Chunnakadavu, Kuma- ranalloor, Edakadu church, Thirunakkara Market, Good Shepherd's Church, Kanjikuzhi, Thiruvarpa Police Station, Kottayam Reading Club.
Do. Piravaka	...
Kunarakom	...
Olessa	Parippu.

* Does Savings Bank work also.

KOTTAYAM ANCHAL DIVISION, (contd.)

Name of Anchal Offices.	Letter boxes attached to the Offices.
Pampadi	.. Akalkkumman, Kanan, Vazhoor Proverthy Cutcherry
Thozhatiangadi	.. ..
Pallam	.. Thottakadu, Kurichi, Puthupally Proverthy Cutcherry, Chingavanom.
*Vycome	.. Chenpil Bazaar, Puthenthode, Vazhoor, Vycome Church, Thalayolaparampu Police Station, Vycome Water Shed, Kaduvattoor Church, Thiruvallur School.
Kaduthurithi	.. Kallara Grant-in-aid School.
Tyakkatcherry	.. ..
*Arakkutty	.. Ezhupuzha, Trichittukulam, Porunapalam Vernacula School.
Panavally	.. ..
Udyampoor	.. Mamala, Theekamparur.
*Pala	.. Poovaran.
Bharampangom	.. ..
Ranapuram	.. Kadand.
Erattupettah	.. Kendoor (Proverthy Cutcherry), Thidand, Monkumpu
Mutholi	.. ..
Ettumanoor	.. Sreemulargum Market, Punnathura.
Cherpunkal	.. ..
Kidangoor	.. Kidangoor.
Kuravallangad	.. Vayala, Kattampunkal Vernacular School.
Athirampuzha	.. ..
Manannam	.. Kudamankoor, Kypuzha.
Puthupally	.. ..
Mattakara	.. ..
Poojar	.. ..
Anthionad	.. ..

(7) MUVATTUPUZHA ANCHAL DIVISION.

Comprising Muvattupuzha, Thodupuzha, Alengad, Parur, and —
Kumathood Taluka.

*Muvattupuzha	.. ..
Vazhickulam	.. Ennallur, Kuvumkara Market, Muvattupuzha Town
Kethattukulam	.. Arakozha, Valokem.
Piravom	.. Elavur, Vadakara, Monipally.
Thikariyoor	.. Mulakulam Proverthy Cutcherry.
Kothamangalam	.. ..
Thodupuzha	.. Kudaynthur.
Edappally	.. Edappally Railway Station.
Alwais	.. Alwaye Railway Station, Kottapuram, Alengad.
Erakulam (Transit office)	.. Taluk Cutcherry Alwaye Bazar
Ankamali	.. Ankamali Railway Station, Parakadavu, Karakutty (English School).
Kalad	.. Kalady Mailbox.
*Parur	.. Puthiakavu, Chirakkal, Pulliyakkal, Parur Market, Puthenvalikara, Pottenduravu.
Munambom	.. ..
Varpuzha	.. Kunnamavu, Varpuzha Church, Manjummel.
Puthencruz	.. Punnoreode.
*Perumbavoor	.. Kishillam, Kuruppanbody.
Mannoparambu	.. ..
Malayattoor	.. Malayattoor Government School.
Puthenvalikara	.. ..
Kamamangalam	.. ..
Karimanoor	.. Pambakada.
Vadakkara	.. ..

* Does Savings Bank Work also.

(8) HIGH RANGE ANCHAL DIVISION.

Comprising High Range Revenue Division.

Name of Anchal Offices.	Letter boxes attached to the Offices.
*Poormade	... Peruvanthanam, Pampanar. Near Sirkar Estate.
Mundakayam	... Zachariah's Shop.
Bonami	...
Vandennetu	... Mission School, Kallar, Pampadampara.
Kumili	...
*Devikulam	...
Marayoor	... Chinuar, Thalayar, Kanthalloor.
Munrar	... Karinkulam.
Santhanpara	...
Udumpanshola	... Chathurangapara.
Vandiperiyar	... Vashipidingy.
Pozhunnam	... Cheraskadavu, Chervuvalay Temple.
Kanjirapally	... Kampunkal Shop, Kanjirappally church, Thanypalakat School.
Manimala	...
Kuppakayanu	...

ANCHAL NOTICE.

No. G 2152.

1. To avoid delay in receiving "service" letters and other "service" articles by public officers from Anchal offices, all officers having peons of their own are required to send one of them to the Anchal office and take window delivery of letters and other articles to their address.

2. This peon may be authorised to sign receipts for registered letters and articles under Anchal Rule 30.

3. Government sanction a window delivery fee of Rupee (1) one per mensem being charged by the Anchal Department to officers who may like to use *tapal* boxes with locks and duplicate keys, one of which may be left with the Anchal master for taking window delivery of their "*tapal*". The fee may be paid from the contingent fund of the officer.

4. Persons other than public officers also may, in the same manner, use *tapal* boxes for taking window delivery of their covers on payment of a fee of one Rupee per mensem to the Anchal Department.

5. These rules will come into force from 14th May 1909/1st Vycasy 1084.

ANCHAL NOTICE

For the convenience of tax-payers, who wish to avoid the trouble of going to Proverthy Cutocherries to pay their taxes, the following rules are sanctioned by Government tentatively for a year, to admit of the tax being remitted to Proverthy Cutocherries by means of Revenue Hundis, through the Anchal Department. The rules will come into force from 1st Chingon 1085.

* Does Savings Bank work also.

RULES RELATING TO REVENUE HUNDIS.

1. Revenue Hundis are a special class of Anchal Hundis by means of which a landholder paying land tax to Government may remit the amount of the tax to the Proverthicar in whose Proverthy the land on which the tax is due is situated.

2. In these rules the term "Proverthicar" will include all officers authorised to receive land-revenue and grant a receipt.

3. Revenue hundis will be used only for the remittance of land-tax cesses and any other item of land-revenue.

4. If a land-holder has lands covered by different *pattas* in the same Proverthy, he may remit the tax due on all such *pattas* by a single hundi, but the amount paid in respect of each such *pattu* should be separately entered in the hundi form.

5. It must be strictly understood that the use of this system of paying land-tax is optional, no land-holder is compelled to resort to it, unless he wishes to do so.

6. Revenue hundi form is divided into three parts:—

(A) *The hundi.*

(B) *The memorandum of particulars of remittance.*

(C) *The acknowledgment.*

7. Revenue hundis may be issued from any Anchal Office from where ordinary hundis are issued and must be drawn on an Anchal Office within the sphere of which the Proverthy Cutcherry of the payee is situated, and will be governed by the rules of ordinary Anchal hundis.

8. The Anchal Office of issue is responsible that no Revenue hundi is issued in which the memorandum of particulars of remittance (Part B) and the acknowledgment (Part C) are not completely filled up. But the Anchal Office is not responsible for the correctness of the particulars.

9. If the amount of the revenue hundi falls short, or is in excess, of the amount payable by the land-holder concerned or if the issue or the delivery of the revenue hundi is too late for the kist day, the Proverthicar must still receive it.

10. If the Revenue hundi form is not properly and correctly filled up and gives room for doubt as to any particular item and in cases where rival claimants transmit hundis with a view to defeat rightful claimants, such hundis may be refused by the Proverthicar. But the reasons for such refusal should be noted in the column provided for the purpose.

11. The issue of a Revenue hundi which is ultimately delivered to the Proverthicar concerned too late for the kist day, does not exempt the remitter from the payment of demand notice fees if they have been issued in the interval.

NOTIFICATION.

No. S. R. 1601.

Under sanction of His Highness the Maha Rajah it is hereby notified that the accountant in each pakuthy, who is in charge of the Nalvazhi accounts, is authorised to receive revenue Hundies in the absence of the Proverthicar from his Office.

Huzur Cutcherry,
Trivandrum,
21st July 1913.

By Order,
A. J. VIEYRA,
Chief Secretary to Government.

ANCHAL NOTICE.

No. S. R. 2735.

Under sanction of His Highness the Maha Rajah, it is hereby notified, for general information, that the Revenue Hundi system, introduced in the Anchal Offices, as an experimental measure, from the 1st Chingom 1085, under the rules dated the 29th June 1909, and continued till the end of 1088, is confirmed, with effect from the 1st Chingom 1089.

By order,

Hazur Cutcherry,
Trivandrum, 9th December 1913. }

A. J. VIEYRA,
Chief Secretary to Government.

NOTICE.

No. G. 1005.

Under sanction of His Highness the Maha Rajah, the following revised rules and schedule of fees for the conveyance of transit parcels are published for general information.

SIRKAR TRANSIT AGENCY.

No. S. R. 2813.

The Sirkar Transit agency is an agency under the management of the Anchal department, for the conveyance of parcels. Object of the Agency.

2. Parcels for transit will be received and booked at all transit stations during the hours of 7 A. M. to 10 A. M. and 12 noon to 4 P. M., on all office days. Booking of parcels.

3. A parcel may be sent to any place in Travancore. But it will be deliverable only at the transit station nearest to that place. Place of delivery of parcels.

4. The names of the existing transit stations to and from which parcels may be sent, are given below. The names of additional stations will be published in the Government Gazette, from time to time, as such stations are established. Transit stations.

5. The Sirkar Agent and Transit Master at Ernakulam and the Anchal Master at Quilon are not bound, in their official capacity, to take charge of and transmit private parcels intended to be sent by, or coming through the Railway. They are however permitted to do so, as private agents of the persons sending or receiving the parcels. The senders and addressees of such parcels may make their own arrangements with the agents if they wish to utilize their services. Government will, in no case, be responsible for miscarriage, misdelivery, non-delivery, delay, damage or loss of such parcels. Railway parcels.

6. No parcel should weigh more than 10,000 tolas. Weight of parcels.

7. The rates of fees for parcels are shown in table I annexed to these rules. Rates of fees for parcels.

In the case of the following perishable articles, the above rates are reduced by half— Perishable articles.

(a) Parcels containing fresh fruits, garlic, vegetables, &c.

(b) Betel and plantain leaves, butter, milk, curds and other dairy produce.

(c) Sweet-meats (native).

(d) Out flowers.

8. Charges for parcels may be paid either at the booking station or at the station where they are to be delivered. But the charges on parcels containing perishable articles must be prepaid. Such parcels will be carried at owner's risk. Payment of parcel charges.

Issue of receipts for parcels.

9. Duplicate receipts for all parcels will be given by Transit Masters, to the consignor who will forward one of them to the consignee. The consignee or his agent will give this receipt duly endorsed by the consignee, to the Transit Master at the station of destination of the parcel and take delivery of it. When for any reason the transit receipt is not received and the parcel is required urgently, the consignee may take delivery of it after executing an indemnity note on a two anna stamped paper in the form appended.

Non-delivery of parcels, if payment due.

10. Parcels will be delivered to the owners, only after payment of all charges due on them.

Government not responsible for damage or loss of parcels.

11. The Government will not be responsible for any loss, damage or delay of parcels, caused by accidents.

Address of parcels.

12. The particulars of address on parcels should tally with those in the receipt and should be written clearly.

Packing of articles.

13. To ensure the safety of parcels, they should be carefully made up in wax-cloth, leather or such other water-proof materials, and should be sealed.

Non-transmission of dutiable articles.

14. Parcels containing dutiable articles will not be accepted for transmission, and it must be distinctly stated below the address on the parcel, that it contains no dutiable goods.

Examination of parcels by Transit Masters.

15. Transit Masters are empowered to examine, in the presence of the owner or his agent, any parcel which they may reasonably suspect to contain dutiable articles.

Confiscation of contraband articles.

16. Contraband goods in any parcel will be confiscated to the Sirkar, and the party concerned will be liable to prosecution.

Dangerous parcels.

17. Parcels containing dangerous or offensive articles will not be received for transmission.

Conveyance of valuable articles.

18. Jewellery, precious stones, coins, &c., will not be conveyed by the transit boat.

Removal of parcels by consignees.

19. If a parcel is not taken delivery of by the consignee within 7 days after its arrival at the station of destination, demurrage at the rate of one chukram per diem will be charged for the succeeding days. If the parcel is not removed within 30 days of its arrival, it will be returned to the booking station to be delivered to the consignor to whom notice will be sent by the station master. If the consignor does not take delivery of the parcel within 7 days after receipt of the notice, it will be kept in the station for 21 days more during which demurrage will be charged at the rate mentioned above. After that the parcel will be sold in auction, and from the sale proceeds all charges due to the Government will be deducted and the balance, if any, will be held in deposit to be paid to the consignor, if claimed within a year, after which it will be forfeited to Government.

Perishable articles.

In the case of perishable articles, if the consignment is not taken delivery of within 48 hours after its arrival at the station of destination, it will be auctioned and the sale proceeds held in deposit and disposed of as shown above.

SIRKAR TRANSIT BOAT RECEIPTS SENT VALUE PAYABLE.

Transit Receipt sent value Payable.

20. Heavy articles which cannot ordinarily be sent by Andul may be sent through the Sirkar Transit Agency. In such cases the receipt granted by the Transit Master for the articles sent by the transit boat should be sent by Andul as a value payable article. The article should be addressed to the sender himself and the transit receipt

should be endorsed to the person to whom the goods are to be delivered, and signed by the sender.

21. The transit receipt should then be presented at the Anchal Office, in an open envelope, with the printed form prescribed for value payable articles, in which the sender must specify the sum to be remitted to himself and fill in the required entries.

22. A fee of 2 chukkrans must be paid on each transit receipt presented for transmission. The fee must be paid in Anchal stamps which must be affixed, by the sender, to the transit receipt.

23. The Anchal Office will obliterate the stamp or stamps with the date stamp of the office, and transmit the open receipt to the office of destination to be delivered, to the person to whom it has been endorsed by the sender, in the manner prescribed for the delivery of value payable articles, on his paying the amount to be recovered.

24. When the amount is recovered, the sum for payment to the sender will be remitted to him in accordance with the ordinary rules relating to value payable articles.

25. If the value payable receipt is not taken delivery of within the time prescribed for V. P. articles, viz., seven days, the receipt and articles will be re-directed to the office of despatch. The receipt will be returned to the sender on his signing a receipt for it. The article will also be returned to him after the amount due on them under the Transit Rules, is paid, failing which they will be auctioned and the proceeds paid to the consignee after deducting the Departmental dues.

Hazur Cutcherry,
Trivandrum,
10th December, 1912.

(By order)
A. J. VIEYRA,
Chief Secretary to Government.

TABLE.
PARCEL FEES.

1 to 100 tolas.	1 to 500 tolas.	501 to 1000 tolas.	1001 to 2000 tolas.	For every additional 1000 tolas up to 10000 tolas.
Chs.	Chs.	Chs.	Chs.	Chs.
3.	6.	10.	20.	1.

LIST OF TRANSIT STATIONS.

- | | | |
|------------------|---------------------|----------------------|
| 1. Trivandrum. | 7. Kayankulam. | 13. Arookatty. |
| 2. Ocherayinkli. | 8. Ambalapuzha. | 14. Ernakulam. |
| 3. Varkala. | 9. Alleppey. | 15. Parur. |
| 4. Paravur. | 10. Kottayam. | 16. Changanur. |
| 5. Quilon. | 11. Changanacherry. | 17. Thiruvella. |
| 6. Chavara. | 12. Vaikom. | 18. Thiruvannapuzha. |

(Two annas Stamp)

Form of Indemnity Note.

I hereby acknowledge to have received from the Transit Station (a)
Master at this day of 109
weighing tolas and valued at Rupees
which despatched on or about the day
of 109 to my address at from the

(a) here enter full description of consignment.

station and entered in the Transit receipt No. dated 109 which has not been received up to date, and for myself, my heirs, executors and administrators, I undertake, in consideration of such delivery as aforesaid to hold the Travancore Anchal Department, and its officers harmless and indemnified in respect of all claims to the said parcel, which is urgently required. I shall produce the Transit receipt if and when received.

Full signature and address of consignee.....
 Father's name in full.....
 Caste,..... Age.....
 Profession.....
 Residence.....

Witness { 1.
 2.

Executed in my presence.

..... Station.

Date..... 109

Station Master.

THE FOLLOWING RULES REGARDING SERVICE ANCHAL STAMPS ARE
 SANCTIONED BY HIS HIGHNESS THE MAHA RAJAH'S GOVERNMENT.

From and after the 1st Chingam 1087, Service Anchal Stamps should be used for the transmission, by Anchal, of all official articles.

NOTE.—Service Anchal Stamps include Service Cards.

2. Service Anchal Stamps will be of the same description and value as other Anchal Stamps, but will bear the inscription "on S. S." (on Sirkar Service) printed or impressed on them. The blue card boards now used for Service Cards will however, continue to be used until the present stock is exhausted.

3. Service Anchal Stamps will be issued from the Sirkar Treasuries on payment, to all Heads of Departments and of offices, and to such others as are entitled to send articles by Anchal on Sirkar Service, no discount being allowed on such sales.

4. The "supplementary Anchal Rules" relating to Anchal Stamps and Cards will apply to Service Anchal Stamps and Service Cards.

The rates of postage for Service Anchal letters are as follows:—

Card	...	4 cash.
Letter weighing up to 10 tolas	...	1 chukram.
" above 10 tolas and up to 50 tolas	...	2 chs.
" above 50 tolas 1 ch. on every 50 tolas or fraction thereof.		

The maximum weights of a Service letter which may be sent by letter mail is 50 tolas. But Service letters of an emergent character, though weighing above 50 tolas, may nevertheless be sent by letter mail, provided that postage is paid at the above rates and the words "Emergent" and "by letter mail" are written on the cover.

The rates of postage for Service "Book and Pattern Packets" and "Parcels" are, up to 50 tolas weight..... 1 chukram and above 50 tolas and up to 600 tolas, 1 ch. for every 50 tolas or fraction thereof.

6. The postage chargeable on Service Anchal articles, when the postage is not prepaid, is the prepaid rate, and when it is insufficiently paid the deficiency.

6. Service Anchal articles, whether the postage is prepaid or not must be superscribed in the manner provided by Anchal Rules 2, 3 and 6.

7. Service Stamps affixed to, or embossed on, an Anchal article, which does not bear the prescribed superscription, supported by the signature and official designation of the sender will not be recognised by the Anchal office, in payment of postage.

8. Postage due on Service Anchal articles will be recovered in the manner provided by Anchal Rules 4, 5 and 6.

9. The above rules will not affect the existing arrangements for the transmission of articles for the use of the Palace.

Huzur Cutcherry,
Trivandrum,
16th March 1911. }

(By Order)
A. J. VIEYRA, *
Chief Secretary to Government.

No. 283.

NOTIFICATION.

Under sanction of His Highness the Maha Rajah, Rule 9 of the Rules regarding Service Anchal Stamps, as amended by Notification No. G. 2591 dated 22nd May 1911, is modified as follows:—

The above rules will not affect the existing arrangements for the transmission of letters and other service articles from the Palace, or from the Resident and his Office, or of articles for the use of the Palace.

Huzur Cutcherry,
Trivandrum,
21st August 1911. }

(By order)
A. J. VIEYRA,
Chief Secretary to Government.

The word Palace will include:—

1. The Palace.—(Covers addressed to the Palace Chellam Vakkay by the Vicharippukar of the Padmanabhapuram Palace must be deemed to be transmitted from the Palace) vide Huzur No. S. R. 2618 dated 20th November 1912.
2. Nithiachilavu.
3. Mathilagam (Sri Padmanabhaswamy's temple).
4. Japadekshina.
5. Panivagai.
6. Royal Stables.
7. Sreepadam Palace,* (including the Valia Koil Tampuran and the Koil Tampurans)

NOTIFICATION.

No. S. R. 2165.

Under sanction of His Highness the Maha Rajah, it is hereby notified for general information that the last sentence in Rule 2 of the Rules regarding the Service Anchal Stamps dated 16th March 1911, is modified as follows:—

"The Service Cards will be printed in blue ink on the address side instead of in red ink as in the case of the ordinary Anchal Cards".

Huzur Cutcherry,
Camp, 26th September. }

P. RAJAGOPALACHARI,
Deewan.

* Also includes (1) Attingal Adhikaram (2) Edakode (3) Muttakad Kanhangum. (4) Kadayapattanam Kanhangum (5) Avuniparam Devaswam and the nine * sub-institutions thereunder. (*Vide Huzur letter No. G. 5666 dated 2-10-12) (6) Trivandrum Peruvagai (7) Chirayankil Peruvagai (8) Attingal Koikal (9) Thomaal Choultry (Vide Huzur letter No. G. 6775 dated 22-11-11).

NOTIFICATION.

No. S. R. 197.

It is hereby notified for public information that the Government have been pleased to sanction the transmission by Anchal, at newspaper rates, of all magazines published in Travancore, which treated as newspapers under Regulation II of 1979, and also of all publications in Cochin recognized as newspapers by the Cochin Government under the Regulation in force in the State.

Huzar Cutcherry,
Trivandrum, 24th January 1913. }

A. J. VIEYRA,
Chief Secretary to Government.

NOTIFICATION.

It is hereby notified for general information that Government have sanctioned the introduction of cream wave and cloth-lined Anchal registration envelopes priced at 3½ and 4 cts. respectively, and that they will be available for sale in all the Anchal Offices from the 1st Karkadagum 1989.

Huzar Cutcherry,
Trivandrum, 6th July 1914. }

M. RAJA RAJA VARMA,
For Chief Secretary to Government.

NOTIFICATION.

No. S. R. 1581.

It is hereby notified for general information that Government having sanctioned the introduction of new four cash Anchal cards with writing space on the address side also, the same will be sold from the Anchal Offices as soon as the stock of the old cards in each Anchal office is *completely* exhausted. The left-hand half of the address side of cards of private manufacture may also be used as "writing space". But nothing should be written on the right-hand half of the new cards and those of private manufacture except the address of the recipient, any departmental direction, etc., or instruction to the Anchal Office. This notification supersedes all previous notifications on the subject.

Huzar Cutcherry,
Trivandrum, 1st August 1914. }

A. J. VIEYRA,
Chief Secretary to Government.

LIST OF SAVINGS BANK ANCHAL OFFICES.

- | | |
|---------------------|-------------------------|
| 1 Nagercoil. | 8 Shencotta. |
| 2 Padmatilbhapuram. | 9 Quilon. |
| 3 Kuzhithura. | 10 Adoor. |
| 4 Chala. | 11 Padmanayarkulangura. |
| 5 Trivandrum. | 12 Haripad. |
| 6 Attangol. | 13 Mavalikara. |
| 7 Punalloor. | 14 Chengannur. |

15	Thiruvella.	26	Kayankulam.
16	Alleppey.	27	Sachindram.
17	Vycome.	28	Neyattinkara.
18	Kottayam.	29	Arunkutty.
19	Changanassery.	30	Quilon piravaka.
20	Pala.	31	Kottarakara.
21	Moovattupuzha.	32	Ambalapuzha.
22	Perumpavoor.	33	Sherfalla.
23	Parur.	34	Rittimanoor.
24	Peermade.	35	Penkunnas.
25	Dovikolan.	36	Theodupuzha.

NOTIFICATION.

No. S. R. 701.

As Government officers, whose offices are located far off from Treasuries find it inconvenient to send their Revenue remittance to Treasuries by the existing method, the following rules are passed to admit of the revenue being remitted to the nearest Treasury, by means of hundis through the Anchal Department:—

Rules relating to Government Revenue Remittance Hundis.

(In these rules "Treasury" means "Major and Sub-Treasuries" and "Treasury Officer" means "Major and Sub-Treasury Officer".)

1. PROCEDURE IN THE OFFICE OF ISSUE.

Hundis in favour of Government Officers, in payment of money (other than land revenue) due to the Government, are termed "Government revenue remittance hundis". Hundis of this class can only be made payable at a station where there is a Government treasury or sub-treasury.

2. When a hundi is presented for issue, it will be the duty of the hundi clerk, or Anchal Master, to see that the ordinary hundi is properly filled in, that it is complete in every respect, and that it is payable only at a station where there is a treasury or a sub-treasury. He should specially see that the coupon of the hundi form contains full particulars showing clearly the object of the remittance. If the object of the remittance is not clearly stated in the coupon, the hundi clerk, or Anchal Master should not accept the hundi, until the omission is rectified and the object clearly stated. The hundi clerk or Anchal Master should give any aid that the remitter may require to fill in the coupon, and shall not demand or accept any gratification in return, on pain of dismissal.

3. Such hundis may contain any fraction of a annam but not less than one cash. Remittance of amounts including fractions of cash are not allowed. The limit of the amount of a single hundi is the same of any ordinary hundi.

4. A separate hundi form must be used for each class of Government revenue remitted, or in other words, remittances on two or more accounts should not be included in one hundi form.

5. After the hundi has been properly filled in, it should be received and dealt with in the same way as any ordinary hundi. The letter "G" should be written before the number of every Government revenue remittance hundi and this mode of distinguishing Government Revenue remittance hundis should be adopted when the number is entered. Where the remittance is sent by

a Government officer the usual commission should be recovered as in the case of other hundi remittance, the commission being charged by the officer to his office contingencies.

6. Every remitter of a Government revenue remittance hundi should be informed that he will not receive the ordinary hundi acknowledgment signed by the payee but that the usual departmental receipt will be forwarded to him direct by Anchal and that he should address the payee regarding it if he does not receive it in due course. He should also be advised to keep the hundi receipt carefully, until he receives the formal departmental receipt from the payee.

II. PROCEDURE IN THE ANCHAL OFFICE OF PAYMENT.

7. The following rules apply only to Anchal Offices at treasury or sub-treasury stations.

8. All Government revenue remittance hundis received for payment in a day, in favour of different officers, will be paid by a single treasury voucher in favour of the Treasury Officer.

9. All government revenue remittance hundis received for payment, will be entered in detail in the register of hundis received, and if any hundi is not included on the day of its receipt in the list sent to the treasury (vide Rule 10) and note should be made in the 1st column of the register, of the date of the list in which it is included. The hundis entered in the list sent each day to the treasury must be grouped together and the total amount they represent, which will agree with the total of the list for that day, will be entered against the group.

10. When the Government revenue remittance hundis are in all respects ready to be handed over to the Anchal peon, a list in triplicate (I. G. R. R. H.) will be made out by the hundi clerk or Anchal Master, the entries in the money column of the list being carefully totalled. No hundi should be included in the list, unless the object of the remittance is entered in the coupon.

11. The Anchal Master should then check the entries in the list with those on the hundis and also check the total of the money column. He will then give the Anchal peon the duplicate list and the hundis and a treasury voucher representing the total value of the hundis as entered at the foot of the list.

12. The amount represented by the treasury voucher will not be charged against the letter of credit but will be paid quite independently of the balances of any letters of credit held by the treasury in favour of the Anchal Office.

13. The Anchal peon will take the list and hundis and the treasury voucher to the Treasury Officer and will receive back from the treasury Officer the hundis without the coupons and acknowledgments. The Anchal peon must be careful to see that he receives back all the hundis and that they are duly receipted by the Treasury Officer or such other officer as may be authorised to sign hundis on his behalf.

14. The original and triplicate list will be kept with the journal of hundis paid until the next day's account of hundis paid is sent to the Superintendent's Office when the corresponding or triplicate list of Government revenue remittance hundis paid will also be sent, the paid hundis being arranged in order and attached to the list. The original list will then be filed in the Anchal Office. A separate file of original list should be kept with the appropriate journal of hundis paid, so that the dates of the journal and of the file of the Government revenue remittance hundi lists may correspond.

15. Payee of Government revenue remittance hundis should not refuse acceptance of such hundis for want of any information in the coupons. In any case of refusal of a Government revenue remittance hundi the Treasury Officer should be referred to Rule 24 and the hundi again offered for payment.

16. The paid hundis received back from the treasury will be examined by the hundi clerk or Anchal Master in the same way as other ordinary hundis. It will not be necessary to enter in detail Government revenue remittance paid hundis, received back from the treasury, in the journal of hundis paid, since the triplicate list will contain this information. Only the total of the list should be entered in the journal of hundis paid thus:—

"As per Government Revenue remittance hundi list No.	Rs. Obs C."
---	-------------

17. The amount of the treasury voucher will be entered by the Anchal Office in the cash day book and in the cash account on the receipt side opposite the items "drawn from the treasury" and will be included in the sum entered on the disbursement side under the head "amount of hundis paid," a note being made in the records column that it was a Government revenue remittance hundi. All these entries must be made on the same date.

18. If it should happen that a hundi is received without the object of the remittance being entered in the coupon, the hundi will, as stated in Rule 9, not be included in the day's list. The Anchal Master will retain the hundi in deposit and make a reference to the office of issue, to ascertain the object of the remittance. On the receipt of a reply, he will paste it to the coupon, and the reply will be considered as part of the coupon. The hundi will then be included in the next list sent to the treasury officer. If notwithstanding a reference to the office of issue, the object of the hundi cannot be ascertained, the Anchal Master or the office of payment will treat the hundi as refused, and return it, under the usual procedure to the office of issue, noting across the coupon the words "~~refused~~ as the object of remittance is not stated". Every case in which a hundi is received without the object being entered in the coupon, should be reported by the office of payment to the Anchal Superintendent.

19. On the first of every month, each Anchal Master paying Government revenue remittance hundis will prepare a return (Form 3 G. R. R. H.) of all Government revenue remittance hundis received during the previous month and submit to the Anchal Superintendent's office. The Anchal Superintendent should forward a consolidated return in the same form to the Account Office with his monthly departmental accounts.

III. PROCEDURE TO BE FOLLOWED IN THE TREASURY.

20. On receipt of the list, hundis and Treasury voucher, the treasury Officer will check and compare the documents. If there is any error, he will return all the documents to the Anchal Office with a note of the errors. When the documents are correct, the Treasury Officer will at once cut off the strip of each hundi containing the coupon, and acknowledgment, sign and date the hundi, and payee, and return them to the Anchal peon. The Treasury Officer will retain the strip (including the coupon and acknowledgment), the list of hundis (Form 1/G. R. R. H. and the treasury voucher).

21. The Treasury officer will be responsible that the total of amounts of the Hundi lists corresponds with the amount of the treasury voucher received from the Anchal Office and he debited to the Anchal Department.

22. The Treasury Officer will, on the same day, adjust the amount of the Treasury Voucher by transfer, debiting the amount of the Anchal office and crediting the amounts of the several hundis as shown in the list and on the acknowledgments to the appropriate departments. If the amount of any hundi cannot

for any reason, be credited at once in the treasury accounts, the amount should be disposed of according to the standing rules and practice of the Account Department, may be made over in cash to the officer to whom it would have been paid if payment had been made in cash instead of by hundi or if the amount had been sent as cash in an ordinary or registered letter.

23. To each Department, in favour of which hundi or hundis have been received and credited, the Treasury Officer will, on the same day, send an advice list in Form 2/G. R. R. II. together with the corresponding strips consisting of the coupons and acknowledgments.

24. No hundi received from the Anchal office may be refused. If the particulars given are not sufficient to enable the Treasury Officer to credit the amount under the proper sub-head of account, he must credit or treat a currency note received, by Post or Anchal, with a letter furnishing only the particulars given in the hundi coupon.

25. As the Anchal peons have other delivery work, they should be immediately attended to and not detained on any account.

IV. PROCEDURE IN THE OFFICES OF THE PAYERS OF THE HUNDIS.

26. On receipt of an advice list (see Rule 23) with the corresponding strips consisting of the coupons and acknowledgments the usual entries will be made in the prescribed registers, and the prescribed receipts will be sent to the remitters by Anchal, the postage being prepaid by service stamps.

27. The prescribed form of receipt should be sent to each remitter, at the latest on the first open day after the receipt of the advice list from the treasury.

28. If the amount of a hundi is more than is due from the remitter, the excess should be entered as an advance on account of the future dues, or be dealt with in such other way as the rules of the department may prescribe; if the amount is less than is due, it should be credited as a payment in part; if the period on account of which the remittance is made is specified, the amount should be credited on account of that period; and if the period is not specified the remittance should be set off against those dues which have longest outstanding.

29. Hundi remittances on account of the revenue due to local Bodies, having banking account with treasuries or sub-treasuries may be received by Anchal Offices under the above rules, (for Government dues remittance hundis), when the hundi is payable at the station at which the treasury or sub-treasury, with which the Local Body has a banking account is situate.

Huzar Cutcherry,
Trivandrum, 3rd March 1913. }

P. RAJAGOPALACHARI,
Deewan.

Form No. I/G. R. R. H.

ORIGINAL.

(THIS LIST WILL BE FILED IN THE ANCHAL OFFICE)

List of ordinary hundis sent from..... Anchal office
to the..... Treasury on.....

Serial No.	Anchal Office of issue.	Number of hundi.	Date of hundi.	Remitter's official designation.	Amount of hundi.			Remarks.
					Rs.	ch.	c.	

Total amount in figures and words.

Signature of hundi clerk or Anchal Master.



Form No. 1/G. R. R. H.

DUPLICATE.

(THIS LIST WILL BE FILED IN THE TREASURY.)

List of ordinary hundis sent from Anchal office
to the Treasury on.....

Serial No.	Anchal Office of issue.	Number of hundi.	Date of hundi.	Remitter's official designation.	Amount of Hundi.			Remarks.
					Rs.	ch.	c.	

Total amount in figures and words.

Signature of hundi clerk or Anchal Master.



Form No. 1/G. R. R. H.

TRIPPLICATE

(THIS LIST WILL BE SENT TO THE ANCHAL SUPERINTENDENT.)

List of ordinary hundis sent from Anchal office.
to the Treasury on.....

Serial No.	Anchal Office of issue.	Number of hundi	Date of hundi.	Remitter's official designation.	Amount of hundi			Head or sub-head in the Treasury account to which amount has been credited	Remarks.
					Rs.	ch.	c.		

Total amount in figures and words.

Signature of hundi clerk of Anchal Master.



Form 2/G. R. R. H.
 Advice list of handis received in the Treasury on the
 and credited to the Department on the same date
 The Coupons and acknowledgments are annexed.

Serial number in Anchal Office list of this date.	Anchal Office of issue.	Remitter's Official design- ation.	Amount of Hundi.			Head or sub- head in the Treas- ury account to which amount has been credited	Remarks.
			Ra.	ch.	c.		

Total number of handis

Total amount of handis in words

Signature of Treasury Officer.

Form 3/G. R. R. H.

Return showing the total No. and value of G. R. R. handis received during
 the month of 109

Particulars.	Total number.	Total value.			Remarks.
		Ra.	ch.	c.	
1. Remaining undisposed at the close of the last month.					
2. Received during the month.					
3. Total.					
4. Paid to treasury.					
5. Treated as refused and returned to offices of issue for repay- ment to remitters.					
6. Remaining undisposed at the close of the month.					
7. Total of 4, 5 and 6					

Note:—The entries in lines 3 and 7 should agree.

Anchal Master.

NOTIFICATION.

No. S. R. 752.

In continuation of the Notification No. S. R. 701, dated the 5th March 1913, containing the rules relating to Government Revenue Remittance Hundi, it is hereby notified that the said Rules will come into force from the 1st Mudom 1088 instead of from the 15th Meeam 1088.

Huzar Catcherry, } (By Order)
 Trivandrum, 25th March 1913. } M. RAJARAJA VARMA,
 Ag. Chief Secretary to Government.

NOTIFICATION.

S. R. 2633.

Heads of Departments and offices are hereby informed that the maximum weight of Government Parcels transmitted to stations between Kunthi and Devikulam on the High Ranges is restricted to 500 tolas.

Huzar Catcherry, }
 Trivandrum, 14th December 1915. } A. J. VIEYRA,
 Chief Secretary to Government.

ABSTRACT OF POSTAL INFORMATION.

SECTION 1.—General.

	CLAUSES		CLAUSES
BUSINESS HOURS ...	1	RECALL OF ARTICLES POSTED ...	18
POST OFFICE HOLIDAYS ...	2	DELIVERY ...	19—31
POSTAGE STAMPS, ENVELOPES, POSTCARDS, AND WRAPPERS 3—10		TREATMENT OF UNDELIVERABLE ARTICLES ...	32—34
GENERAL RULES AS TO POSTING 11—15		POSTE RESTANTE ...	35 37
CERTIFICATE OF POSTING ...	16—17	NOTES FOR PUBLIC INFORMATION	38-47

BUSINESS HOURS OF THE POST OFFICE.

- (1) At every post office the hours during which postal business is transacted with the public, and the times at which mails are delivered and closed, are conspicuously notified. The public business hours are fixed with regard to local convenience and all work at the post office window or counter is stopped precisely at the latest hour fixed. In many large towns the business hours extend from early morning to sunset; elsewhere they are generally as follows on days which are not Post Office holidays (See Clause 2) —

For references and inquiries	...	{ From 7 to 8 A. M., and from noon to 5 P. M.
" registration	...	...
" insurance	...	...
" posting parcels	...	{ From 7 to 8 A. M., and from noon to 5 P. M., unless otherwise notified.
" posting value-payable articles	...	...
" granting certificate of posting	...	...
" issue of money orders	...	...
" savings bank business	...	{ From noon to 4 P. M., unless otherwise notified.
" sale and payment of British postal orders	...	...
" issue and payment of telegraphic money orders	...	{ At any time at which work is going on in the post office between the hours of 6 A. M., and 6 P. M., or such longer hours as may be notified locally.
" receiving telegrams for despatch.	...	{ At any time when telegraphic money orders may be issued, or during telegraph business hours (see Section VI, <i>Indian Telegraph Guide</i>).

- (2) At combined post and telegraph offices, the receipt of telegraphic money orders for issue and of telegrams for despatch is subject to the following conditions—

- (i) Telegraphic money orders and telegrams, whether ordinary or express are accepted on the understanding that, if the telegraph office of despatch or the telegraph office of destination is closed at the time the telegraphic money order or telegram is accepted, the telegraphic money order or telegram will not be transmitted by wire until both the offices are open.
- (ii) If, however, the sender of an express telegraphic money order or express telegram desires its transmission during closed telegraph hours, he must pay an extra fee of Rs. 2 if both the telegraph office of despatch and the telegraph office of destination are closed, or of Rs. 1 if only one of these offices is closed, on the understanding that the actual transmission of the telegraphic money order or telegram will depend on whether the attention of the telegraph office of destination can be secured. If this is not secured, the transmission of the telegraphic money order or telegram will be delayed, but the extra fee of Rs. 1 paid in respect of the office of destination will be refunded. (The working hours of telegraph offices are shown in section VI of the *Indian Telegraph Guide*.)

Exception.—At places where there is more than one telegraph office, only one will ordinarily be available for use by the public during "closed hours." The other combined offices at such a place will not, during hours when the telegraph branch is closed, ordinarily accept telegraphic money orders or telegrams for despatch even on payment of extra fees, but will exhibit a notice outside the office directing intending remitters of telegraphic money orders to the nearest post office which is open for the purpose and intending senders of telegrams to the nearest open telegraph office or, if there is no open telegraph office, to the nearest telegraph office which is available for the despatch of telegrams on payment of extra fees.

(3) The conditions mentioned in paragraph (2) above apply also to the receipt of inland telegrams at post offices situated at Government Telegraph stations which are authorised to accept such telegrams for despatch. See clause 345.

(1) New Year's Day, Good Friday, the King's Birthday, Christmas Day, and all Sundays are Post office holidays and also Telegraph holidays. In addition, six days will be observed in 1917 as Post office holidays. Post Office holidays which will be notified in due course:

(2) With the following exceptions, no business is done with the public on Post Office holidays:—

(i) Postage stamps and postal stationery are always sold to the public on the day on which the weekly mail for Europe is closed.

(ii) Telegraphic money orders (ordinary and express) are paid on every day of the year.

(iii) Express telegraphic money orders for issue and express telegrams for despatch are received on every day of the year subject to the conditions mentioned in clause 1 (2) (ii), and ordinary telegraphic money orders and telegrams are received on Post Office holidays which are not also Telegraph holidays. (See paragraph (1) of this clause).

POSTAGE STAMPS, ENVELOPES, POSTCARDS, AND WRAPPERS.

Postage Stamps, Envelopes, Postcards and Wrappers for newspapers and packets for the use of the public are sold in any quantity, however small, at all post offices and telegraph offices at any time at which the office is open to the public.

3. Stamps, etc., sold. Quarter-anna, half-anna, one-anna, and two-anna stamps, half-anna embossed envelopes, and inland postcards are also sold by village postmen.

NOTE.—British penny postage stamps, are sold by the Indian Post Office, at the rate of one anna each at stations where there are many Europeans. They cannot be used for the prepayment of postage on articles posted at an Indian post office.

(1) Postage Stamps of the following values are issued by the Post Office:—

	$\frac{1}{2}$ anna*	2½ annas	5 annas*	5 rupees*
4.	" "	3 "	12 "	10 "
Postage stamps.	1 " *	4 " "	1 rupee*	15 " *
	3 annas	6 " "	2 rupees*	25 " *

(2) Stamp-booklets, containing half-anna, one anna, and half-anna together with one anna postage stamps interleaved with waxed paper so as to preserve the stamps in good condition during all seasons of the year, are sold at all head post offices and town sub-offices, and also at other important offices. The half-anna booklets contain eight pages of four stamps each, or 32 stamps in all; the one anna booklets contain four pages of four stamps each, or 16 stamps in all; and the half anna together with one-anna booklets contain four pages of half-anna stamps, and two pages of one anna stamps, each page containing four stamps, or 24 stamps in all. The booklets are sold for the value of the stamps contained in them without any additional charge on account of the cost of manufacture. The sale price of each of the booklets is thus Rs 1, and they may be obtained at that price.

* Also issued for official correspondence with the letters "On H. M. N." or "SERVICE" impressed in black ink. Stamps issued for official correspondence are called service stamps.

† May be utilised either for postal purposes or for the payment of stamp duty in all cases in which one anna adhesive stamps are required under the provisions of the Indian Stamp Act, 1899 (II of 1899).

(1) Embossed envelopes bearing a half-anna stamp are of three kinds, viz., oblong (1½X2½ inches), thick square (1½X3½ inches) and commercial (6X3½ inches). The oblong envelopes are sold at the value of the stamp embossed on them. The prices of the square and of the commercial envelopes are as follows:—

THICK SQUARE.					COMMERCIAL.														
For	R	a.	p.	For	R	a.	p.	For	R	a.	p.								
1	...	0	0	8	5	...	0	3	0	1	...	0	0	7	5	...	0	2	9
2	...	0	1	3	10	...	0	6	0	2	...	0	1	2	10	...	0	5	6
3	...	0	2	0	15	...	0	9	0	3	...	0	1	9	15	...	0	8	3
4	...	0	2	6	20	...	0	12	0	4	...	0	2	3	20	...	0	11	0

It will be observed that it is advantageous to buy the thick square and the commercial envelopes in quantities of 5 or of multiples of this number.

(2) Registration envelopes bearing a two and a-half-anna embossed stamp, to denote the registration fee and the initial rate of letter postage, are of two sizes, and are sold at the following prices:—

Size 5½X3½ inches	...	R 0-2-8 each, or R 2-10-6 per packet of 10.
" 10X4½ "	...	R 0-3-2
" 10X6½ "	...	R 1-9-3
" 10X8½ "	...	R 1-9-3

(1) Postcards, single and reply, are of two kinds, viz., Inland and International postcards. Inland postcards measure 5½X3½ inches and bear a quarter-anna impressed stamp, or, in the case of reply card, a quarter-anna impressed stamp on each half. International single postcards measure 5½X3½ inches and bear a one-anna impressed stamp and the reply cards measure 4½X3½ inches and bear a one-anna impressed stamp on each half. Postcards, both Inland and International, are sold at the values of the stamps impressed on them.

NOTE.—A quarter-anna single postcard is also issued for inland official correspondence with the words "On Service" printed above the impressed stamp. This card is called a service postcard.

(2) Wrappers for newspapers and packets are sold at the following prices:—

Bearing half-anna stamp.					Bearing one-anna stamp.									
For	R.	a.	p.		For	R.	a.	p.		For	R.	a.	p.	
1	0	0	7		4	0	2	11		1	0	1	1	
2	0	1	2		5	0	2	6		2	0	2	8	
3	0	1	9		6	0	3	6		3	0	3	8	

The wrappers can only be used for the transmission of newspapers and packets by either the inland or foreign post, and additional adhesive stamps can be affixed to them when the weight is not covered by the stamp printed upon them.

Service stamps and postcards are not sold at post offices; they can be obtained by Government officials at Government treasuries. Service stamps are also sold to the public by the Controller of Printing, Stationery and Stamps, India, Calcutta, provided that the value of the stamps sold to any person at one time shall not be less than Rs. 25 and that an extra charge of two annas in the rupee calculated on the face value, shall be made to cover incidental expenses. These stamps cannot be used for the prepayment of postage on private correspondence (see clause 330).

The envelopes embossed with a nine-pies stamp (surcharged one anna) for the use of soldiers and seamen are not sold at post offices. They can be obtained, for the surcharged value of the stamp, through the Officers Commanding Regiments or His Majesty's Ships, or from other officers specially authorised in this behalf.

(1) Postage stamps whether adhesive, (embossed, or impressed) which have been obliterated, defaced, torn, cut, or otherwise rendered imperfect, or which have any word, letter, figure, or design written, printed or impressed upon them otherwise than by the authority of Government before posting, or which have been cut or otherwise separated from embossed envelopes, postcards or wrappers, cannot be recognised in payment of postage. The special registration envelopes provided by the Post Office, bearing embossed stamps denoting the registration fee and the initial rate of letter postage, cannot be used for the transmission of unregistered postal articles (see clause 113).

NOTE.—The perforation of postage stamps with initials, or other identifying marks, traced in minute holes is not prohibited.

(2) The using for the payment of postage or postal fees, with intent to cause loss to the Government, of a stamp that has already been used for that or any other purpose, is an offence punishable with two years' imprisonment, or with fine, or with both.

The sender of a letter to any of the countries mentioned below can prepay a reply by enclosing in his letter a reply-coupon in exchange for which the addressee, on presenting it at any post office in the country of destination, will be entitled to receive a postage stamp, or stamps, of the value of 25 centimes (2½ annas) or the equivalent of that value in the currency of the country concerned. Reply-coupons, at the price of 3 annas each, can be purchased at any head post office or at any important sub or branch post office. Any other sub or branch office at which application is made for reply-coupons will obtain them for the applicant.

The holder of a reply-coupon is entitled, on presenting it at any Indian post office, to receive in exchange for it a postage stamp, or stamps (as may be desired) of the value of 2½ annas.

List of countries referred to above

ARGENTINE

REPUBLIC.

*AUSTRIA.

BELGIUM.

*BOSNIA-HERZEGOVINA.

BRAZIL.

*BULGARIA.

CHILE.

COREA.

COSTA RICA.

CUBA.

CUBA.

DENMARK (including Greenland, Farøe Islands and Iceland).

Danish West Indies.

EGYPT.

FRANCE.

French Colonies :

Algeria.

Dahomey.

Gadeloupe and Dependencies.

Guiana.

Guinea.

Indo-China.

Ivory-coast.

Madagascar and Dependencies.

Martinique.

Mauritania.

New Caledonia and Dependencies.

Oceania.

Réunion.

Senegal, Haut Senegal and Niger.

Somali Coast.

St. Pierre and Miquelon.

French Establishments in India.

French offices in China.

French offices in Turkey.

GERMANY.

*German offices in China.

*German offices in Morocco.

German Protectorates.

*German East Africa.

German South-West Africa.

*Kiaochow or Kiao-shan.

*Palao (or Pelew) Islands.

GREAT BRITAIN.

British Colonies and Possessions :

Bahama.

Bedfordland Protectorate.

British East Africa (including Uganda).

British Guiana.

British Honduras.

Cameroons.

Canada.

Ceylon.

Gibraltar.

Gold Coast.

Hong Kong and its agencies in China.

Malta.

Mauritius and Dependencies.

Newfoundland.

New South Wales.

New Zealand (including Cook Islands).

Nigeria.

Northern Nigeria.

Papua (British New Guinea).

Queensland.

Rainia.

Rhodesia (Southern).

Seychelles.

Sierra Leone.

South Africa.

South Africa, Union of (Provinces of Cape of Good Hope, Natal, Orange Free State and Transvaal).

South Australia.

Strait Settlements and Labuan.

Tasmania.

Togo.

Trinidad and Tobago.

Victoria.

West Australia.

British Post offices in

Morocco.

GREY.

HAYTI.

HONDURAS (Republic).

HUNGARY.

ITALY.

Italian Colonies :

Benadir.

Brithree.

Libia.

JAPAN (including

Korea and Japanese

Saghalien).

Japanese offices in

China

(including Manchuria)

Caroline Islands,

Marianne (or Lashone)

Islands except Guam,

Mashall Islands.

LUXEMBURG.

MEXICO.

NETHERLANDS.

Netherlands Colonies :

Dutch East Indies.

Dutch Guiana.

NORWAY (including

Norwegian office in

Svalbard).

PANAMA (Republic).

PORTUGAL (including

the Azores and Ma-

deira).

PORTUGUESE East

Africa.

ROUMANIA.

SALVADOR.

SPAIN.

SWEDEN.

SWITZERLAND.

TUNIS.

TURKEY.

UNITED STATES OF

AMERICA.

United States Colonies

and Possessions :

Guam (Marianne

Islands).

Porto Rico.

†Mail communication temporarily suspended.

GENERAL RULES AS TO POSTING.

Post Office officials are absolutely forbidden to affix stamps to letters, or other articles brought to the Post Office. They are not bound to give change or to weigh for the public letters or other articles, except registered articles and parcels which are weighed before being accepted.

11. Services which cannot be claimed.

Letters or other articles intended to be registered or insured, articles intended to be sent as "value payable," or with regard to which "certificates of posting" are required must be presented at the post office at least half an hour before the time fixed for the closing of any particular mail, if it is intended that they should be forwarded by that mail.

12. Articles requiring special treatment.

(1) At any Post Office authorised to levy a late letter fee, an article of the letter post will be received at the Post Office window after the mail has been closed for despatch by that mail if presented in the prescribed time, and if stamped with the postage due and the amount of the late fee. In the case of official articles the late fee should be paid by service stamps.

13. Late letters.

(2) Except in the Presidency towns, where the amount of the late letter fee is locally notified, the late fee is ordinarily half an anna for unregistered articles other than parcels and two annas for registered articles of the letter mail, and, unless the Postmaster-General otherwise directs, the "prescribed time" extends to within 15 minutes of the actual despatch of the mail.

(1) Letters, postcards, and small packets may be posted in the letter-boxes provided in the Post Office mail vans attached to trains subject to the following conditions:-

14. Train letter-boxes.

(a) No article may be posted in a train letter-box at the railway stations in the Presidency towns of Calcutta (including Howrah), Bombay, Madras,

(b) At other railway stations, (1) if there is a letter-box on the platform, an article posted in the train letter-box must bear an extra half-anna postage stamp by way of late letter fee; (2) if there is no letter-box on the platform, but if there is one within a mile of the railway station, the extra fee is leviable only on articles posted in the train letter-box between 6 P. M. and 6 A. M.; and (3) if there is no letter-box on the platform or within a mile of the railway station, articles may be posted in the train letter-box without the extra fee.

(c) In cases in which the extra fee is payable under paragraph (b), the postage also must be fully prepaid.

(d) Inland articles may not be posted in the postal special trains carrying the inward foreign mails, but articles addressed to foreign countries may be posted in a special train conveying outward foreign mails.

(2) Articles posted in a train letter-box which do not fulfil the above conditions are liable to be detained.

When letter-boxes are marked "For letters only," nothing except letters and postcards should be posted in them. If other articles are posted in them, they are liable to delay in being forwarded.

15. Posting in letter-boxes.

CERTIFICATE OF POSTING.

The object in granting certificates of posting is to afford the public an assurance that letters and other articles entrusted to servants and messengers for posting have actually been posted.

16. Object of certificates.

- (1) A certificate of posting may be obtained in respect of any postal article for which a receipt is not given by the Post Office subject to the following conditions, namely:—
17. Manner of obtaining.

- (a) the certificate of posting written in ink must be presented to an officer on duty at the Post Office along with the articles to be posted, during the hours fixed for the grant of such certificates ;
- (b) the certificate must contain an exact copy of the addresses on the articles, to which it relates, and must have a postage stamp, or stamps affixed thereto in payment of a fee to be charged as follows:—
- | | |
|---|--|
| (i) In the case of unregistered letters, postcards, book packets (including registered newspapers), and pattern packets, posted by the same person at one time. | } anna for every three articles of any of these classes, or for any less number. |
| (ii) In the case of unregistered parcels (ordinary or value payable, and value-payable unregistered book packets, posted by the same person at one time. | |

(2) There must be a separate certificate for each of these two classes of articles (i) and (ii), headed with the words "Certificate of posting" and the actual number of articles in respect of which the certificate is required must be written *in words* at the foot of the document. Not more than six articles should be entered in a single certificate and each certificate should be presented along with the articles entered in it.

(3) The officer on duty will compare the number of the articles presented and the addresses on them with the entries in the certificate and, if the latter be correct, will obliterate the postage stamps and impress the date-stamp upon the certificate. The certificate will then be returned to the person who presented it.

NOTE.—Printed forms of certificate of posting are obtainable at all post offices free of charge, and the use of these forms is recommended. Books containing said forms are also procurable at all principal post offices at a cost of half-anna per book.

RECALL OF ARTICLES POSTED.

- (1) Inland letters, postcards, book and pattern packets and parcels, and foreign registered articles of the letter mail and foreign registered parcels which have not been despatched from India may be recalled when in course of transmission by post, without reference to the consent of the addressee, subject to the following conditions, namely:—

(a) No such postal article, as aforesaid shall be re-delivered to the sender except under the orders of—

- (i) the chief postal authority in a postal circle;
(ii) the Director-General;
(iii) the Local Government; or
(iv) the Governor-General in Council.

(b) A fee of one rupee shall be paid in respect of each postal article for the re-delivery of which to the sender an application is made.

(c) An application for the re-delivery to the sender of a postal article may be presented in writing to any of the authorities aforesaid, either direct or through any officer in charge of a post office.

(d) An application shall be received only from the sender of the postal article, or from some person authorised in this behalf by the sender in writing.

(e) Every application shall be accompanied by a statement (which may be enclosed in a sealed cover) of the reasons why re-delivery is sought. Such sealed cover shall be opened only by the authority to which the application is presented, or, where such authority is a Local Government or the Governor-General in Council, by a Secretary to the Local Government or the Government of India, as the case may be.

(f) Upon receiving such application and statement, together with the prescribed fee as aforesaid, the officer in charge of the post office shall immediately send the same to the chief postal authority in the postal circle in which he is serving.

(g) If the postal article, of which re-delivery is sought, is in his possession, the said officer shall, instead of forwarding it to the addressee keep it in deposit, and send the application to the said authority.

- (A) If the postal article is not in his possession, the said officer shall require the officer in charge of the post office of address in the case of an inland postal article, and of the office of foreign exchange in the case of a foreign registered postal article, to abstain from delivering it to the addressee or from sending it to its address, and to keep it in deposit. The requisition to such other officer may be sent by telegram, but all expenses attending its transmission shall be borne by the applicant.
- (i) When the application reaches such an authority as is named in condition (a) that authority may order the re-delivery to the sender of the postal article upon being satisfied that the applicant is the sender, and that sufficient reasons have been given for the re-delivery, otherwise the postal article shall be sent at once to its address.
- (j) A letter or postcard in course of transmission by post shall not be re-delivered to any one but the sender, or some person authorised in this behalf by the sender in writing.
- (2) These rules apply to all letters and articles, official as well as non-official. But in the case of official letters and articles no fee is taken, the cost whereof would be debited as public expenditure.

DELIVERY.

The delivery of a postal article at the house or office of the addressee, or to the addressee or his servant or agent or other person considered to be authorised to receive the article according to the usual manner of delivering postal articles to the addressee is deemed to be delivery to the addressee under the Post office Act.

Articles insured for more than Rs. 250 and value-payable registered articles on which the sum to be recovered exceeds Rs. 25 are delivered only at the post office window.

Postmen are forbidden to deliver any article on which any sum of money is due to the Post Office, whether on account of postage, Customs duty or on any other account, without receiving immediate payment of the amount due, or to deliver any registered or insured letter or parcel without obtaining the signature of the addressee on the receipt and acknowledgment. Postmen are also forbidden to deviate from their prescribed beats, and cannot therefore be required to call again to receive payment of sums due. They are not bound to give change.

The addressee of an article is not bound to pay the amount due on it to the Post Office if he forthwith returns it to the postman unopened. In this case he should write the word "Refused" across the cover.

When a person takes delivery of an article on which any sum is due to the Post Office, he must pay the amount marked upon it. Any complaint of overcharge should be made to the postmaster of the office of delivery, to whom the article should be taken before being opened.

If a person, after taking delivery of an article on which any postage or other sum or Customs duty is payable, refuses to pay the amount marked as due, it will be recovered from him in the same way as a fine imposed under the Post Office Act, and the Post Office has further the power of withholding from him, until such charge be paid or recovered, any article addressed to him not being on His Majesty's Service.

If the Postmaster-General is satisfied that any article has been maliciously sent for the purpose of annoying the person to whom it is addressed, he may remit the amount of postage charged upon it.

(1) No article will be delivered by the Post Office unless it bears a definite address. Articles addressed in a general way, i. e., addressed to a class of persons in contradistinction of a particular person or firm, are regarded as not bearing a definite address unless they are to the care of some definite person or firm, or unless the address specifies some definite place for delivery, such as a particular house, or a particular post-box, or a particular No. in a street. Articles addressed to initials or to clearly fictitious names even though the address specifies a definite place for delivery are regarded as not bearing a definite address unless they are to the care of a particular person or firm. Articles directed in a general way or to initials or clearly fictitious names will not be delivered if addressed merely to a post office or "Poste Restante," or to the care of a postmaster.

(2) The following are examples of definite and indefinite addresses:—

Definite and therefore *deliverable*.

- (a) The Resident, May Lodge, Simla.
(b) The Occupant, No. 10, Park Street, Calcutta.

- (c) The President of the Officers' Mess, Muttra.

(This would be a definite address as there is only one Officers' Mess at Muttra.)

- (d) A. B.,
c/o the Bank of Bengal, Lahore.

- (e) Shareholder,
c/o Messrs. Brown & Smith No. 1, Olive Street Calcutta.

- (f) R. G.,
Pioneer Press, Allahabad.

Indefinite and therefore *undeliverable*.

- (g) The European Residents, Simla.
(h) Two Non-Commissioned Officers, Peshawar.

- (i) The President of the Officers' Mess, Rawalpindi.

(This address would be indefinite as Rawalpindi has several Officers' Messes.)

- (j) B. C.,
No. 10, Park Street, Calcutta.

- (k) A. B.,
Post Office, Lahore.

- (l) Investor,
No. 2, Maulwos Street, Bombay.

(3) Parcels or other articles tendered at a post office for transmission under the Registration, Insurance, or Value-payable systems, as also Money Orders, will not be accepted unless they are definitely addressed to a particular person or firm.

Articles addressed to the non-commissioned officers and soldiers of British Regiments, and to the Indian officers, non-commissioned officers, and soldiers of Indian Regiments, will

27.
Regimental correspondence.

postage is due will not
clause 31.)

be delivered to an orderly or other fit person, deputed by the Officer Commanding the Regiment or Detachment to receive them. Articles, however, on which postage has been paid, will be delivered unless the postage be first paid. (But see

(1) Except at the three Presidency towns of Calcutta, Bombay, and Madras and at Rangoon, any person residing within the ordinary delivery beat of the postman can have all letters

28.
Window Delivery.

and other postal articles received to his address delivered to him regularly, during business hours, at the window of a post office, free of any charge on this account, provided that the articles are taken over loose and that the addressee makes a written application to the post office asking that his letters and other articles may be retained in the post office till called for, instead of being sent out in the ordinary course by the postmen.

(2) Any person residing within the ordinary delivery beat of the postman may also, on application, obtain delivery, during business hours, from the window of a post office, in a locked bag, of all fully prepaid unregistered letters, postcards, newspapers, and packets that may be received to his address, provided that the bag is furnished with a lock and duplicate keys and is supplied at the applicant's own expense, and provided also that the applicant pays to the post office in advance a fee, calculated as follows for a window delivery ticket which will entitle him to the service at any post office. The fee will be at the rate of one rupee a month for the number of months from the month of issue of the ticket to the following March, both inclusive. Thus the fee for a ticket issued on any date in April will be Rs. 12, while that for a ticket issued on any date in December will be Rs. 1. The ticket which will also entitle the holder to use his bag for the convenience to the post office of articles to be posted will be personal to the holder and it is to say, it will not be transferable from one holder to another; and it will remain in force up to the 31st March following the date of issue, but may at the end of that period be renewed up to the 31st March of the next year on payment of a fee of rupees twelve in advance. No refunds will be allowed.

NOTE 1.—The special conditions under which a person may obtain delivery of articles to his address from the window of the post office in the three Presidency towns of Calcutta, Bombay and Madras, and in Rangoon may be ascertained, on application, from the postmasters.

NOTE 2.—Registered and insured articles will be delivered to messengers and money orders paid to them only on the conditions laid down in clause 33. Value-payable articles will be delivered only in accordance with the provisions of clause 137.

(1) Any person, residing at a place which is not served daily by the postman, who sends his own messenger regularly to the post office to take delivery of correspondence received to his address or to the address of members of his family can have his letters and other unregistered articles delivered to the messengers, who must pay the postage due on the postal articles, unless the addressee deposits money in advance to pay the postage, in which case an account will be kept with him and adjusted at regular intervals.

29.

Delivery of articles to messengers sent from places not served daily by postmen.

(2) Registered and insured articles will be delivered and money orders paid to the messenger only on the conditions laid down in clause 30. Value-payable articles will be delivered only in accordance with the provisions of clause 137.

(3) The Post Office will, if desired, provide, at the addressee's expense, a bag furnished with a lock, in which all articles, cash, receipts, acknowledgments, notices and coupons to be conveyed by the messenger will be placed by the post office together with a memo. of the contents. One key of the bag will be kept by the postmaster and the other by the addressee. The same bag may be used for the conveyance by the messenger to the post office of articles to be posted. No fee will be charged for this bag.

1) If the addressee specially authorises the postmaster to do so in writing in the following form, the postmaster will also deliver to the messenger all registered and insured articles and pay him the value of all money orders (see clause 261) which may arrive for the addressee or his family; provided that no value-payable articles will be delivered otherwise than as prescribed in clause 137.

30.
Delivery of registered articles, etc., to messengers.
"I authorise the postmaster of—to deliver registered and insured articles and parcels, and pay money orders to my messenger named—, and on the postmaster delivering such articles and paying such money orders to the messenger, and obtaining the latter's receipt, I free the Post Office from all responsibility in respect of such articles and money orders."

(2) If the addressee does not authorise his messenger to sign, on his behalf, the receipts and acknowledgments in the case of registered and insured articles and notices with acknowledgments and coupons, in the case of money orders (see clause 262) will be handed under receipt to the messenger for delivery to the addressee. When the receipts and acknowledgments are returned to the post office duly signed, and the notices endorsed with receipts of payment, the articles and the amounts of the money orders will be made over to the messenger.

(3) It is not necessary that the authority granted to the postmaster should apply to all classes of articles: it may be restricted to uninsured registered articles, in which case insured articles will be delivered, and money orders paid only on the return of the receipts, acknowledgments and notices signed by the addressee.

In the case of planters and others living at a distance from the post office—
31.
Accounts with planters, etc.
regimentals, officials, and mercantile firms, who are in the habit of receiving unpaid correspondence, the post office will arrange, if desired, for the delivery of articles to their messengers or orderlies or at their offices without requiring a daily settlement of its claim for the postage due on their unpaid articles, provided that a sufficient sum to pay the postage is deposited in advance by the addressee. In such cases the post office will keep an account with each addressee, adjusting the account at regular intervals, and giving the addressee due notice when the amount deposited by him in advance to cover postage is nearly expended.

TREATMENT OF UNDELIVERABLE ARTICLES.

The following rules govern the treatment of undeliverable articles in post office:—

32.
Period of detention of undeliverable articles in post offices.
(.) Articles, the addressees of which are so illegible or incomplete as to render delivery impossible, are sent at once to the Dead Letter Office for disposal.

(f) Articles, the addressees of which are not known or have left the station of address without intimating their fresh address to the post office, are ordinarily kept in deposit in the head, sub, or branch post office to which they are addressed, for a period of seven days after all enquiries to find the addressee have proved unsuccessful. Insured articles are then returned to the office of posting for delivery to the senders, while other articles are forwarded to the Dead Letter Office for disposal. If an article has been re-directed to the post office at which it is found to be undeliverable, it is not kept in deposit, after it has been ascertained that the addressee cannot be found.

(c) Undelivered telegrams, which are in course of transmission by post, are kept in the post office to which they are addressed for a period of three days from the date on which they reach that office, and are then returned to the telegraph office by which they were posted.

(d) An undelivered postal article, of which the addressee—
(i) has refused or omitted to take delivery after due notice has been given to him by the post office,

(ii) is known to have gone away from India without leaving instructions at the post office as to the re-direction of his correspondence, or

(iii) is dead, and there is no person to whom the article could properly be delivered,

is not detained in the post office to which it is addressed, but is sent at once to the Dead Letter Office, with the following exceptions:—

- (1) Refused unregistered articles which bear clearly on the outside the name and address of the sender are returned at once by hand office direct to the offices of posting for delivery to the senders.
- (2) Unclaimed and refused insured articles and refused uninsured registered articles (including v. p. articles) are returned at once direct to the offices of posting for delivery to the senders.

If the senders of articles so returned to the office of posting cannot be found, the articles are then sent to the Dead Letter Office.

- (i) In the Dead Letter Office, further endeavours are made to find the addressees of articles other than refused articles or articles addressed to deceased persons. If the addressees cannot be found, these articles which bear the name of the sender on the cover are returned to the office of posting for delivery to the sender. Those which do not bear the name of the sender on the cover are opened for the purpose of ascertaining the name and address of the sender; if the necessary information is found, the articles are returned to the sender; if it cannot be found, they are disposed of in the Dead Letter office after being detained for a certain fixed period.
- (2) Refused articles and articles addressed to deceased persons are treated in the Dead Letter Office in the same manner as articles the addressees of which cannot be found.

The sender is bound to pay any postage or other sum due on an undelivered or refused article returned to him by the Post Office. In the case of refusal to pay the amount due, the Post Office has the remedy described in clause 21.

POSTE RESTANTE.

35. **Poste Restante articles.** All articles superscribed "To be kept till called for" "To await arrival," or in any similar way, and also articles addressed "Post Office" are held to fall under this head "Poste Restante."

36. **Treatment.** An article of the Poste Restante is kept in the post office to which it is addressed—
(i) for a period of four months from the date on which it reaches that post office in the case of the undermentioned towns and some other sea-ports

Bombay,
Calcutta,

(Chittagong,
Karachi,

Madras,
Rangoon,

- (ii) for a period of one month in all other cases.

Exception.—As soon as it is ascertained that the payee of a telegraphic money order addressed "Post Office" cannot be found, a reference is made to the office of issue, and the telegraphic money order if still undeliverable, is then re-issued without delay by telegraph, free of any further charge, for payment to the remitter.

37. **Responsibility of Post Office.** In cases in which articles are superscribed "To await arrival," or "To be kept till called for," and the address gives no further indications of the intention of the sender, the responsibility of the Post Office is limited to retaining such articles in deposit for the prescribed period.

NOTES FOR PUBLIC INFORMATION.

38. **Restrictions and limitations.** Whenever restrictions or limitations exist as regards any particular class of work in any post office, such restrictions or limitations are mentioned in foot-notes in the list of post offices at the end of this book.

39. **Legal responsibility of Post Office.** The Indian Post Office is exempted by law from all responsibility in the case of loss, misdelivery or delay of, or damage to, any postal article in course of transmission by post. In the case of insured letters and parcels, however, the Indian Post Office is responsible for their safe transmission under the conditions which will be found in the rules regarding insurance.

Coin, bullion, precious stones, jewellery, and articles of gold or silver may only be sent, by the Inland post, insured.

40. They may not be sent at all by the Foreign letter post, but may be sent by the Foreign parcel post. Currency notes or any portion thereof may only be sent insured. By sending articles of value in unregistered letters or unregistered parcels, the senders not only run the risk of losing their property but also expose to temptation every person through whose hands the articles pass.

Explanation.—In this rule, the expression "articles of gold or silver" includes articles made wholly or partly of gold or silver, but not electro or other plated goods. The expression "Currency Notes" does not include defaced notes (i. e., notes from which the signature has been cut off after cancellation), reissued on behalf of the Currency Department.

(1) Every letter, packet, or parcel has to be stamped with the date stamps of at least two post offices, and is liable to a great deal of pressure and friction in the mail bags and during transit. All articles, therefore, which are likely to suffer from stamping or pressure should be packed in strong covers. The Post Office cannot take any special precautions to secure the safety of fragile articles. When wax-cloth is used for the protection of a parcel, packet, or letter, it should be used as an *inside* cover, or there should at least be sufficient strong paper securely fastened outside the wax-cloth to receive the impression of the Post Office date-stamps, and any postage stamps which have to be affixed to the article.

(2) Special rules regarding the packing of particular classes of articles are given in the clauses of the *Guide* relating to insured articles and book and pattern packets, under the Inland post, and in the clauses relating to printed papers, samples, and insured parcels, under the Foreign post. These rules are absolute rules, for the breach of which a penalty is prescribed in each case.

Notes.—Paper used as wrappers for packets of printed matter intended for the Foreign post should be specially strong and tough. As an additional precaution against the tearing of paper wrappers, it is recommended that thick magazines or pamphlets which are folded for the post be tied with string or tape before the wrapper is applied.

The public are advised not to use sealing-wax for seals outside unregistered letters and packets, except when such seals are necessary for the protection of the articles to which they are applied. When sealing-wax is used for seals outside letters and packets, a piece of tissue or other thin paper should be laid on the wax before the seal is applied, as otherwise both the articles themselves and those with which they come in contact in transit are liable to injury from the sealing-wax adhering to other articles. The precaution recommended is specially necessary in the case of articles for the United Kingdom and foreign countries, which have for several days to pass through very hot climates.

Every article should bear on the lower left-hand corner the name and address of the sender, in order that the Post Office may be able, in case of non-delivery, to return it unopened and without delay. This is specially desirable in the case of registered articles (whether letters or parcels) and unregistered parcels. A large number of undelivered articles are destroyed every year at the various Dead Letter Offices, because they contain no clue, outside or inside, to the whereabouts of the senders, and it is suggested that in the case of photographs sent by packet post, the name and address of the sender should always be written on the back of the photograph.

The public are advised, when furnishing their address to their correspondents abroad, to mention the name of the Province in India in which they reside.

44.
Intimation of address
to correspondents
abroad.

(1) It is the accepted policy of the Indian Post Office to forward by the earliest mails, and to deliver, as expeditiously as possible, all letters on which the postage has been fully prepaid. Articles on which the postage has not been prepaid, or has not been fully prepaid, represent money that has to be realised by the

Post Office, and are therefore forwarded and delivered under special arrangements, which necessarily involve delay.

(2) With respect to prepayment of correspondence addressed to foreign countries, the attention of the public is invited to the importance of prepaying postage in full especially on newspapers and packets, as insufficient prepayment, besides involving delay, renders these articles liable to refusal by the addressees.

(1) Letters containing complaints against the Post Office may be transmitted by the inland post free of postage, provided that they are addressed to a postmaster or other officer of the Post Office, and provided that it is certified on the cover, with the full signature of the complainant, that they are complaints against the Post Office.

46.
Complaints against
Post Office.

NOTE.—A person wishing to register a letter containing a complaint against the Post Office must comply with the ordinary registration rules, which require that the postage, as well as the registration-fee, should be prepaid. Also, if a certificate of posting is required in respect of a letter containing a complaint against the Post Office, the prescribed fee for a certificate must be prepaid.

(2) Complaints should, in the first instance, be addressed to the postmaster of the office concerned unless the matter complained of is of sufficient importance to call for an independent investigation. If the complainant is not satisfied with the action taken by the postmaster or, for other reasons, desires an independent investigation, he should address the Superintendent of post offices or the Postmaster-General concerned (see page 449 of the *Post Office Guide*). Complaints on matters of special importance should always be addressed direct to the Postmaster-General.

The address of the Superintendent of post offices can always be ascertained from the nearest post office. A complaint if addressed in the following manner will be duly delivered.

Complaint against the Post Office. The Superintendent of Post Offices. LOCAL. Signature of complainant.

NOTE.—See clause 140 regarding complaints concerning value payable articles.

(3) Complaints made by the senders of registered, insured, or value-payable articles or by the remitters of money orders should be accompanied by copies of the receipts granted by the Post Office, and complaints from the senders of unregistered articles of the loss of the articles should furnish such information as may be available to establish the actual posting of the articles such as (i) the date and hour of posting, (ii) the locality of the letter-box in which posted, (iii) the full address on the article, and (iv) the person by whom posted. In a large proportion of complaints it is found that articles entrusted to messengers or servants are never posted, or are not posted at the time believed or that the posting is uncertain.

(4) In all cases of loss of the contents of an article, the cover or wrapper should accompany the complaint and a full description of the missing contents should be given: if the missing contents are currency notes, the serial letters and numbers and general numbers of the notes should be given.

(5) Complaints of delay in the delivery of articles should be accompanied by the original covers or wrappers. In a complaint regarding the Savings Bank, the number of the *account* should always be given.

(6) Complaints of overcharge on articles, the delivery of which has been accepted, should be addressed to the postmaster of the office of delivery to whom the article should be taken or sent before it is opened.

(7) Complaints regarding the wrong payment or non-payment of a money order cannot be attended to unless preferred within twelve months of the date of issue of the money order. Other complaints cannot be attended to unless preferred within six months of the date of the occurrence to which they relate: or, if they include claims for compensation for loss or damage to ~~money~~ articles, within the time mentioned in CLAUSES 1111. (b), 136 (d), 204 and 212 (f).

NOTE.—Applications for the refund of telegraphic charges on telegraphic money orders must be sent direct to the *Deputy Accountant-General, Telegraph Check Office, Calcutta*, within two months from the date on which the telegraphic money order was issued.

(I) Letters containing complaints on telegraph matters may be transmitted by inland Post, free of charge, provided that they are addressed to the *Director-General of Posts and Telegraphs, Traffic Branch, Calcutta*, or to a telegraph master, or other telegraph officer, and provided that it is certified on the cover, with the full signature of the complainant, that they are complaints on telegraph matters. Letters relating to *refunds* of telegram charges, but which do not involve complaints against the telegraph service must be paid for in postage stamps.

(2) Complaints relating to telegrams received or despatched should be addressed to the *Director-General of Posts and Telegraphs, Traffic Branch, Calcutta*. Complaints against any telegraph official or on telegraph matters in general, should, in the first instance, be addressed to the officer in charge of the telegraph office concerned unless the matter complained of is of sufficient importance to call for an independent investigation. If the complainant is not satisfied with the action taken by that officer, for other reasons desires an independent investigation, he should address the *Postmaster-General, Telegraph Traffic Branch, Calcutta* on matters of special importance should be addressed to the *Director-General of Posts and Telegraphs* (address Calcutta from November to March, and Simla from April to October). The address of the *Postmaster-General, Telegraph Traffic Branch*, can always be ascertained from the nearest telegraph office.

(3) Complaints made to the *Director-General of Posts and Telegraphs, Traffic Branch, Calcutta*, regarding telegrams should be accompanied by documentary evidences, namely:—

(a) in case of non-delivery or of delay, by a written statement from the office of destination, or from the addressee;

(b) in case of alteration or omission, by the copy of the telegram delivered to the addressee.

(4) Claims for refund of telegram charges, but which involve no complaint against the telegraph service should be addressed to the *Deputy Accountant-General, Telegraph Check Office, Calcutta*, and should be accompanied by documentary evidence, namely:—

(a) in case of an unused reply telegram form by the reply telegram form, delivered to the addressee;

(b) in case of Paid Service Advice, by the receipt for the repetition message and the correction memorandum granted in connection therewith by the telegraph office of delivery; and

(c) in case of telegrams stamped in excess by the sender, or stamped and cancelled before transmission has begun, by the receipt granted for the telegram.

If a claim for refund involves a complaint against the telegraph service it should be addressed to the *Director General of Posts and Telegraphs, Traffic Branch Calcutta*.

5) Complaints and claims for refund regarding inland telegrams cannot be attended to unless preferred within two months of the date of the telegram, and regarding foreign telegrams within five months of the date of the telegram.

SECTION II. - INLAND POST.

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INTRODUCTORY.

Subject to such exceptions as may be notified by the Government of India, the term "Inland Post" means the post maintained by the Government of India, either by land or by sea—

Definition of "Inland Post".

- (1) between any places in British India;
- (2) between any places in British India and places beyond the limits of British India at which there are Indian post offices; and
- (3) between any places beyond the limits of British India at which there are Indian post offices.

Exceptions.—Union rates of postage* apply to private (and official) correspondence (i. e., letters, postcards, newspapers, and book and pattern packets) posted in British India for the places noted in the margin, or posted at the Indian post offices at those places for any other of those places or for any place in British India.

*By "union rates of postage" are meant the rates given in Section III which are applicable to countries other than (a) those mentioned in CLAUSE 155 (1) and (b) Ceylon and Portuguese India.

NOTE.—Parcels addressed to the Indian post offices at Bandarabas, Bushire, Jask, Linga, and Mohammersh may, at the option of the sender, be posted at the Indian inland rates or at the foreign rates given in the Foreign Post Directory under the head Persia.

The term "Postal Articles" is used to describe, for the purposes of the Inland post, the following six classes, for each of which a distinctive rate of postage is prescribed:—

49. Definition of "Postal articles."

Letters
Postcards.
Book and pattern packets.

"Blind Literature" Packets.
Registered newspapers.
Parcels.

LETTERS.

50. The rates of postage on letters are as follows:—

- Postage.
- | | |
|---|------------------|
| For a letter not exceeding one tola in weight | ... Half an anna |
| For a letter exceeding one tola but not exceeding ten tolas in weight | ... One anna. |
| For every additional ten tolas or part of that weight | ... One anna. |

- (1) A letter posted unpaid is charged on delivery with double postage, and a letter posted insufficiently prepaid is charged on delivery with double the amount of the deficiency.

51. Unpaid and insufficiently paid letters.

(2) Unpaid letters, with or without covers, must be securely closed by the sender, and any such letter posted without having been securely closed will be forwarded to the Dead Letter Office to be destroyed forthwith.

NOTE.—See exception 2 below CLAUSE 387 (a)

POST CARDS.

- (1) Single and reply postcards for transmission by the inland post are issued by the Post Office for the use of the public. A single

52.
Description.

postcard has a stamp of the value of a $\frac{1}{4}$ anna impressed on it; a double, or reply, postcard has a stamp of the value of a $\frac{1}{2}$ anna impressed on each portion. The first portion of a double postcard is intended to contain the sender's communication; the second, or reply portion is intended to contain the addressee's answer and, when detached and posted by the latter, will be entitled to free transmission to destination.

(2) Single and reply cards of private manufacture may be transmitted by post as postcards: provided that the postage is prepaid in full by means of adhesive postage stamps affixed to them; that, as regards size, they are not more than $5\frac{1}{2}$ by $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches or less than $4\frac{1}{2}$ by 5 inches; and that, as regards substance, they are neither thinner nor more flexible than the inland postcards issued by the Post Office.

NOTE.—See exception I below clause 337 (a).

- (1) All reply postcards of private manufacture must display the title

53.
Special rules.

"Postcard" on the address-side, but this title is not obligatory for single cards of private manufacture. Reply halves of reply-paid cards must bear the words "Postcard" and "Reply." Whatever is printed on the address-side of the inland or international official postcards issued by the Post Office is also permissible on the address-side of cards of private manufacture.

A postcard must not be folded, cut or otherwise altered, except that the impressed postage stamp (if any) may be perforated with initials; nor may a postcard be enclosed in a cover of any kind.

The right-hand half of the address-side of a postcard is in all cases reserved for the address of the recipient, for the postage stamp necessary for prepayment, which should, so far as possible, be affixed in the upper right-hand corner, and for the words "Registered" and "Acknowledgment due," but the left-hand half of the address-side, as well as the back, may be used by the sender for the purpose of a written communication or may be otherwise disposed of, subject to the restrictions mentioned in sub-clause (2) of this clause.

NOTE 1.—Although the vertical line drawn on the address-side of the inland postcards issued by the Post Office, bearing the portrait of His Majesty King George V on the impressed stamp does not divide that side into two equal parts the divisions so made should be taken to represent the "right-hand half of the address-side" and the "left-hand half of the address-side" for the purpose of this rule.

NOTE 2.—A small space marked off by fine lines or minute dots to indicate the place where the postage stamp should be affixed is allowed on the upper right-hand corner of the address-side of postcards.

- (2) Nothing may be attached to a postcard except—

- (a) stamps in payment of postage or stamp duty;
- (b) a gummed label (not to exceed 2 inches in length and $\frac{3}{4}$ inch in width), bearing the name and address of the person to whom the card is sent;
- (c) a similar label, bearing the name and address of the sender of the card; and
- (d) engravings, illustrations, drawings, and photographs on very thin paper and completely adherent to the card.

Stamps in payment of stamp duty may be affixed only to the back of the postcard. The articles specified in paragraphs (c) and (d) may be affixed either to the back or the left-hand half of the address-side.

(3) The reply halves of reply-paid cards cannot be registered by the original senders of such cards.

(4) The sender of a reply postcard is recommended to indicate his name and address on the address-side of the reply-half. The reply postcard should be folded so that the portion bearing the addressee's name shall be outside.

Should a postcard be posted without the postage having been prepaid in full it will be forwarded to the Dead Letter Office to be destroyed forthwith. Should either portion of a reply postcard be posted without the postage having been prepaid, that portion will be forwarded to the Dead Letter Office to be destroyed forthwith. Should any of the other conditions laid down in the foregoing clauses be infringed the postcard will be treated as a letter and the amount of postage prepaid on a single postcard or on the first half only of a reply postcard will be taken into account in assessing the postage to be charged on delivery. If an inland postcard be addressed to a country served by the foreign post, it will be disposed of under clause 158.

NOTE.—See exception 1 below clause 337 (a).

BOOK PACKETS.

The rate of postage on book packets is half an anna per ten tolas. Fractions of 10 tolas are reckoned as 10 tolas.

55.
Postage.

A book packet posted unpaid is charged on delivery with double postage; an insufficiently prepaid book packet is charged on

56.
Unpaid and insuff-
ciently paid book pac-
kets.

(1) A book packet may contain any of the following articles—

57.
contents.

(a) Newspapers and publications of all kinds; books, whether blank or printed; engravings; photographs, drawings, plans, maps, printed music, and proof sheets with or without the manuscript relating thereto; blank paper, parchment, or card board, and, generally, any thing on paper, parchment or card-board, which is printed, engraved, lithographed, or papyrographed, or produced by any other mechanical process easy to recognise, except the copying press and the typewriter.

Provided that no card bearing the heading "Postcard" shall be allowed to be transmitted open by post as a book packet;

(b) business papers, written or drawn wholly or partly by hand, not being of the nature of a letter or having the character of a personal communication, such as deeds, bills-of-lading, invoices, accounts, proposals and policies of assurance, powers-of-attorney, licences, statistical returns submitted by or to public officers in their official capacities and manuscript of all kinds, including manuscript music not being of the nature of personal correspondence;

(c) written letters of old date which have previously passed through the post and served their original purpose;

(d) documents wholly or partly printed in imitation of typewriting, or reproduced from a manuscript or type-written original by any mechanical process of polygraphy such as chromography, mimeography provided that (i) they are handed in at the post office counter or window, (ii) special attention of the counter or window clerk is drawn to the fact that they are documents of the kind mentioned in this sub-clause and (iii) at least 20 precisely identical copies are posted at the same time.

- (c) circulars i.e. printed notices and printed letters, provided they contain nothing in writing except (i) corrections of press errors, (ii) the date of despatch and the name and address and description of the sender and the name of the addressee, and (iii) the place, date and hour, when the circular is a notice of meeting or appointment and is the case of a notice of meeting the objects of the meeting.

Note.—By "printing" is meant any species of type-printing easy to recognise, lithography, hand-stamping or any mechanical process ordinarily used to produce a number of identical copies of written matter, and easy to recognise. "Writing" includes type-writing and any mechanical or other process ordinarily used to produce a single document.

(2) With any of the above-mentioned articles may be sent anything that is necessary for their safe transmission through the post, such as rollers, etc. and with any of the articles mentioned in sub-clause (a) may be sent any legitimate binding, mounting or covering, loose or attached, and anything that ordinarily appertains to such articles, as pens and pencils in the case of a pocket-book, photographs in the case of a photograph-book, and card-plates in the case of visiting cards.

(3) Manuscript for the press shall not be reckoned as having the character of personal correspondence within the meaning of sub-clause (b) and may be sent as a book-packet.

No communication of the nature of a letter, or having the character of a personal communication, may be enclosed with, or written upon, the contents of a book packet; provided that nothing in this clause shall be held to prohibit inscriptions or entries stating who the sender is or to whom the articles are to be given, or to prohibit purely complimentary greetings from being entered, in writing or otherwise, on Christmas, New Year and Birthday cards and similar articles.

A book-packet may not contain "paper-money," which for the purposes of this clause includes unobliterated postage or other stamps, currency notes, hundis, cheques, bank-notes, bankpost bills, bills of exchange, and all orders or authorities for the payment of money.

Explanation.—This clause does not apply to a book packet containing a stamped and addressed envelope, postcard, or wrapper, forwarded by the sender of the packet in order that such envelope, card, or wrapper may be returned through the post to the sender or sent to some other person designated by him.

The dimensions of a book packet, which may be of any shape must not exceed two feet in length by one foot in width and one foot in depth. When, however, the packet is in the form of a roll, the length must not exceed thirty inches: provided that, if the length exceeds twenty-four inches (two feet) the diameter must not exceed four inches.

A book packet must be posted without a cover, or in an unfastened envelope, or in a cover which can be easily removed for the purpose of examination without breaking any seal or tearing any paper or separating any adhering surfaces. A packet posted without a cover may not be fastened or otherwise treated so as to prevent easy examination.

If a book packet is found to contain anything not permitted by the rules, or to be in excess of the prescribed size, or to be packed in a manner not in accordance with the rules, it will be charged on delivery with letter or parcel postage, whichever may be less. Any postage stamps that may be affixed to it will, however, be recognised in assessing the charge.

*Provided the lower rate is admissible (see clause 70).

In cases where the transmission or delivery of letters would be delayed were the whole mail indiscriminately dealt with, book packets (other than newspapers) may be kept back in the office of posting for a period, not exceeding one day, and in the office of delivery till the next delivery.

PATTERN PACKETS.

The rate of postage on pattern packets is half an anna per ten tolas. Fractions of 10 tolas are reckoned as 10 tolas.

61.
Postage.

A pattern packet posted unpaid is charged on delivery with double postage; an insufficiently prepaid pattern packet is charged on delivery with double the amount of the deficiency.

65.
Unpaid and insufficiently paid pattern packets.

(1) A pattern packet may contain *bons fils* trade patterns or samples of merchandise not having any saleable value, together with, or without, any matter which may be sent as a book packet. There must be no writing upon or in a pattern packet, except the name and address of the sender, the name and address of the person for whom it is intended, a trade mark, numbers, prices, and indications as to the weight, size, or quantity, to be disposed of.

66.
Contents.

(2) Objects of natural history, dried or preserved animals and plants, geological specimens and other similar objects will also be admitted to transmission by post at the rates of postage for pattern packets, provided that they are not sent for a commercial purpose and that they are packed in the manner prescribed for pattern packets generally.

67.
Size and weight.

The dimensions of a pattern packet must not exceed two feet in length by one foot in width and one foot in depth; and the weight must not exceed two hundred tolas.

68.
Packing.

(1) A pattern packet must be posted without a cover, or with a cover open at both ends, or in an unfastened envelope or other cover which can be easily removed so as to admit of a ready examination of the contents.

(2) Samples of seeds, drugs and other articles which cannot be sent in unfastened or removable envelopes may be sent enclosed in boxes or bags, provided that they are fastened in such a way that they can be easily opened; they may also be sent in air-tight cases when necessary, provided that the nature of the contents is certified on the cover under the full signature and address of the sender. For the purpose of this certificate, an impression of the business stamp of a firm may be accepted in the place of the signature of the sender.

(3) Articles of glass must be securely packed (in boxes of metal, wood, leather or card-board) in such a way as to prevent all risk of injury to the mails or to the officers of the Post Office.

(4) Liquids, oils, and fatty substances easily liquefied must be enclosed in glass bottles hermetically sealed. Each bottle must be placed in a wooden box furnished with saw-dust, cotton, or spongy material in sufficient quantity to absorb the liquid in case the bottle be broken. Finally the box, itself must be enclosed in a case of metal, or of wood with a screw top, or of strong and thick leather.

Explanation.—When use is made of perforated wooden blocks of the thickness of at least $\frac{1}{10}$ th of an inch in the weakest part, with a sufficient quantity of absorbent material inside and provided with a cover, the blocks need not be enclosed in a second case.

(5) Fatty substances which are not easily liquefied, such as ointments, soft soaps, resins, etc., must be enclosed in an inner cover (box, bag of linen or

parchment, etc.) which must itself be placed in a second box of wood, metal, or strong and thick leather.

(6) Dry powders, whether dyes or not, must be placed in card-board boxes which themselves must be enclosed in a bag of linen or parchment.

(7) Live bees must be enclosed in boxes so constructed as to prevent all danger and to allow the contents to be ascertained.

(1) If a pattern packet is found to contain anything not permitted by the rules or to be in excess of the prescribed size or weight, or to be packed in a manner not in accordance with the rules, it will be charged on delivery with letter or parcel postage, whichever may be less.⁶ Any postage stamps that may be affixed to it will, however, be recognised in assessing the charge.

(2) If a packet containing samples of any of the articles mentioned in sub-clauses (3) to (7) of clause 63 is not packed in the manner proscribed therein, it will not be forwarded.

In cases where the transmission or delivery of letters would be delayed were the whole mail indiscriminately dealt with, pattern packets may be kept back in the office of posting for a period not exceeding one day and in the office of delivery till the next delivery.

"BLIND LITERATURE" PACKETS.

70A.
Postage.

The rates of postage on "Blind Literature" packets are as follows:—

For a packet not exceeding 10 tolas in weight . . . half an anna.

For a packet exceeding ten tolas, but not exceeding two hundred tolas in weight . . . one anna.

For a packet exceeding two hundred tolas, but not exceeding two hundred and forty tolas in weight. . . two annas.

Papers of any kind, periodicals, and books impressed in "Braille" or other special type for the use of the blind, may be transmitted by post as "blind literature" packets provided that they are posted in accordance with the following conditions. —

70B.
Contents and conditions of posting.

- (a) The packet shall consist only of articles specially impressed as described above for the use of the blind, and shall not contain any communication either in writing or printed in ordinary type, except the title and table of contents of the book or periodical, and any key to, or instructions for the use of the special type, or any enclosure except a label for the return of the packet.
- (b) The packet shall bear on the outside the inscription "Literature for the Blind", and the written or printed name and address of the sender.
- (c) The packet shall be posted either without a cover, or in a cover open at both ends which can easily be removed for the purpose of examination.
- (d) The dimensions of the packet shall not exceed two feet in length by one foot in width and one foot in depth; and the weight shall not exceed 240 tolas.

⁶Provided the lower rate is admissible (see clause 75.)

Should any of the conditions mentioned above be infringed, the packet (unless it is admissible as an ordinary packet) will be charged on delivery with letter or parcel postage, whichever may be less. Any postage stamps that may be affixed to the packet will, however, be ~~reckoned~~ ~~used~~ in assessing the charge.

REGISTERED NEWSPAPERS.

71. The following is the definition given in the Post Office Act of newspapers which may be registered and posted, for transmission by the Inland post, as "Registered Newspapers" :—

Every publication, consisting wholly or in great part of political or other news or of articles relating thereto, or to other current topics, with or without advertisements, shall be deemed a newspaper, subject to the following conditions, namely :—

(1) that it is published in numbers at intervals of not more than thirty-one days ; and

(2) that it has a *bona fide* list of subscribers.

An extra or supplement to a newspaper, bearing the same date as the newspaper and transmitted therewith, shall be deemed to be part of the newspaper; provided that no such extra or supplement shall be so deemed unless it consists wholly or in great part of matter like that of the newspaper and has the title and date of publication of the newspaper printed at the top of each page.

72. The following rates of postage will be charged on registered newspapers when posted for transmission by the Inland post or to Ceylon in accordance with the conditions set forth below :—

For a newspaper not exceeding eight tolas in weight one-quarter of an ~~anna~~

For a newspaper exceeding eight tolas but not exceeding forty tolas in weight . . . half an anna.

For every additional forty tolas or part of that weight half an anna.

CONDITIONS.

(a) The newspaper shall be registered in the office of the Postmaster-General, or officer exercising the powers of the Postmaster-General, of the postal circle in which it is published. Such registration shall cease to have effect at the close of the calendar year following that in which it was effected and must be renewed if a continuance of the privilege conferred by the system beyond that time is desired. The first application for the registration of a newspaper shall be accompanied by a certificate from the District Magistrate of the District in which the newspaper is published, or from the Chief Presidency Magistrate in the case of a Presidency town, to the effect that the security required by Section 8 of the Indian Press Act, 1910 (I of 1910), has been deposited or dispensed with, as the case may be.

(b) The postage shall be prepaid by postage stamps.

(c) The newspaper shall bear in print immediately above the address the word "Registered" followed by the registration-number, which shall be assigned to it by the Postmaster-General or other officer referred to in condition (a).

(d) The newspaper shall be posted at the place of publication by the proprietor, manager, or publisher.

- (c) The newspaper shall be posted without a cover or in a short cover open at the ends.
- (f) There shall be no word printed on the newspaper after its publication or upon the cover (if any) thereof, nor shall any writing or mark be made upon it or upon the cover (if any) thereof, except the name and address of the person to whom it is sent, and, if desired, the name and address of the newspaper, or of the sender.
- (g) There shall be no paper or thing enclosed in or with any such newspaper other than an extra or supplement as specified in the definition given in *clause 71*.

Explanation 1.—The postage on a packet containing two or more copies of the same registered newspaper may, at the option of the proprietor, manager, or publisher, be paid either (a) at the special rates mentioned in this clause, the amount being calculated on each copy of the newspaper separately according to its weight, or (b) at the rates applicable to book-packets, provided that the conditions relating to book packets are not infringed in any respect.

Explanation 2.—To ensure that condition (d) shall be complied with, registered newspapers must be handed in at the window or door of the post office selected for the purpose by the proprietor, manager, or publisher. Only one post office may be selected for the purpose in the case of each registered newspaper, and copies of the paper will not be accepted at any other post office for transmission as registered newspapers, except with the special permission of the Postmaster-General. Newspapers posted in letter-boxes are not admissible to the reduced rates of postage for registered newspapers.

78. Procedure.

* These forms may also be obtained at any head post office.

The proprietor, manager, or publisher of a newspaper wishing to adopt the system of registration for such newspaper should address the Postmaster-General of the postal circle in which the newspaper is published. He will then be furnished with a printed form of application² showing the information required by the Post Office, which he should fill in and return, forwarding at the same time a copy of the newspaper.

The Postmaster-General, on receiving the application with the copy of the newspaper, will satisfy himself that the newspaper is entitled to be registered in accordance with these rules, and for this purpose will make such enquiry as he may think proper. When the application is accepted, he will assign to the newspaper a registration-number with the initial letter of the postal circle prefixed, and communicate this number to the proprietor, manager, or publisher. The fact that the newspaper has been registered, and the registration-number assigned to it, will be communicated at the same time to the post office at the place where the newspaper is to be posted.

- (1) Written notice of intention to renew the registration of the newspaper should be given to the Postmaster-General three weeks before the expiry of the calendar year following that in which the existing registration was effected.† With this notice should be sent a fresh form of application bearing the same date as the notice.

74. Renewal.

† If a newspaper be registered in December 1898, the registration will cease to have effect on the 31st December 1899.

(2) The Postmaster-General will deal with the application for renewal in the same way as the original application, and he may, if he thinks proper, require a fresh copy of the newspaper to be forwarded to him. It will not, however, be necessary to assign a fresh registration number to the newspaper.

PARCELS.

The rates of postage on parcels are as follows:—

75. Postage.

(a) *Parcels not exceeding 40 tolas in weight:—*

<i>Not over— Tolas.</i>	<i>Postage. R. a.</i>	<i>Not over— Tolas.</i>	<i>Postage. R. a.</i>	<i>Not over— Tolas.</i>	<i>Postage. R. a.</i>	<i>Not over— Tolas.</i>	<i>Postage. R. a.</i>
40	0 2	100	0 8	260	0 14	400	1 4
80	0 4	200	0 10	320	1 0	440	1 6
120	0 6	240	0 12	360	1 2		

(b) *Parcels exceeding 40 tolas in weight:—*

<i>Not over— Tolas.</i>	<i>Postage. R. a.</i>	<i>Not over— Tolas.</i>	<i>Postage. R. a.</i>	<i>Not over— Tolas.</i>	<i>Postage. R. a.</i>	<i>Not over— Tolas.</i>	<i>Postage. R. a.</i>
480	3 0	600	3 12	680	4 4	760	4 12
520	3 4	640	4 0	720	4 8	800	5 0
560	3 8						

NOTE.—In addition to the postage, a fee of two annas for registration is charged in the case of registered parcels (see clause 104). Parcels weighing over 440 tolas must be registered (see clause 112).

Anything may be sent in a parcel excepting articles the transmission of which is prohibited (see clauses 91, 92, 93, and note 2 under clause 128). A parcel may contain one (but must not contain more than one) written communication of the nature of a letter, or having the character of a personal communication; provided that the communication is addressed only to the addressee of the parcel itself.

NOTE.—The prohibition in clause 114 against the transmission by the inland post of gold coin or gold bullion of a value in excess of Rs. 300 does not apply to the inland transit of foreign parcels.

A parcel must not exceed 440 tolas in weight, unless it is registered, in which case the weight must not exceed 10 seers (800 tolas). A parcel must not be of a kind which, owing to size, shape, manner of packing, or any other cause, cannot be carried by post without serious inconvenience or risk.

(1) A parcel must be packed and enclosed in a reasonably strong case, wrapper, or cover, fastened in a manner calculated to preserve the contents from loss or damage in the post, to prevent any tampering therewith, and to protect other postal articles from being damaged in any way thereby.

(2) Liquids and substances which liquefy easily must be despatched in a double receptacle. Between the first receptacle (bottle, flask, pot, box, etc.) and the second (which must be a box of metal or of strong wood) some space must be left to be filled with saw-dust, bran or some other absorbing material.

(3) Live bees must be enclosed in suitable cases and so packed as to prevent all risk of injury of other postal articles in course of transmission by post or to officers of the Post Office.

Human and other viscera may be transmitted by the inland post to Chemical Examiners for analysis, subject to the following conditions:—

(a) The suspected viscous or other material to be sent for examination must be enclosed in a glass bottle or jar, fitted with a stopper or sound cork.

(b) Great care must be taken that the stopper or cork of the bottle fits tightly. This precaution is especially necessary when alcohol is used as a preservative; in such cases a ring of bees' wax or candle-wax must be placed round the lip of the bottle so as to cover the shoulder of the stopper. The stopper must be carefully fastened down with bladder or leather and sealed.

(c) The glass bottle or jar must then be placed in a strong wooden or tin box which must be large enough to allow of a layer of raw cotton at least three-fourths of an inch thick, being placed between the bottle or jar and the box.

- (d) The box itself must be encased in cloth, which must be securely closed and sealed. The seals must be at intervals not exceeding three inches along each seam. All the seals must be of the same kind of wax and must bear distinct impressions of the same device. The device must not be that of a current coin or merely a series of straight, curved or crossed lines.

80. Cultures or other articles known or believed to contain the living germs of plague may be transmitted by the inland post, subject to the following conditions:—

- (a) Such cultures or other articles aforesaid must not be accepted for transmission unless they are sent by a Commissioned Medical Officer, a Military Assistant Surgeon, or a Medical Practitioner in possession of a qualification not lower than that of L. M. S. of the university of Calcutta, the Punjab, Madras or Bombay or by a person specially permitted by the Governor-General in Council or a Local Government to send such cultures or other articles; nor unless they are consigned to a Government Laboratory, or to a person specially permitted by the Governor-General in Council, or a Local Government, to receive such cultures or other articles.
- (b) The cultures or other articles aforesaid must be securely packed in a hermetically closed tin of adequate strength which must be placed in a strong outer box of wood or tin with a layer of at least three-quarters of an inch of raw cotton-wool between the inner and outer case.
- (c) The outer case must be enclosed in stout cloth, which must be securely fastened and sealed, and labelled with such distinguishing inscription as will suffice to make immediately manifest the nature of the contents.
- (d) The sender must present the parcel at the post office accompanied by a declaration as to the nature of its contents, and a certificate signed by himself to the effect that he has advised the addressee of its despatch and that such addressee, if the parcel should not be addressed to a Government Laboratory, has been specially permitted by the Governor-General in Council or a Local Government, to receive such cultures or other articles. The certificate moreover, must show on its face that the sender is a person authorised within the meaning of condition (a) to send such cultures or other articles.

The postage on a parcel, and also the registration fee if the parcel is to be registered must be prepaid fully by means of postage stamps which must be affixed either to the cover of the parcel or to an official label, which can be obtained free at the post office. In either case the sender or his messenger must affix the stamps himself, postal officials being strictly forbidden to affix them. Should an official label be used, it must be pasted to the parcel; and if the sender does not do this himself, he is recommended to see it done in his presence before he leaves the post office.

Note:—If wax-cloth is used as an outer covering for a parcel and sufficient paper has not been securely fastened outside the wax-cloth (see clause 81), it is advisable that the postage stamps should always be affixed to an official label.

82. (1) Every parcel (including service parcels) intended for transmission by post must be presented at the window of the post office. Any parcel found in a letter-box will be treated and charged as a registered parcel.

(2) If a parcel containing any of the articles mentioned in sub-clauses (2) and (3) of clause 78 is not packed in the manner prescribed therein, it will not be forwarded.

(1) Parcels to or from Aden must be accompanied by Customs declarations under clause 231. The declared value in such declarations should, however, be stated in Indian currency. Parcels to or from Aden may not contain coin or bullion exceeding £ 5 in value (except coin clearly intended for purposes of ornament).

(2) Parcels to and from Ahwaz, Bandar Abbas, Bushire, Chahbar, Henjan, Jessk, Linga, and Mohammerah in Persia must be accompanied by Customs declarations under clause 231. The declared value in such declarations should, however, be stated in Indian currency.

(3) Parcels for Abul Khasib, Amara, Busra, Busra City, Fao, Naseriyah, Qalat Saleh, Sukesh-Sheynah and Zubair, in Mesopotamia must be accompanied by Customs declarations under clause 231. The declared value in such declarations should be stated in Indian currency.

(4) All parcels posted in Kathiawar and at Gogha, except those addressed to places in Kathiawar and Cutch, and all parcels posted in Cutch, excepting those addressed to places in Cutch, must be accompanied by Customs declarations under clause 231 but with the values declared in Indian currency.

(5) In the case of postal parcels from British India to places in Kathiawar, the contents can be re-imported into British India through the post, free of customs duty, on certain conditions which can be ascertained at the Bombay and Karachi General Post Offices. Such parcels must be presented by the sender or his agent *apace* at the Bombay or Karachi General Post Office for despatch to Kathiawar.

No registered parcel will be delivered to the addressee, unless and until he has signed a receipt for the parcel in the prescribed form, which will be presented to him for signature by the postman who delivers the parcel.

84.
Delivery of registered parcel.

85.
Liability to detention.

In cases where the transmission of letters would be delayed were the whole mail indiscriminately dealt with, parcels may be kept back till the next despatch.

ADDRESSES.

86.
Post-town.
The general rule to be followed in addressing articles for transmission through the inland post is to write the name of the post-town as clearly as possible at the bottom of the address—

A. B.,
Collector,
Poona.

Sewalik, son of Jagannath,
Sudher Bazaar,
Moradabad.

(1) When the post-town to which an article is to be sent is one of several post-towns bearing the same name, or when it is a small post town not likely to be known, the name of the district must be added to the name of the post town. The name of the district in such cases must be added in *brackets* to prevent it from being mistaken for the post-town in cases in which there are districts and post-towns of the same name, *e. g.*

To
A. B.,
Ramnagar,
(Benares).

To
A. B.,
Akola,
(Akmednagar).

(2) When one of several post-towns bearing the same name happens also to have the same name as the district, the name of the province should be added to the post-town, *e. g.*—

To
A. B.,
Jaipur,
Rajputana.

To
A. B.,
Hyderabad,
Sind.

To
Sewalik, son of Jagannath,
Bilaspur,
Central Provinces.

88.
Spelling.

The names of post-towns and districts should be spelt as they are spelt in the list of post offices at the end of this book.

(1) Letters intended for delivery to passengers by the P. and O. homeward-bound steamers leaving Bombay every Sunday at 2 P. M. may be addressed as follows:—

89.
Letters for homeward-bound P. and O. passengers.

To
A. B.,
care of the mail officer,
Bombay-Aden sea post office.

2. Letters so addressed are delivered on board; and the public are advised to adopt this mode of address in all cases in which letters for passengers are posted on the last day of posting mails for Europe at places from which the foreign mails are carried to Bombay by special train, otherwise the letters will not be sent by the special train and will arrive in Bombay after the departure of the mail steamer.

INLAND POSTAGE RATES.

90.
Postage rates.

The following table shows the rates of postage chargeable on the several classes of inland postal articles when the postage is prepaid:—

POSTCARDS.		LETTERS.			BOOK AND PATTERN PACKETS.	REGISTERED NEWSPAPERS. (PREPAYMENT COMPUL- SORY).			PARCELS—PREPAYMENT COMPULSORY.		
									Not exceeding 440 tolas.	Exceeding 440 tolas. (Registration compulsory.)	
Single.	Reply.	Not ex- ceeding 1 tola.	Exceeding 1 tola but not exceed- ing 10 tolas	For every additional 10 tolas or part of that weight.	For every 10 tolas or part of that weight.	Not ex- ceeding 8 tolas.	Exceed- ing 8 tolas, but not exceed- ing 40 tolas.	For every additional 40 tolas or part of that weight.	For every 40 tolas or part of that weight.	Exceeding 440 tolas, but not exceeding 480 tolas.	For every addition- al 40 tolas or part of that weight up to 800 tolas.
ANNA.	ANNA.	ANNA.	ANNA.	ANNA.	ANNA.	ANNA.	ANNA.	ANNA.	ANNA.	RUPEES.	ANNA.
$\frac{1}{4}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	1	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{4}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	2	3	4

PROHIBITED ARTICLES.

91. The transmission by the *inland post* of the undermentioned articles is prohibited:—
General prohibitions.

1. Anything which is sent in contravention of any enactment for the time being in force.
2. Any indecent or obscene printing, painting, photograph, lithograph, engraving book or card, or any other indecent or obscene article.
3. Any letter, postcard, newspaper, packet or parcel, having on it any words, marks, or designs of an indecent, obscene, seditious, scurrilous, threatening, or grossly offensive nature.
4. Any explosive, dangerous, filthy, noxious or deleterious substance.
5. Any sharp instrument not properly protected.

Explanation.—Pins may not be used to fasten together the two halves of a reply postcard or to fasten the cover of packets or other postal articles, as they are liable to injure other mail matter.

6. Any living creature or other thing which is either noxious or likely to injure postal articles in course of transmission by post or any officer of the Post Office (but see clauses 68, 73, 79, and 80).

7. Circulars relating to lotteries.

8. Newspapers in respect of which the provisions of Section 14 of the Indian Press Act, 1910, have not been complied with.

9. Gold coin or gold bullion of a value in excess of Rs. 500.

10. Opium, morphia, cocaine and its allied drugs and preparations thereof subject to the exemption of (a) transactions on account of the Government and (b) the despatch of recognised medicinal preparations specified in the lists below:—

List of preparations containing opium and morphia which are exempted from the operation of this rule.

1. Anarcotine or Narcotine (or Narco-
tine) and its derivatives.
2. Anodyne Pine Expectorant.
3. Anti-Emissis mixture (Dr. Duarte's).
4. Apocodene Hydrochloridum.
5. Apomorphine and its salts and pre-
parations.
6. Astringent wash—compressed tablets
for—containing $\frac{1}{12}$ gr. of morphia
acetate (Parke Davis & Co.).
7. Barsh.
8. Beecham's Cough Pills.
9. Boerhavis Odontalgic Essence.
10. Brow's Linctum.
11. Brompton's Consumption and Cough
Specific.
12. Camphorodyne.
13. Cereoli Acidi Tannici et opii.
14. Cereoli Iodoformi et morphiine.
15. Chamberlain's Colic Remedy.
16. Chlor : Anodyne containing $\frac{3}{4}$ grs. of
morphia hydrochlor per fluid
ounce (Parke Davis & Co.).
17. Chlorodyne (Liquor Chloroformi
Composita).
18. Chronic Dysentery Mixture (Dr.
Duarte's).
19. Codamine.
20. Codine or Codena and its salts and
preparations.
21. Cotarnina.
22. Cotarnine Hydrochloridum or Stypti-
cium.
23. Cotarnine Phthalas or Styptol.
24. Cough Mixture (Dr. Duarte's).
25. Cryptopine.
26. Decoctum Papaveris.
27. Dover's Powder, see Pulvis Ipecacu-
anhe Composita.
28. Elixir Peppine et Bismuthi Comp.
29. Elixir Pini Compositum.
30. Emplastrum Opii.
31. Eucema Opi.
32. Ethyl Narcein Hydrochloride, see
Narcein.
33. Ferris, see Mistura Bismuthi Compo-
sita Aromatica.
34. Glycerinum Acetomorphine.
35. Glycerinum Heroini Compositum.
36. Gnoscepine.
37. Haustus Apomorphine Compositus.
38. Hewlett, see Mistura Peppine Com-
posita cum Bismutho.
39. Hydrocotarnine.
40. Insufflatio Bismuthi et Morphiine.
41. Key's Linseed Compound.
42. Keating's pectoral or Cough Lozenges.
43. Lanthopine.
44. Le Haerier's Odontalgic Essence.
45. Linctus Opiatus.
46. Linimentum Opii.
47. Linimentum Opii Ammoniatum.
48. Lotio Plumbi Opi.
49. Meconiasine.
50. Meconidine.
51. Meconii Periodidum.
52. Meconine.
53. Mercuric chloride with potassium
iodide compressed tablets No. 45
containing $\frac{1}{10}$ gr. of powdered
opium (Parke Davis & Co.).
54. Mistura Apomorphine et Terebin-
thae.
55. Mistura Bismuthi Composita Aro-
matica vel Liquor Ferris.
56. Mistura Bismuthi Composita cum
Morphina.
57. Mistura Chloroformi Composita.
58. Mistura Cretae Composita.
59. Mistura Peppine Composita cum Bis-
mutho (Hewlett's).
60. Mistura Peppine cum Bismutho
(Huxley).
61. Mistura Salina Anodyna.
62. Mistura Scillae Composita.
63. Mistura Scillae et Opii.
64. Morphine Meccas and its prepara-
tions (Liquor, etc.)
65. Narceina or Narceine.
66. Narceine, see Anarcotine.
67. Narcein or Ethyl Narcein Hydrochlo-
ride.
68. Nephente and its preparations.
69. Oleatum Morphine.
70. Opium Wool.
71. Papaverine.
72. Papaveri Capsules (only dried poppy-
heads from which opium has
been extracted).
73. Paregoric Elixir see Tinctura Cam-
phore Composita.
74. Peronin or Benzoyl Morphine Hydro-
chloride.
75. Pilula Digitalis et Opii Composita.
76. Pilula Hydrargyri cum Creta et Opi.
77. Pilula Hydrargyri cum Opi.
78. Pilula Ipecacuanhe cum Scilla.
79. Pilula Plumbicum Opi.
80. Pilula Saponis Composita.
81. Pilula Ipecacuanhe cum Urthinea.
82. Pyrophyroxin.

NOTE.—The transmission by the inland post of consignments of opium on be-
half of the Kashmir Darbar is allowed, such consignments being regarded as a
"transactions on account of the Government" for the purpose of sub-clause (10).

83. Powell's Balsam of Aniseed.
 84. Protopine.
 85. Pulvis Cretæ Aromatis cum Opio.
 86. Pulvis Ipecacuanhæ Compositus, or Dover's Powder.
 87. Pulvis Ipecacuanhæ cum Scilla.
 88. Pulvis Kino Compositus.
 89. Pulvis Morphina Compositus.
 90. Pulvis Opii Compositus.
 91. Pulvis Plumbi cum Opio.
 92. Rhocadine.
 93. Sanative Pills (Jayne's).
 94. Sedative Lotion (Dr. Darate's).
 95. Solubus Plumbi et Opil.
 96. St. Jacob's Oil.
 97. Stypticin, see Cotarnine Hydrochloridum.
 98. Styptol, see Cotarnine Phthalas.
 99. Suppositoria Plumbi Composita.
 100. Suppositoria Morphina.
 101. Syrupus Camphoræ Compositus.
 102. Syrup Piceæ Liq cum Apomorphina, containing $\frac{1}{4}$ gr. Apomorphine per fluid ounce (Ferris & Co.).
 103. Syrupus Apomorphinae.
 104. Tabellæ Apomorphinae.
 105. Tabellæ Saponis Compositus.
 106. Tableti Plumbi cum Opio.
 107. Tabloid Hypodermic Ergotin et Morphina.
 108. Thelina.
 109. Tinctura Antiperiodica.
 110. Tinctura Camphoræ Composita or Paregoric Elixir.
 111. Tinctura Chloroformi et Morphina Composita.
 112. Tinctura Opil Annuspiata.
 113. Tinctura Opil Benzola.
 114. Tinctura Opil Crocata.
 115. Tinctura Opil Doseolata.
 116. Tritopine.
 117. Unguentum Gallic cum Opio.
 118. Unguentum Myrabolam cum Opio.
 119. Unguentum Opil.
 120. Urethral Injection (Dr. Daurte's).
 121. Winslow's Soothing Syrup.
 122. Xanthaline.

List of preparations containing cocaine or other derivatives of coca which are exempted from the operation of this rule.

NAME OF PREPARATION.	MAKER'S NAME.
1. Tonic Coca Wine	Ambrecht
2. " " "	Hall.
3. " " "	Arnold.
4. " " "	Army and Navy Co-operative Society.
5. " " "	F. Stearn & Co.
6. " " "	Dr. Dubois.
7. " " "	Bolivian.
8. " " "	Mariant.
9. Coca Cordial	Parke Davis & Co.
10. Kola Compound	" "
11. Kola Cordial	" "
12. Koirir Damiana Compound	Dakin Bros.
13. Eridama	" "
14. Mist Hepatica Compound	Bargoyne Burdidges and Co.
15. Pigment Cocaine and Hydraz	C. J. Hewlett.

Perchloride.

16. Pastilles, pills, tabloids or solids containing cocaine, or other derivatives of coca in admixture with other drugs the percentage of which would render it impossible for any pastille, pill, tabloid or solid to be taken for the effects of cocaine alone as:-

(a) Pilli Da-niana Compound Pastilles or tabloids of:-

(b) Benzoic Acid Compound

(c) Atropine and Cocaine.

(d) Hematropine and Cocaine.

(e) Pilocarpine and Cocaine.

(f) Tablets Zinc Sulphate and Cocaine

(g) Tablets Zinc Chlorate of Potash

Borax and Cocaine

(h) Tablets Zinc Krameria and Cocaine

(i) Tablets Zinc Menthol and Cocaine.

(j) Tablets Zinc Menthol Eucalyptus

and Cocaine.

(k) Tablets Zinc Menthol Red Gum and

Cocaine.

(l) Tablets Zinc Benzoin and Cocaine.

(m) Tablets Zinc Throat Mentholated.

any of the following makers, viz:-

Daken Brothers.

Evans son Lecher and Webb.

Burroughs Wellcome and Co.

Parke Davis and Co.

Burgoyne Burdidges and Co.

Allen and Hanbury and Co.

17. Ointments containing Cocaine or other derivatives of coca in admixture with other drugs and rendered nauseous to the taste, as:—

- (a) Ungt. Adrenine and Cocaine.
- (b) " Suprarenalin and Cocaine.
- (c) " Atropine and Cocaine.

18. Ophthalmic Tablets:—

- (a) Atropine and Cocaine.
- (b) Homatropine and Cocaine.
- (c) Physostygmine and Cocaine.
- (d) Pilocarpine and Cocaine.
- (e) Zinc, Sulphate and Cocaine.

Burrongs Wellcome & Co
Park Davis & Co.

NOTE.—The following preparations manufactured by Messrs. Oppenheimer Son and Company are covered by the description in items 15 and 16 of the list of medicinal cocaine drugs given above and are, therefore, exempted from the prohibition against transmission by post:—

- (1) Cocaine Hypodermic Tablets—
 - (a) Hydrochloride and Cocaine 1/16th gr.
 - (b) Homatropine and Cocaine.
 - (c) Atropine and Cocaine.
 - (d) Pilocarpine and Cocaine.

(2) Aromatic Throat Tablets containing Menthol, Myrrh, Krameria and Cocaine 1/22nd gr.

(3) Aseptoids, Nasal, Dr. Macnaughton Jones, each containing 1/16th gr. of Cocaine Hydrochloride.

(4) Renaglandin with Cocaine, each fluid drachm containing 1/16th gr. of Cocaine Hydrochloride.

(5) Ung. Renaglandin with Cocaine

(6) Ung. Renaglandin with Anaesthetic.

(7) Carottes, Dr. McGillivray's formula, an Ointment composed of Nitrate of Mercury, Atropine Sulphate and Cocaine Hydrochloride.

(8) Nabaline Compounds Nos. 2, 5, 9, 10, 27, each containing Cocaine in association with Menthol, Camphor and Oil of Scotch Pine.

(9) Rectories of Renaglandin with Cocaine.

32
Local prohibitions.

The transmission by the inland post of the undermentioned articles is prohibited in the localities shown:—

a. Aden.

Coin or bullion exceeding £ 5 in value (except coin clearly intended for purposes of ornament) to and from Aden.

b. Burma.

1 Arms, ammunition, or military stores, as defined below—within the province of Burma.

"Arms" includes fire arms, bayonets, swords, daggers, spears, spear-heads, arrows and arrows, also cannon and parts of arms and machinery for manufacturing arms.

"Ammunition" includes all articles specially designed for torpedo service and sub marine mining, rockets, gun cotton, dynamite, lithofracture and other explosive or fulminating material, gunflints, gunpowder, percussion caps, fuses and friction tubes, all parts of ammunition and all machinery for manufacturing ammunition, but does not include lead, sulphur or saltpetre.

"*Military stores*" includes all lead, sulphur and saltpetre and any other materials which the Governor-General in Council may, by notification in the *Gazette of India* from time to time, include in this term.

(2) Bhang, Ganja, siddhee, or other preparations of hemp—to any part of **Burma**.

(3) Hypodermic syringes or needles for hypodermic injections—to any place in **Burma**.

c. Cutch.

Bar silver and Maria Theresa dollars—by parcel post from Cutch.

d. Port Blair & Nancowry.

Bhang, Ganja, siddhee, or other preparations of hemp—to Port Blair or Nancowry.

e. Native States or Foreign possessions in India.

The skins and feathers of any species of bird other than domestic birds except (a) feathers of ostriches, and (b) skins and feathers exported *bona fide* as specimens illustrative of natural history—to any Native State or foreign possession in India.

f. Cochin and Travancore.

Tobacco or any preparation thereof.

(g) Foreign possessions in India.

Dyes and dyestuffs manufactured from coal tar products.

The importation by post into British India of the under-mentioned articles is prohibited:—

Articles which may not be imported

Opium and all alkaloids of opium and all intoxicating drugs made from the poppy; Panja, bhang, and charas and every intoxicating drink or substance prepared from any part of the hemp plant (*Cannabis Sativa*); coca leaves, alkaloids of coca, every other intoxicating drink or substance prepared from the coca plant (*Erythroxylum coca*) and all drugs, synthetic or other, having a like physiological effect to that of cocaine; and all preparations and admixtures of any of the above.

(2) Arms and ammunition, as defined in the preceding clause.

Exception.—This prohibition does not apply to arms or to articles, other than explosives, included in the terms "Ammunition", when sent on account of Government.

(3) Unset diamonds.

In any case in which a postmaster has good reason to suspect that the contents of any postal article are likely to injure the mails or

^{94.} Treatment of injurious articles. harm the person of any one engaged in the postal service, he is directed to detain the suspected article and to refer the case at once for the orders of the Postmaster-General. Articles fastened with pins will be returned at once to the sender, if the irregularity is detected at the office of posting. If detected subsequently, they will be returned through the Dead Letter Office, the pins being first removed.

^{95.} Treatment of prohibited or dutiable articles. Except where otherwise provided, any postal article found to contain any goods which are being imported or transmitted by post in contravention of any enactment for the time being in force will be returned to the sender, and if only suspected to contain such goods will be forwarded marked "Doubtful" to the office of destination, where it will be opened in the presence of the addressee.

(3) Any postal article the contents of which are suspected to be *liable to duty* will be dealt with in the same way as a postal article suspected to contain prohibited goods.

RE-DIRECTION.

- (1) A Postal article which cannot be delivered by the post office to which it is addressed owing to the addressee being elsewhere may be re-directed, free of charge, to another post office for delivery to him.
96.
Re-direction.
- (2) If a postal article or a notice of its arrival has once been tendered to the addressee by the post office, it will not be re-directed to his address elsewhere.

A postal article cannot be intercepted and re-directed while in transit. It can only be re-directed at the post office to which it is addressed.

97.
Interception and place of re-direction.

- (1) A postal article re-directed to any place served by the Inland post by an officer of the Post Office or by an agent of the addressee after its delivery will be transmitted by post, free of charge in respect of such further transmission:
98.
Conditions of free re-direction.

Provided that.—

(i) in the case of an unregistered article re-directed by an agent of the addressee,—the article has not been opened and has been either returned to the postman or re-posted at the place of delivery; and

(ii) in the case of a registered article re-directed by an agent of the addressee,—the article has not been opened and has been returned to the postman at the place of delivery with the receipt unsigned.

(2) Where a postal article is re-directed to any place under sub-clause (1), the postmaster at such place may, if authorised by a general or special order in this behalf issued by the Postmaster-General, require the addressee of the re-directed article to give, at the time of delivery, a receipt for such article.

A postal article re-posted after having been opened, or re-posted at any place other than the place at which it was delivered, will be treated as a postal article posted for the first time, and charged with postage accordingly. A registered article of which delivery has been taken can be re-posted only under the conditions prescribed for the posting of registered articles for the first time, except that no fresh charge will be made on account of postage if the article has not been opened.

99.
Penalty for breach of conditions.

(1) Persons changing their residence should furnish the post office both at the place which they are leaving and at the place to which they are going with written instructions regarding the disposal of postal articles (including money order) received to their address. The instructions must be simple and direct, and must state whether they are intended to apply to all postal articles, and whether the postal articles referred to are postal articles addressed to the person giving the instructions only, or also to members of his family or household. Complicated or conditional instructions or anything in nature of a tour programme will not be attended to.

100.
Instructions regarding change of residence.

(2) In no case will postal articles originally posted for transmission by the Inland post be re-directed to the United Kingdom or to places not served by the Inland post, without express instructions in writing to this effect from the person to whom they are addressed. Persons leaving India are, therefore, advised to obtain from the nearest post office a special form of instructions that has been provided for the case, or to appoint an agent in India to receive any letters or other articles that may arrive for them after their departure.

Separate written instructions are required for every change of address; and instructions will not ordinarily be attended to for a longer period than three months, unless renewed within that time, except in the case of persons leaving India, when a longer period may be specified, if desired.

101.
Period for which instructions valid.

REGISTRATION.

Registration makes the transmission of an article more secure, as it passes through the hands of special postal officers, under special precautions. But the Post Office is not responsible for the loss of a registered article, or for any injury which its contents may sustain during its transmission through the post. The risk of injury is diminished by the use of registration envelopes sold at all post offices.

102.
Object.

Articles which can be registered.

Letters, postcards, book and pattern packets, and parcels may be registered at any post office for transmission by post to any other post office. In addition to the postage a fee of two annas will be charged for the registration of any postal article.

105.
Payment of postage and fee.

The prepayment of the postage and registration fee is compulsory in the case of all registered articles and must be made by means of postage stamps affixed to the articles.

An article intended for registration must be presented at the window of the post office. No such article will be accepted for registration if it is so small or so covered with writing or sealing-wax on the address-side, or otherwise made up in such a manner, as to render it impracticable to affix to the article the prescribed official labels of the Post Office.

Explanation.—This rule does not apply to an article which has an address-label tied to it, provided that the label is not so small or so covered with writing on the address-side as to render it impracticable to affix to that side the prescribed official labels of the Post Office.

NOTE.—The sender of a postal article is recommended to write his name and address on the cover in the lower left-hand corner, so that the postal article in case of non-delivery, may be returned to him *unopened and without delay.*

A receipt will be given to the person who presents an article for registration at the post office window during the hours prescribed for posting registered articles.

107.
Sender's receipt.

No registered article will be delivered to the addressee, unless and until he or his agent has signed a receipt for it in the prescribed form, which will be presented to him for signature by the postman who delivers the registered article.

108.
Delivery of registered articles.

The sender of a registered article is entitled to obtain an acknowledgment of its delivery, signed by the addressee, by paying a fee of one anna, in addition to the postage and registration fee, at the time of posting the article. The fee for a special acknowledgment must be paid by means of postage stamps affixed to the article.

109.
Special acknowledgments.

Exception.—The fee for a special acknowledgment is two annas in the case of a registered letter, post card or packet addressed to or from Ahwas Bandar Abbas, Bushire, Chahbar, Hunjam, Jask, Linga, or Mohammerah.

NOTE.—The sender may himself fill up the form of acknowledgment to be signed by the addressee and is recommended to do so. Copies of the prescribed form of acknowledgment may be obtained free of charge at the post office.

The sender of a registered article may obtain an attested copy of the original receipt signed by the addressee on payment of a special fee of three annas, provided that he makes his application for it within six months of the date on which the addressee signed the original receipt.

110.
Attested copies of receipts.

(1) The Postmaster-General may grant to the sender, or, at his request, to the addressee solely as an act of grace, and not in consequence of any legal liability, compensation up to a limit of Rs. 25 for the loss of any inland letter, packet or parcel, or its contents or for any damage caused to it in course of transmission by post, subject to the following conditions:—

(a) That the prescribed registration fee shall have been prepaid in addition to the postage.

(b) That the application for compensation shall have been made within three months of the date of posting of the article in the case of loss

of the article, and within one month of the date of delivery of the article in the case of loss of contents or damage.

- (c) That the amount of compensation shall not exceed the actual amount of the loss or damage, and that such amount can be referred directly to some loss or damage.
- (d) That the decision of the Director-General on all questions of compensation shall be final.
- (2) No compensation will be given in the following cases:—
 - (a) *For loss or damage*,—in cases in which this has been caused by the fault or negligence of the sender, or in which the contents of the registered article were articles which are not allowed to be sent by the Inland post.
 - (b) *For damage*,—in cases in which the contents of the registered article are liquids or perishable articles, or articles of an exceptionally fragile nature.

NOTE 1.—See also clause 334.

NOTE 2.—No compensation will be given in the case of a registered article containing anything in respect of which insurance is obligatory.

112.
Registration of parcels obligatory in certain cases.

Registration is obligatory in the case of—

- (1) any parcel exceeding 440 totals in weight;
- (2) any insured parcel; and
- (3) any parcel addressed to a place for which a Customs declaration is required.†

* 1. Registration is compulsory in the case of the following postal articles:—

113.
Cases in which registration is compulsory.

- (a) An article containing postage or other stamps or labels, or a cheque, hundi, bank note, bankpost bill, bill of exchange, or the like, if the contents are either superscribed upon the cover, or are known or manifest to the officer of the Post Office owing to the transparency, insecurity, or insufficiency of the cover or to any other cause.
- (b) An article bearing the word "registered" or any other word, phrase or mark to the like effect, written or impressed on the cover.
- (c) A registered article which is re-posted after having been delivered.

Exception.—Nothing in this rule shall be held to render registration of a packet compulsory only by reason that it contains a stamped envelope, postcard, or wrapper as provided by the explanation to clause 59.

* (2) Twice the fee for registration will be levied on the delivery of any postal article required under this clause to be registered on which the fee for registration has not been prepaid.

† Under this rule registration is obligatory in the case of (1) parcels from India for Aden and the Indian offices at Ahwas, Bandar Abbas, Bushire, Chahab, Henjam, Jask, Linga and Mahommerrah, and (2) parcels for India from Aden, Pami and the Indian offices at Ahwas, Bahrein, Bandar Abbas, Bushire, Chahab, Gadir, Henjam, Jask, Linga, Mahommerrah, and Muscat.

INSURANCE.

Registered letters, value-payable registered letters, registered parcels and value-payable registered parcels may be insured up to the value of Rs. 600 at such branch post offices, and up to the value of Rs. 2,000 at such other post offices, as are authorised to accept articles for insurance; provided that in no case shall such value exceed the real value of the contents of the article insured; provided also, that no postal article containing gold coin or gold bullion of a value in excess of Rs. 300 shall be insured. These postal articles may be insured, even though the contents, such as legal documents, do not possess any intrinsic value.

NOTE 1.—If an inland postal article, in course of transmission by post, is actually found to contain gold coin or gold bullion of a value in excess of Rs. 300, it will be returned to the sender.

NOTE 2.—Branch post offices are printed in ordinary small letters in the list at the end of this *Guide*.

Insurance is of two kinds, complete and partial. *Complete* insurance covers all risks in course of transmission by post. *Partial* insurance covers all risks in course of transmission by post in British territory, and all risks, except those arising out of highway robbery, in course of transmission by post in such Native State territory as is specified in this behalf.

Articles may be insured at all post offices named in the list at the end of this book, with the exception of those marked B and C and for all post offices named in the list with the exception of those marked B; but insurance can only be partial in the case of post offices distinguished in the list by the letter I.

In addition to the postage and the fee for registration, the following further fees are charged for insurance:—

116. Offices which can insure.	117. Fees.	Anna.
		When the value insured does not exceed Rs. 50 . . . 1
		For every additional Rs. 50 or fraction thereof . . . 1

The further fees in the case of partially insured articles are charged at only half the above rates.

NOTE. For the purpose of this rule, the value of a half currency note is taken to be the same as that of the whole note of which it is a part.

The prepayment of all charges on insured articles, namely, postage, registration, and insurance fees, is compulsory. Payment in all cases must be made by means of postage stamps affixed to the articles.

(1) Every letter tendered for insurance must be enclosed in

119.
Packing.

a strong cover, which must be securely fastened and sealed with fine wax bearing a private mark, in such a way that it cannot be opened without either breaking the seals or leaving obvious traces of violation. Envelopes with black or coloured borders must not be used. Seals must be placed over each flap or seam of the cover; and if the cover is tied round with string or tape, a seal must be placed on the ends where they are tied. As an additional precaution (if the contents admit of it) a thread should be passed through the cover and its contents and tied, the knot being placed under the central seal.

(2) Every parcel tendered for insurance must be packed carefully and substantially, with due regard to the nature of the contents and the length of the journey, and must be sealed with wax or lead bearing a private mark, in such a way that it cannot be opened without either breaking the seal or leaving obvious traces of violation. Seals must be placed over each join or loose flap of the covering of a parcel; and, if string be used in packing, a seal must be placed on the ends of the string where they are tied. If a parcel contains gold or silver bullion or coins, it must be packed in a stout wooden case with an outer covering of cloth or stout paper.

(3) All the seals affixed to an insured article must be of the same kind of wax and must bear distinct impressions of the same device. The device must not be that of a current coin or merely a series of straight, curved, or crossed lines.

NOTE. It is recommended that registration envelopes (sold at all post offices) be used for insured letters.

No postal article will be accepted at any post office for insurance if it is so small or so covered with writing or sealing-wax on the address-side, or otherwise made up in such a manner, as to render it impracticable to affix to the article the prescribed official labels of the Post Office.

120.
Size and other conditions.

Explanation.—This rule does not apply to an article which has an address-label tied to it, provided that the label is not so small or so covered with writing on the address-side as to render it impracticable to affix to that side the prescribed official labels of the Post Office.

An article intended for insurance must be presented at the window of the post office with the amount for which the sender wishes it to be insured clearly written, in words and figures on the cover. The name and address of the sender must also be written on the cover in the lower left-hand corner, or on a separate slip of paper, to be presented with the article, should there be no room for his name and address on the cover.

121.
Manner of insuring.

Articles not properly packed, or not fully pre-paid, or which do not comply with the conditions prescribed in clauses 119, 120 and 121 will not be insured.

122.
Failure to comply with conditions.

A receipt will be given to the person who presents an article for insurance at the post office window during the hours prescribed for posting insured articles.

123.
Receipt given to sender.

An article insured for Rs. 250 or any sum less than Rs. 250 will be delivered in the ordinary manner.

124.
Delivery of insured articles.

An article insured for more than Rs. 250 will be delivered only at the post office window, intimation of arrival being sent by the post office to the addressee. The addressee of an insured article (or his agent) must sign in ink both the receipt and acknowledgment relating thereto unless the outward appearance of the cover gives rise to suspicion of tampering. In such case he should arrange to open the article at the post office, in the presence of the postmaster, and to have its contents entered in an inventory which will be prepared in duplicate, and must be signed by the addressee. One copy of the signed inventory will be forwarded by the post office to the sender, with the unsigned acknowledgment attached to it.

NOTE.—When an insured article issued for delivery is not accepted by the addressee, it will not be sent out a second time; an intimation of its arrival will be made over to him and the article will be delivered at the post office on presentation of the intimation with the receipt and acknowledgment duly signed. If the addressee of an insured article, after an intimation of its arrival has been delivered, omits to take delivery of the article within the time specified in the intimation, it will be returned to the sender.

The sender of an insured article is entitled to obtain, free of charge, an acknowledgment of its delivery signed by the addressee.

125.
Special acknowledgment.

NOTE.—The sender may himself fill up the form of acknowledgment to be signed by the addressee and is recommended to do so. Copies of the prescribed form of acknowledgment may be obtained free of charge at the post office.

There will be payable to the sender of an insured postal article compensation not exceeding the amount for which the article has been insured, for the loss of the postal article, or any of its contents, or for any damage caused to it in course of transmission by post: provided that the compensation in no case exceeds the value of the article or any of its contents lost or the amount of the damage caused, and provided that, in the case of loss, the sender furnishes full particulars of the contents of the postal article and their value: provided, also, that no compensation will be payable.—

126.
Responsibility of Post Office.

- (a) where there has been misdelivery arising out of incorrectness or incompleteness of the address written by the sender;
- (b) where there has been fraud on the part of the sender or addressee;
- (c) where the insured article has been delivered to the

† See meaning of the term "delivery" in clause 13. Any person who wishes to restrict the delivery of insured articles arriving to his address may do so by communicating with the post office.

addressee, and he has signed and returned the receipt therefor;

- (d) where the sender has not given intimation of the loss within three months from the date of posting;
- (e) where the loss or damage was due to improper or insecure packing;
- (f) where there is no visible damage to the cover or seals, it being understood that the sender must so pack the letter or parcel that its contents cannot be touched without visible damage, as aforesaid, being caused;
- (g) in the case of partially insured articles, where the loss or damage was caused by highway robbery during the transit in respect of which the insurance is partial only;
- (h) in the case of the loss of halves of currency notes, where the halves which are safe have not been made over to the Post Office;
- (i) in the case of damage arising from the nature of the article insured; or
- (j) where the contents of the insured postal article were gold coins or gold bullion of a value exceeding Rs. 300.

(1) Compensation will be payable one month after the date on which intimation of loss is given by the sender to the Post Office, except in cases in which the Postmaster-General may consider that the circumstances demand the withholding of payment pending inquiry.

(2) If, after compensation has been paid for the loss of a postal article or of any portion of its contents, the contents or any portion thereof are subsequently recovered, the recovered contents will be dealt with as follows, namely:—

- (a) If the value of the recovered contents added to the amount of compensation paid is not in excess of the amount of the loss, the recovered contents will be restored to the sender;
- (b) If the value of the recovered contents added to the amount of compensation paid is in excess of the amount of the loss, the Post Office will be entitled either to restore the recovered contents to the sender on his repaying the amount of such excess, or to retain and dispose of so much of the recovered contents as may be held by the Postmaster-General to represent such excess and restore the rest of the recovered contents, if any, to the sender.

Coin, bullion, precious stones, jewellery, currency notes or any portion thereof, and, articles of gold or silver may be sent by post only in insured registered letters or insured parcels. If a letter or parcel presented at the post office window is found to contain any such object of value, it will not be accepted for transmission by post, unless the sender insures it; and, if an uninsured article manifestly containing any such object of value is found in course of transmission by post, it will be either intercepted and returned to the sender, or forwarded to destination and delivered to the addressee subject to the payment of a fee of one rupee. The payment of this fee will not impose any liability on Government.

Explanation.—In this rule, the expression “articles of gold or silver” includes articles made wholly or partly of gold or silver, but not electro or other plated goods. The expression “currency notes” does not include defaced notes, *i. e.*, notes from which the signature has been cut off after cancellation remitted on behalf of the Currency Department.

NOTE 1.—The fee of one rupee imposed under this rule will be recovered from the sender if the article is refused by the addressee or if the addressee cannot be found.

NOTE 2.—A letter, packet or parcel for or from Aden shall not contain coin or bullion exceeding £ 5 in value (except coin clearly intended for purposes of ornament.) If such an article, in course of transmission by post, is actually found to infringe these conditions, it will be sent to the Dead Letter Office for return to the sender.

VALUE-PAYABLE ARTICLES.

The value-payable system is designed to meet the requirements of persons who wish to pay for articles sent to them at the time of receipt of the articles or of the bills or railway receipts relating to them, and also to meet the requirements of traders and others who wish to recover, through the agency of the Post Office, the value of articles supplied by them.

Registered and unregistered parcels, registered letters, registered book packets, newspapers prepaid at newspaper rates of postage, and fully prepaid unregistered book packets may be transmitted by the Inland post as value-payable postal articles, provided that the amount specified for remittance to the sender in the case of any such postal article does not exceed 1,000 rupees and—except in the case of postal articles sent by, or addressed to, any department of the Government or a District, Local, or Municipal Board—does not include a fraction of an anna, and provided that such parcels, letters and packets do not contain coupons, tickets, certificates or introductions designed for the sale of goods on what is known as the “Snowball system.”

Explanation.—The words “any department of the Government” include any official department of the Government of a Native State, the Posts of which have been amalgamated with the Imperial Post.

Postal articles as aforesaid, with the exceptions noted below,

131.
Transmission of V. P. articles to Ceylon, Portuguese India, the Seychelles, Somaliland Protectorate, and the Straits Settlements.

may be transmitted by post to Ceylon, Portuguese India, the Seychelles, the Somaliland Protectorate, and the Straits Settlements as value-payable postal articles, provided that the amount specified for remittance

to the sender in respect of any such postal articles does not exceed Rs. 600 and does not contain a fraction of an anna, and provided that such parcels, letters and packets do not contain coupons, tickets, certificates or introductions designed for the sale of goods on what is known as the "Snowball system".

Exceptions:—

Ceylon—Unregistered parcels and *open* railway receipt-notes.

Portuguese India, the Seychelles and the Somaliland Protectorate—Unregistered parcels, *open* railway receipt-notes, unregistered book packets, and newspapers prepaid at the newspaper rates of postage.

Straits Settlements—Bills of lading, unregistered parcels, *open* railway receipt-notes, newspapers prepaid at the newspaper rates of postage, and unregistered book packets.

NOTE.—Value-payable parcels for Ceylon, Portuguese India, the Seychelles and the Somaliland Protectorate and the Straits Settlements are subject to the general rules of the foreign parcel post and the special conditions which apply to parcels for these countries (*vide* Sec. IV). Value-payable articles for the Straits Settlements are also subject to a delivery fee, to be recovered from the addressee, calculated at the following rates:—

When the amount to be remitted to the sender does not exceed	Rs. 75	...	15 Cents.
When the amount exceeds Rs. 75, but does not exceed	Rs. 150	...	25 "
For each additional Rs. 75 or fraction thereof			10 "

No such postal article as aforesaid will be accepted at any post office for transmission by post as a value-payable postal article unless the sender declares that it is sent in execution of a *bona*

132.
Declaration.

fide order received by him. At any post office notified from time to time in this behalf by the Director-General, the sender will, in addition, be required to declare that the article is one the transmission of which by post as a value-payable postal article is permitted. No postal article as aforesaid will be accepted at these offices without such further declaration.

Explanation.—An article may be sent by the value-payable post even though it possesses no intrinsic value. Thus, legal documents, bonds, policies of insurance promissory notes, railway goods and parcel receipts, bills of lading, or ordinary bills for collection may be sent as value-payable postal articles. In the case of a railway receipt or bill of lading sent as a value-payable postal article, it will be sufficient for the purposes of this rule if the article to which the railway receipt or bill of lading relates has been sent in execution of a *bona fide* order. In the case of the other documents specified the document must be sent in execution of a *bona fide* order to send the document itself.

Value-payable postal articles can be posted at any post office that is a money order office (with a few exceptions) for transmission to any other post office that is a money order office. All post offices are money order offices, except those that are distinguished in the List of Post Offices at the end of this book by the letter D opposite their names.

133.
Post offices from and to which V. P. articles may be sent,

Every postal article intended to be transmitted by post as a value-payable postal article must be presented at the post office with the prescribed printed form in which the sender must specify the sum to be remitted to himself, fill in the required entries, and sign the declaration required by clause 132. If the article is an unregistered parcel, unregistered book packet, or newspaper prepaid at newspaper rates of postage a fee calculated according to the schedule below on the amount specified for remittance to the sender must be prepaid by the sender by affixing postage stamps of the value of the fee to the article itself. The sender must also write clearly on the face of the article itself:—

134.
Manner of posting.

- (1) in the upper left-hand corner—the letters “V, P.” followed by an entry, in *figure and words*, of the amount for remittance to himself, and
- (2) in the lower left-hand corner—his own name and full address.

NOTE 1.—The sender's name and address may be indicated by the clear impression of a stamp on the value-payable articles.

NOTE 2.—No receipt will be given to the sender of a value-payable unregistered parcel or book packet, or value-payable newspaper prepaid at newspaper rates of postage, though a certificate of posting can be obtained (see clauses 16 and 17).

Schedule of Fees.

Amount specified for remittance to sender—	not exceeding	Rs. 5.	1 anna.
	exceeding Rs. 5 but not exceeding Rs. 10	Rs. 10	2 annas.
	Rs. 10 “ “ “	Rs. 15	3 annas.
	Rs. 15 “ “ “	Rs. 25	4 annas.
	Rs. 25 “ “ “	“	4 annas.

for each complete sum of Rs. 25, and 4 annas for the remainder, provided that if the remainder does not exceed Rs. 5 the charge for it shall be only 1 anna; if it does not exceed Rs. 10, the charge for it shall be only 2 annas and if it does not exceed Rs. 15, the charge for it shall be only 3 annas.

No article will be accepted at any post office for transmission by post as a value-payable postal article if it is so small or so covered with writing or sealing wax on the address-side or otherwise

135.
Conditions.

made up in such a manner as to render it impracticable to affix to the article the prescribed official labels of the Post Office.

Explanation.—This rule does not apply to an article which has an address-label tied to it, provided that the label is not so small or so covered with writing on the address-side as to render it impracticable to affix to that side the prescribed official labels of the Post Office.

The form, prescribed to be filled up by the senders of value-payable articles, can be obtained *gratis* at the post office. Books containing 50 forms, with counterfoils, can also be obtained at a cost

136.
Forms.

of one anna per book.

NOTE.—Firms which post value-payable articles in large numbers can also avail themselves of the advantages of a special procedure under which they will assign, in special journals which will be supplied to them, their own numbers to the value-payable articles posted by them and will thus have no difficulty in tracing each article in payment of which a money order is received. Firms desirous of adopting this arrangement should apply to the local post office for detailed instructions regarding the procedure to be followed.

(1) If the amount to be recovered on a value-payable registered article exceeds Rs. 25, an intimation of its arrival will be sent by the office of destination to the addressee. Such articles will be delivered at the post office on payment of the amount entered in the form of receipt on the reverse of the intimation, and on *presentation* at the post office of the intimation with the receipt on the reverse duly signed.

137.
Manner of delivery.

(2) If the amount to be recovered on a value-payable registered article does not exceed Rs. 25, the article will be delivered by the postman at the addressee's residence on payment of the amount recoverable, and on the addressee signing the receipt on the reverse of the intimation presented with the article.

(3) If the article is an unregistered parcel or book packet, or a value-payable newspaper prepaid at newspaper rates of postage, it will be delivered by the postman at the addressee's residence on payment of the amount recoverable; no receipt will be taken from the addressee.

(1) The amount to be recovered from the addressee will be the sum specified by the sender for remittance to himself *plus*, in the case of registered parcels, registered letters and registered book packets, a fee calculated as in clause 134. When this amount is recovered from the addressee, the sum for payment to the sender will be remitted to him by means of a money order.

138.
Payment to sender.

(2) If the addressee of a value-payable article refuses it, or if, after a notice of its arrival has been delivered to him, he omits to take delivery of the article within the time specified in the notice, it will be returned to the sender, who will be required to pay any charges that may be due on it, and to acknowledge

receipt of the article by signing the form presented by the postman. In no circumstances will the fee prepaid in stamps, in the case of a value-payable unregistered parcel, unregistered book packet, or newspaper, be refunded.

NOTE 1.—A postmaster is authorised to comply with a written request from the sender of a value-payable article to deliver such article to the addressee free, or to alter the sum originally specified for remittance to himself provided that such request is communicated *through the office of posting* and that the value-payable article has not been returned to the office of posting when the request of the sender reaches the office of delivery.

NOTE 2.—See clause 96.

The sender of a value-payable registered parcel or registered letter can also insure it under the rules relating to Insurance (*see* clause 114, *et seq.*)
 139. Insurance of V. P. articles.
 The value declared for Insurance need not correspond with the amount specified by the sender for remittance to himself. Thus, in the case of a watch returned after repairs per value-payable post to its owner, the amount to be remitted to the sender of the watch would be only the cost of repairs, while the sum insured would represent the value of the watch itself.

(1) Whenever the sender or addressee of a value-payable postal article makes a complaint regarding the delivery of, or payment for, the value-payable postal article, he will be entitled to have an enquiry made by the post office on paying a fee of one anna. The fee will be paid by means of a postage stamp or stamps affixed to the letter of complaint. This fee will be refunded in cases where the complaint is found to be well-grounded.
 140. Complaints regarding value-payable articles.

(2) The complainant will be required to furnish full particulars regarding each value-payable article to which the complaint refers and to pay the prescribed fee of one anna in respect of each article.

The Government will not incur any liability in respect of the sum specified for remittance to the sender in respect of a value-payable postal article, unless and until that sum has been received from the addressee.
 141. Responsibility of Government.

RAILWAY RECEIPT-NOTES SENT VALUE-PAYABLE.

A railway receipt-note for goods may be transmitted by post open as a value-payable postal article:
 142. Conditions.

Provided that—

- (1) the goods to which the railway receipt-note relates do not exceed Rs. 1,000 in value;

- (2) the railway receipt-note shows on its face that the goods to which it relates have been consigned to the sender himself, is endorsed to the person to whom the goods are to be delivered, and is signed by the sender; and
- (3) the entries required to be made by the sender of a value-payable article on the article itself are made either on the back of the railway receipt-note or on a separate piece of paper securely affixed by the sender to the back of the railway receipt-note.

NOTE 1.—It is recommended that the endorsement should contain the following advice:—

"As the consignment is addressed to ourselves, you will not receive an arrival notice from the Railway. Please, therefore, enquire for the consignment at the station."

NOTE 2.—Open Railway receipt-notes cannot be sent by the value-payable post to Ceylon, Portuguese India, the Seychelles, the Somaliland Protectorate or the Straits Settlements.

The open railway receipt-note should be presented at the post office with the printed form prescribed for registered value-payable postal articles, in which the sender must specify the sum to

143.
Manner of posting.

be remitted to himself, fill in the required entries and sign the declaration that the article is sent in execution of a *bona fide* order received by him.

A fee of two annas must be paid on each railway receipt-note presented for transmission by post open. The fee must be paid in postage stamps, which must be affixed by the sender

144.
Fee to be paid.

to the receipt-note.

The post office will transmit the open railway receipt-note to the post office of destination, and will deliver

145.
Delivery of railway receipt-note.

it to the person to whom it has been endorsed by the sender, in the manner prescribed for the delivery of registered value-payable postal articles, on his paying the amount recoverable.

When the amount is recovered, the sum for payment to the sender will be remitted to him in accordance

146.
Remittance of amount payable to sender.

with the ordinary rules relating to registered value-payable postal article.

Example.—Messrs. Brown & Co., Lucknow, wish to despatch certain article to J. Smith, Calcutta; under these rules Messrs. Brown & Co. should address the consignment thus:—

"MESSRS. BROWN & CO.,
Calcutta."

and sign the railway receipt-note, which should then be endorsed to "J. Smith," and presented open at the post office (accompanied by the prescribed form in which the amount to be remitted to themselves should be stated) for transmission to J. Smith. The post office will not deliver up the railway receipt-note without payment by J. Smith of the amount recoverable on it, and the Railway Administration will not grant him delivery of the goods without production of the railway receipt-note as evidence of his right to the consignment addressed to Messrs. Brown & Co.

A railway receipt-note for goods may be transmitted by post open under the foregoing rules, without compliance with conditions laid down in the second proviso to clause 142, if—

147.
Modification of conditions in certain cases.

- (1) it relates to goods sent from any station on the marginally-named Railway for delivery at station on a Railway belonging to the same group; and

1st group—
Eastern Bengal Railway.
Darjeeling-Himalayan Railway.
2nd group—
Patiala Railway.
Amritsar-Pathankot Railway.

- (2) it shows on its face that the goods so sent have been declared at the booking office as being sent under the value-payable system.

The Railways referred to above will not deliver up goods or parcels forwarded value-payable, except on production of the corresponding receipt-note.

Exception.—The only stations on the Eastern Bengal Railway which receive parcels for transmission under this clause are:—Armenian Ghat, Nalhati, Goalundo, Chitpur, Ranaghat, Dacca, Calcutta, and Khoolna.

The Post Office will not be responsible for any delay or demurrage that may arise or for the delivery of the goods or parcels to which the receipt-note relates; the responsibility of the Post Office is confined solely to the collection of the value of the consignment, and it will rest with the consignee, after receiving delivery of the railway receipt-note, to obtain the article from the Railway Administration.

148.
Responsibility of Post Office.

Nothing in these rules shall be construed to prevent the transmission by post of receipt-notes enclosed in value-payable registered letters, or value-payable registered or unregistered packets under clause 130; but in such cases the goods or parcels may be delivered up by the Railway without production of the corresponding receipt-notes and consequently without recovery from the consignee of the amount specified.

149.
Saving of general rules.

These rules apply also to receipt-notes for goods conveyed by steamer within the limits of British India.

150.
Application of rules to goods sent by steamer.

INDIAN TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

Lajmi Jakhman Rao—Post Master General and Traffic, Madras Circle.

C. O. Pedro	..	..	Telegraph Master, Trivandrum,
F. H. Gomez	...	...	Telegraphist, Trivandrum,
T. Chellappa Pillai	...	...	Do. Do.
J. Asirvadam	...	..	Telegraph Master, Quilon.

The classification of offices into 1st, 2nd & 3rd classes has been done away with.

Trivandrum and Quilon are departmental offices open on week days from 7 to 20 hours and on Sundays and holidays (Christmas day, New Year's day, Good Friday and H. M. the King's birthday) from 8 to 10 and 16 to 18 hours.

The following is a list of Combined Post and Telegraph Offices and their working hours are marked against them.

Names of Offices.	Working hours—Standard time.		
	Ordinary days.	Sundays and Holidays.	
Alleppey	7 — 20	8—10 & 16—18	Note—An urgent telegram will be accepted during the hours when an office is closed, if the terminal office is open or its attention can be gained on the payment of extra fees. If both the offices of origin and destination are closed the extra fees shall be two rupees but if only one of them is closed one rupee.
Alwaye	10 — 17	8-30 to 9-30 & 16-30 to 17-30	
Anjengo	7 to 9 & 12 to 17	Do.	
Attungal	10 — 17	Do.	
Changalaacherry	10 — 17	Do.	
Colachel	10 — 17	Do.	
Kayanculam	10 — 17	Do.	
Kottayam	7 — 20	8—10 & 16—18	
Kunnil	10 — 17	8-30 to 9-30 & 16-30 to 17-30	
Marthandam	7 to 8 & 12 to 17	Do.	
Mavelikara	10 — 17	Do.	
Mundakayam	10 — 17	Do.	
Muvattupuzha	10 — 17	Do.	
Nagercoil	7 — 20	8— 9 & 16—18	
Neyyattinkara	7 to 8 & 12 to 17	8-30 to 9-30 & 16-30 to 17-30	
Neyyoor	7 to 8 & 12 to 17	Do.	
Surianaltee	10 — 17	Do.	
Pannr	10 — 17	Do.	
Peermade	10 — 17	Do.	
Shencottah	10 — 17	Do.	
Shertallay	10 — 17	Do.	
Thuckalay	7 to 8 & 12 to 17	Do.	
Tiruvalla	10 — 17	Do.	
Trivandrum			
Bazaar	7 — 20	Closed.	
Vandiperiyar	10 — 17	Do.	

The following Railway Telegraph offices in the Travancore branch of the S. I. R. also receive and despatch paid messages during the hours they are open for Railway work.

Kundara S. I., Kottarakkasi S. I., Auvaneeswaram S. I., Panalur S. I., Edamona S. I., Tenmali S. I., Ariyankavu S. I., Shencottah S. I., & Quilon S. I.

Places within Free-Delivery Radius of

Trivandrum Telegraph Office—Vallacadvoo, Vallathurai, Karamanai, Colloor Chakkay, Nagacand, Poojapuray, Poonduray, Perkaday.

Nagercoil Telegraph Office—Kottar, Oolaganacherry, Parakai, Parvathipuram, Puthayree, Suchindram, Thayrapoothur, Tripatisaram, Vellamadam, Vadiveeswaram.

Quilon Telegraph Office—Ayetheel, Eravipuram, Kandaehra, Killyelloor, Kolloovels, Oomayalloor, South Mookatton, Tangacherry, Theroovillaram, South Neendakara.

Fixed express charges for boat to be paid by the sender :—

Place (Telegraph office at)	Rs.	A.
Alleppey	1	...
Quilon	...	12
Trivandram	1	8

SUMMARY OF CHARGES.

Inland (Private and State) Telegrams.

Class.	Unit No. of words.	Unit rate.		Each additional word.		Address.*
		Rs.	As.	Rs.	As.	
Express	12	1	0	0	2	Charged for.
Ordinary	12	0	6	0	$\frac{1}{2}$	Ditto.

* For definition of address, see Rule 23.

Additional charges—

	Rs.	As.
Reply-paid telegrams, Rule 92—		
Minimum	0	6
Acknowledgment of Receipt (Rule 107)	0	6
Collation (Rule 104)	0	4
Signalling by flag or semaphore to or from ships (Rule 128) per telegram	0	8
Boat hire [see Rule 84]	...	...
Copies of telegrams, each 100 words or less (Rule 140)	0	4

For detailed Rules regarding Inland Telegrams, see Section II.

Inland Press Telegrams.

Class.	Unit No. of words.	Unit rate.		Each additional six words.		Address.
		Rs.	As.	Rs.	As.	
Express	48	1	0	0	2	Free.
Ordinary	48	0	8	0	1	Free.

For detailed Rules for Inland Press telegrams, see Rules 129 to 136. For definition of address, see Rule 24.

Inland Press Telegrams.

Class.	Unit No. of words.	Unit rate.		Each additional six words.		Address.
		Rs.	As.	Rs.	As.	
Express	48	1	0	0	2	Free.
Ordinary	48	0	8	0	1	Ditto.

For detailed Rules for Inland Press telegrams, see Rules 129 to 136.

CHARGES.

Tables of Charges for Inland Telegrams.

Chargeable Words.	Ordinary.		Express.		Chargeable Words.	Ordinary.		Express.	
	Address charged for.		Address charged for.			Address charged for.		Address charged for.	
	Rs.	As.	Rs.	As.		Rs.	As.	Rs.	As.
12 ...	0	6	1	0	57 ...	1	12 $\frac{3}{4}$	6	10
13 ...	0	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	1	2	58 ...	1	13	6	12
14 ...	0	7	1	4	59 ...	1	13 $\frac{1}{2}$	6	14
15 ...	0	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	1	5	60 ...	1	14	7	0
16 ...	0	8	1	8	61 ...	1	14 $\frac{1}{2}$	7	2
17 ...	0	8 $\frac{1}{2}$	1	10	62 ...	1	15	7	4
18 ...	0	9	1	12	63 ...	1	15 $\frac{1}{2}$	7	6
19 ...	0	9 $\frac{1}{2}$	1	14	64 ...	2	0	7	8
20 ...	0	10	2	0	65 ...	2	0 $\frac{1}{2}$	7	10
21 ...	0	10 $\frac{1}{2}$	2	2	66 ...	2	1	7	12
22 ...	0	11	2	4	67 ...	2	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	7	14
23 ...	0	11 $\frac{1}{2}$	2	6	68 ...	2	2	8	0
24 ...	0	12	2	8	69 ...	2	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	8	2
25 ...	0	12 $\frac{1}{2}$	2	10	70 ...	2	3	8	4
26 ...	0	13	2	12	71 ...	2	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	8	6
27 ...	0	13 $\frac{1}{2}$	2	14	72 ...	2	4	8	8
28 ...	0	14	3	0	73 ...	2	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	8	10
29 ...	0	14 $\frac{1}{2}$	3	2	74 ...	2	5	8	12
30 ...	0	15	3	4	75 ...	2	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	8	14
31 ...	0	15 $\frac{1}{2}$	3	6	76 ...	2	6	9	0
32 ...	1	0	3	8	77 ...	2	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	9	2
33 ...	1	0 $\frac{1}{2}$	3	10	78 ...	2	7	9	4
34 ...	1	1	3	12	79 ...	2	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	9	6
35 ...	1	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	3	14	80 ...	2	8	9	8
36 ...	1	2	4	0	81 ...	2	8 $\frac{1}{2}$	9	10
37 ...	1	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	4	2	82 ...	2	9	9	12
38 ...	1	3	4	4	83 ...	2	9 $\frac{1}{2}$	9	14
39 ...	1	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	4	6	84 ...	2	10	10	0
40 ...	1	4	4	8	85 ...	2	10 $\frac{1}{2}$	10	2
41 ...	1	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	4	10	86 ...	2	11	10	4
42 ...	1	5	4	12	87 ...	2	11 $\frac{1}{2}$	10	6
43 ...	1	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	4	14	88 ...	2	12	10	8
44 ...	1	6	5	0	89 ...	2	12 $\frac{1}{2}$	10	10
45 ...	1	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	5	2	90 ...	2	13	10	12
46 ...	1	7	5	4	91 ...	2	13 $\frac{1}{2}$	10	14
47 ...	1	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	5	6	92 ...	2	14	11	0
48 ...	1	8	5	8	93 ...	2	14 $\frac{1}{2}$	11	2
49 ...	1	8 $\frac{1}{2}$	5	10	94 ...	2	15	11	4
50 ...	1	9	5	12	95 ...	2	15 $\frac{1}{2}$	11	6
51 ...	1	9 $\frac{1}{2}$	5	14	96 ...	3	0	11	8
52 ...	1	10	6	0	97 ...	3	0 $\frac{1}{2}$	11	10
53 ...	1	10 $\frac{1}{2}$	6	2	98 ...	3	1	11	12
54 ...	1	11	6	4	99 ...	3	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	11	14
55 ...	1	11 $\frac{1}{2}$	6	6	100 ...	3	2	12	0
56 ...	1	12	6	8					

CHARGES.

Table of Charges for Foreign Private Telegrams from INDIA or BURMA to EUROPE (excepting Russia and Turkey) via Eastern or Indo.

Words.	Charges.	Words.	Charges.	Words.	Charges.	Words.	Charges.
	Rs. As.		Rs. As.		Rs. As.		Rs. As.
1	1 4	26	32 8	51	63 12	76	95 0
2	2 8	27	33 12	52	65 0	77	96 4
3	3 12	28	35 0	53	66 4	78	97 8
4	5 0	29	36 4	54	67 8	79	98 12
5	6 4	30	37 8	55	68 12	80	100 0
6	7 8	31	38 12	56	70 0	81	101 4
7	8 12	32	40 0	57	71 4	82	102 8
8	10 0	33	41 4	58	72 8	83	103 12
9	11 4	34	42 8	59	73 12	84	105 0
10	12 8	35	43 12	60	75 0	85	106 4
11	13 12	36	45 0	61	76 4	86	107 8
12	15 0	37	46 4	62	77 8	87	108 12
13	16 4	38	47 8	63	78 12	88	110 0
14	17 8	39	48 12	64	80 0	89	111 4
15	18 12	40	50 0	65	81 4	90	112 8
16	20 0	41	51 4	66	82 8	91	113 12
17	21 4	42	52 8	67	83 12	92	115 0
18	22 8	43	53 12	68	85 0	93	116 4
19	23 12	44	55 0	69	86 4	94	117 8
20	25 0	45	56 4	70	87 8	95	118 12
21	26 4	46	57 8	71	88 12	96	120 0
22	27 8	47	58 12	72	90 0	97	121 4
23	28 12	48	60 0	73	91 4	98	122 8
24	30 0	49	61 4	74	92 8	99	123 12
25	31 4	50	62 8	75	93 12	100	125 0

RADIO-TELEGRAMS.

Radio-telegrams are accepted at any office in India or Burma for transmission to ships fitted with radio-telegraph apparatus from the radio-telegraph offices at Bombay, Calcutta, Diamond Island, Karachi, Sandheads, Table Island and Victoria Point at the rates noted on page 6. Radio-telegrams should be written on the yellow telegram forms used for Foreign telegrams. The address of radio-telegrams must be as complete as possible and should include:—

- The name or title of the addressee with any other particulars necessary.
- The name of the ship.
- The name of the coast station from which the telegram is to be transmitted.

If, however the name of the ship is not known, the sender of a radio-telegram may substitute, at his own risk, particulars of the voyage on which the ship is engaged as determined by the names of the ports of origin and destination or any other equivalent particulars, e. g., "Mail Steamer Rangoon to Calcutta." The dates of departure from and arrival at Indian ports of all mail steamers are given in the "Mail Steamer Calendar" published in the *Post Office Guide*, and the following is a list of

CHARGES.

Radio-telegrams—contd.

the ships fitted with radio-telegraph apparatus touching at Indian ports with which radio-telegrams may be exchanged, together with the approximate number of hours after departure or before arrival during which the ships can be reached :—

Name of ship.	Port of departure or arrival.	Approximate No. of hours.	Name of ship.	Port of departure or arrival.	Approximate No. of hours.
Africa ‡	Bombay.	20	City of Naples	Bombay.	20
Alert ^o			City of Norwich		
Arabia			City of Paris		
Arcadia			City of Poona		
Armand Béhic			City of York		
Arsterturm †			Cleopatra ‡		
Assaye			Corbillere		
Australien			Crofton Hall		
Austria ‡			Delhi		
Axenfels †			Delta		
Birkenfels †			Devenha		
Bohemia ‡			Dongola		
Caledonia			Dufferin		
Calédonien			Dumbea		
Castalia			E. F. Ferdinand ‡		
Chili			Egypt		
China §			Elysia		
Circassia			Equateur		
City of Benares			Espiegle ^o		
City of Birmingham			Fox ^o		
City of Bristol			Freienfels †		
City of Calcutta			Gablonz ‡		
City of Corinth			Gange		
City of Dunkirk			Goldenfels †		
City of Durham			Gutenfels †		
City of Exeter			Habsburg ‡		
City of Glasgow			Hardinge		
City of Karachi			Highflyer ⁿ		
City of Lahore			Himalaya		
City of Lincoln			Huberfels †		
City of London			India		
City of Marseilles			Isis		

* His Britannic Majesty's Ship of war.

† For a message of ten words or under, a fixed charge of Rs. 2-8-0, plus four annas per word; for a message of more than ten words, eight annas per word.

‡ For a message of ten words or under, a fixed charge of Rs. 1-14-0 plus four annas per word; for a message of more than ten words, seven annas per word.

§ British vessel for telegrams to which the charge is eight annas per word. In the case of Austrian vessel of the same name the following charges should be collected:— For a message of ten words or under, a fixed charge of Rs. 1-14-0, plus four annas per word; for a message of more than ten words, seven annas per word.

CHARGES.

Radio-telegrams—contd.

Name of ship	Port of departure or arrival	Approximate No. of hours	Name of ship	Port of departure or arrival	Approximate No. of hours
Kandisfels†	...	20	Philomel°	...	20
Karnak	...		Plassy	...	
Koerber†	...		Polynesian	...	
Lauterfels†	...		Proserpine	...	
Lidenfels†	...		Rappenfels†	...	
Lotus	...		Rewa	...	
Macedonia	...		Robilla	...	
Maloja	...		Saghalien	...	
Malwa	...		Saisette	...	
Mantua	...		Sandon Hall	...	
Marmora	...		Sardegna	...	
Marienbad‡	...		Semiramia†	...	
Medina	...		Sicilia	...	
Melford Hall	...		Silesia†	...	
Minto	...		Solfels†	...	
Moldavia	...		Sontay	...	
Moltkefels†	...		Soudan	...	
Mongolia	...		Sphinx°	...	
Mooltan	...		Spitzfels†	...	
Morea	...		Steinturm†	...	
Nankin	...		Sturmfels†	...	
Natni	...		Sydney	...	
Neidenfels†	...		Trautenfels†	...	
Nera	...		Trieste†	...	
Nemenfels†	...		Ville de la Clotat	...	
Nippon†	...		Vorwaerts†	...	
Nore	...		Wachtfels†	...	
Oceanien	...		Walton Hall	...	
Odin°	...		Wartorn†	...	
O. J. D. Ahlers†	...		Yarra	...	
Osoquo	...	30	Angora	...	30
Oriental	...		Arankola	...	
Osiris	...		Aronda	...	
Pacificque	...		Arsterturn†	...	
Paul Lecat	...		Axenfels†	...	
Perseus°	...		Birkenfels†	...	
Persia§	...		Chilka	...	

* His Britannic Majesty's Ship of war.

† For a message of ten words or under, a fixed charge of Rs. 2-8-0, plus four annas per word; for a message of more than ten words, eight annas per word.

‡ For a message of ten words or under, a fixed charge of Rs. 1-14-0 plus four annas per word; for a message of more than ten words, seven annas per word.

§ British vessel for telegrams to which the charge is eight annas per word. In the case of Austrian vessel of the same name the following charges should be collected:—For a message of ten words or under a fixed charge of Rs. 1-14-0, plus four annas per word; for a message of more than ten words, seven annas per word.

CHARGES.

Radio-telegrams—contd.

Name of ship.	Port of departure or arrival.	Approximate No. of hours.	Name of ship.	Port of departure or arrival.	Approximate No. of hours.
Cleveland†	...		Arankala	...	
Coconada	...		Arona	...	
Derbyshire	...		Arsterturm†	...	
Edavana	...		Austria†	...	
Egra	...		Axenfels†	...	
Ekma	...		Birkenfels†	...	
Elephanta	...		Bohemia†	...	
Ellenga	...		Borneo	...	
Ellora	...		Caledonia	...	
Eripura	...		China§	...	
Freienfels†	...		City of Benares	...	
Gloucestershire	...		City of Birmingham	...	
Goldenfels†	...		City of Bristol	...	
Gutenfels†	...		City of Calcutta	...	
Herefordshire	...		City of Corinth	...	
Huberfels†	...		City of Dunkirk	...	
Kandelfels†	...		City of Durham	...	
Lauterfels†	...		City of Exeter	...	
Leicestershire	...		City of Glasgow	...	
Lidenfels†	...		City of Karachi	...	
Moltkefels†	...		City of Lahore	...	
Neidenfels†	...		City of Lincoln	...	
Neuenfels†	...		City of London	...	
O. J. D. Ahlers†	...		City of Marseilles	...	
Oxfordshire	...		City of Naples	...	
Rappenfels†	...		City of Norwich	...	
Solfels†	...		City of Paris	...	
Spitzfels†	...		City of Poona	...	
Steinturm†	...		City of York	...	
Sturnfels†	...		Cleveland†	...	
Trautenfels†	...		Crofton Hall	...	
Wachtfels†	...		Derbyshire	...	
Warturm†	...		E. F. Ferdinand†	...	
Warwickshire	...		Egra	...	
Worcestershire	...		Ellenga	...	
Africa†	...		Ellora	...	
Angora	...		Eripura	...	

* His Britannic Majesty's Ship of war.

† For a message of ten words or under, a fixed charge of Rs. 2-8-0, plus four annas per word; for a message of more than ten words, eight annas per word.

‡ For a message of ten words or under, a fixed charge of Rs. 1-14-0, plus four annas per word, for a message of more than ten words, seven annas per word.

§ British vessel for telegrams to which the charge is eight annas per word. In the case of Austrian vessel of the same name the following charges should be collected:—For a message of ten words or under, a fixed charge of Rs. 1-14-0, plus four annas per word; for a message of more than ten words, seven annas per word.

CHARGES.

Radio-telegrams—contd.

Name of ship.	Port of departure or arrival.	Approximate No. of hours.	Name of ship.	Port of departure or arrival.	Approximate No. of hours.
Freienfels†	Calcutta.	30	Simla	Calcutta.	30
Glowcestershire			Solfels†		
Lidenfels†			Somali		
Gutenfels†			Spitzfels†		
Herefordshire			Steinturm†		
Himalaya			Sturmfels†		
Humberfels†			Sumatra		
Kandelfels†			Sunda		
Numerio			Syria		
Lauterfels†			Thongwa		
Leicestershire			Trautenfels†		
Lidenfels†			Trieste†		
Malta			Vorwaerts†		
Melford Hall			Wachtels†		
Moltkefels†			Walton Hall		
Nagoya			Warturm†		
Naimur			Warwickshire		
Neidenfels†			Worcestershire		
Newenfels†			Arsterturm†	Karachi.	36
Neuralia			Austria†		
Nile			Axenfels†		
Nippon†			Birkenfels†		
Novara			China§		
Nuisa			City of Benares		
Nyanza			City of Birmingham		
O. J. D. Ahlers†			City of Bristol		
Oxfordshire			City of Calcutta		
Palawan			City of Corinth		
Persia§			City of Dunkirk		
Rappenfels†			City of Durham		
Rewa			City of Exeter		
Rohilla			City of Glasgow		
Salamis			City of Karachi		
Sandon Hall			City of Lahore		
Sardinia			City of Lincoln		
Sicilie			City of London		
Silesia†			City of Marseilles		

* His Britannic Majesty's Ship of war.

† For a message of ten words or under, a fixed charge of Rs. 2-8-0, plus four annas per word; for a message of more than ten words eight annas per word.

‡ For a message of ten words or under, a fixed charge of Rs. 1-14-0 plus four annas per word; for a message of more than ten words, seven annas per word.

§ British vessel for telegrams to which the charge is eight annas per word. In the case of Austrian vessel of the same name the following charges should be collected:—For a message of ten words or under, a fixed charge of Rs. 1-14-0, plus four annas per word; for a message of more than ten words, seven annas per word.

CHARGES.

Radio-telegrams—concl'd.

Name of ship.	Port of departure or arrival.	Approximate No. of hours.	Name of ship.	Port of departure or arrival.	Approximate No. of hours.
City of Naples ...	Kanchi.	36	Moltkefels† ...	Karachi.	36
City of Norwich ...			Neidenfels† ...		
City of Paris ...			Nenenfels† ...		
City of Poona ...			Nippon‡ ...		
City of York ...			O. J. D. Ahler† ...		
Cleopatra ...			Persia§ ...		
Crofton Hall ...			Rappenfels† ...		
Dongola ...			Rewa ...		
Dufferin ...			Sandon Hall ...		
E. F. Ferdinand ‡ ...			Semiramis† ...		
Freienfels † ...			Silesia† ...		
Gahkon † ...			Solfels† ...		
Goldenfels † ...			Spitzfels† ...		
Gutenfels † ...			Steinturm† ...		
Halsburg† ...			Sturnfels† ...		
Hardinge ...			Trautenfels† ...		
Hubertels† ...			Triente† ...		
Kandelfels† ...			Vorwaerts† ...		
Lauterfels† ...			Wachfels† ...		
Lidenfels† ...			Walton Hall ...		
Marienbad‡ ...			Warturm† ...		
Melford Hall ...					

* His Britannic Majesty's Ship of war.

† For a message of ten words or under, a fixed charge of Rs. 2-8-0 plus four annas per word; for a message of more than ten words, eight annas per word.

‡ For a message of ten words or under, a fixed charge of Rs. 1-14-0 plus four annas per word; for a message of more than ten words, seven annas per word.

§ British vessel for telegrams to which the charge is eight annas per word. In the case of Austrian vessel of the same name the following charges should be collected:—For a message of ten words or under, a fixed charge of Rs. 1-14-0 plus four annas per word; for a message of more than ten words, seven annas per word.

RATES FOR RADIO-TELEGRAMS.

	Per word.
	Rs. as.
(1) British, Indian or Colonial Government telegrams to or from His Britannic Majesty's Ship of war or Indian Transports ...	0 2
(2) Private telegrams to or from His Britannic Majesty's Ship of war ...	0 4
(3) All other Government or Private telegrams ...	0 8

CHARGES.

Table of Coast Stations abroad with their charges.

In computing the charges for a radio-telegram intended for transmission via any of the undermentioned coast stations the wire and ship charges must be added.

The total charge for a radio-telegram to be sent to a ship through any coast station abroad is made up of:—

- (i) The coast station charge given in the following table;

- (ii) The charge for transmission to the coast station given in the table at pages 58 to 109 ;
- (iii) The ship charge, which is 4 annas per word unless otherwise notified. For radio-telegrams to Austrian vessels the ship charge should be at the rate of 5 annas instead of 4 annas per word, with a minimum charge of ten words per telegram. For radio-telegrams to German vessels the minimum charge of ten words per telegram should be collected.

The names of the coast stations as printed below are chargeable as one word in the address, and the addition of the name of a country is unnecessary.

	COAST CHARGE ONLY.			COAST CHARGE ONLY.	
	Each word.	Minimum.		Each word.	Minimum.
	R. a.	R. a.		R. a.	R. a.
Aden:—			East Africa (Zanzibar):—		
Aden Radio ...	(b) 0 6	...	Zanzibar ...	0 2	1 0
Ceylon:—			Egypt:—		
Colombo Radio ...	(a) 0 3½	...	Port Said ...	(c) 0 6	...
Cochin China:—			Persian Gulf:—		
Cape Saint Jacques.	0 2½	1 4	Jask ...	(b) 0 4	...
Cocos:—			Somaland, British:—		
Cocos ...	(b) 0 6	...	Berbera Radio ...	(b) 0 6	...
Dutch East Indies:—					
Sabang ...	0 4	2 8			

(a) In the case of British, Indian and Colonial Government radio-telegrams exchanged between the Colombo radio station and His Britannic Majesty's ships of war the coast charge is reduced to two annas six pies per word.

(b) The British, Indian and Colonial Government radio-telegrams exchanged with British ships of war are charged for at half the usual rates. There is no ship charge for such telegrams.

(c) In the case of British, Indian and Colonial Government radio-telegrams exchanged with British ships of war no coast station or ship charges are made.

31. ABBREVIATED ADDRESSES.

The addressee's name and address may be written in an abbreviated form, but the right of an addressee to have a telegram thus addressed delivered to him, is subject to an arrangement made between such addressee and the Telegraph Office which has to deliver the telegram. Abbreviated addresses may be registered under the following conditions:—

- (1) Application for the registration of such addresses should be made to the officer in charge of the Telegraph Office, at which it is proposed to register an address. The Telegraph Department cannot arrange for registration of an address at any place in a foreign country.
- (2) No address may consist of more than one word, in addition to the name of the town where registration is effected.
- (3) The word should contain not more than ten letters, and should be easy to read and easy to telegraph. Proper names can only in rare cases be accepted, and in no case can a proper name be registered for a person of a different name.

- (4) The names of professions, trades, countries, states, towns, telegraph-stations, well known states and registered newspapers may not be used as registered addresses.
- (5) Numbers may not be registered.
- (6) To prevent inconvenience to the public, the Telegram Department has to reject words which, either in writing or in telegraph symbols so closely resemble other registered words as to be liable to be mistaken for them. It is desirable, therefore, that any application should not merely offer one word for acceptance but should give several words from which a selection may be made.
- (7) No address may be registered in one town for the delivery of telegrams in another town.
- (8) A registered address is available for telegrams from other countries as well as for inland telegrams.
- (9) The Telegraph Department reserves to itself the right to cancel an address. In such a case a part of the registration fee proportionate to the unexpired period, is returned, or a new address may be substituted free of charge for the one cancelled.
- (10) In the event of a change in the title of a firm for which an address is recorded, the consent, in writing, of all the partners of the firm must be produced before the records can be altered.
- (11) The fee for registration of an abbreviated address, which should be paid to the officer in charge of the Telegraph Office at which registration is effected, is Rs. 10 yearly, or Rs. 5 half-yearly payable in advance. When, however, a number of abbreviated addresses are registered by a single firm either at the same Telegraph Office or at different Telegraph Offices, the fee for registration is:—

For the first ten abbreviated addresses . . .	Rs. 10 each
For the second ten abbreviated addresses . . .	Rs. 5 . . .
For each subsequent abbreviated address . . .	Rs. 3 . . .

- (12) An additional fee, equal to half the registration fee, is charged for every change of the word selected, or for every transfer to another Telegraph Office within the period of registration, but not for change of residence within the delivery limits of the registering office, or for change of name, or title of firm or person, so long as the identity is the same (see condition, 10), and it is not a case of transfer from one firm to another; if it is a case of transfer the full fees are charged.†
- (13) The Telegraph Department accepts no responsibility in respect of the delivery of any telegram having an abbreviated address if such address has not been registered, or for delay in delivering such telegram. Registration is essential in all cases of persons who frequently receive telegrams addressed to them by an abbreviated name, and Telegraph officials can decline to deliver such telegrams if, after notice has been given, the address has not been registered.

*When more than ten addresses are required to be registered at the same Telegraph Office or at different Telegraph Offices application should be made to the Assistant Accountant General. Telegram Check Order.

† An Abbreviated Address, registered by a firm for "all time" under the rules in force prior to 1st July 1901, cannot be transferred to any other firm as an "all time" address if it is transferred it will have to be registered yearly and paid for as laid down in Condition 11. The fee for changing the word or words selected for an abbreviated address registered for "all time" is Rs. 5.

THE FIVE DIVISIONS OF TRAVANCORE AND
THE TALUKS COMPRISED THEREIN.

Division.	Station of the Officer in charge.	Taluk comprised in the Division.	Population according to the Census of 1911.	Area in square miles.	Station of the Tahsildar of the Taluk.
Padmanabhapuram.	Padmanabhapuram.	Tovala ... Agastisvaram ... Eraniel ... Kalkulam ... Vilavankod ...	34,508 1,04,910 1,21,723 76,211 90,283	129.97 94.00 58.00 169.00 137.00	Bhutapandi. Yedakukudi. Eraniel. Padmanabhapuram. Kuzhittam.
Trivandrum.	Trivandrum.	Neyyattinkara... Trivandrum ... Nedumangad ... Chirayinkil ...	1,78,703 1,56,138 88,147 1,35,877	233.85 97.26 305.97 146.67	Neyyattinkara. Trivandrum. Nedumangad. Attungal.
Quilon.	Quilon.	Quilon ... Kunnattur ... Karunagapalli... Kartikapalli ... Mavelikara ... Chengannur ... Tiruvalla ... Ambalapuzha ... Kottarakara ... Pattanamparam... Shencottah ...	1,63,798 91,390 1,87,420 1,11,571 1,30,728 1,26,439 1,73,768 1,11,867 90,309 56,789 88,302	147.41 171.49 88.99 74.26 111.43 92.97 172.18 115.74 202.03 425.67 129.14	Quilon. Adur. Pattanamparam. Haripad (gara). Mavelikara. Chengannur. Tiruvalla. Ambalapuzha. Kottarakara. Punalur. Shencottah.
Kottayam.	Kottayam.	Shertallay ... Vaikam ... Ettumanur ... Kottayam ... Changanachery ... Minachil ... Muvattupuzha... Todupuzha ... Kunnamad ... Alangad ... Parur ...	1,56,580 1,19,824 90,587 1,12,139 96,241 78,871 1,34,392 38,428 1,18,693 1,08,536 80,508	118.03 129.66 105.89 172.84 134.29 138.46 472.34 560.15 293.66 127.34 53.67	Shertallay. Vaikam. Ettumanur. Kottayam. Changanachery. Pala. Muvattupuzha. Todupuzha. Peermade. Tiruvallur. Parur.
Devikulam.	Devikulam.	Devikulam ... Peermade ...	23,454 45,104	625.23 625.00	Devikulam. Peermade.
		Total.....	34,28,975	7606.30	

LIST OF VILLAGES IN TRAVACORE.

PADMANABHAPURAM DIVISION.

Tovala Taluk.

Proverb.	No.	Included Pakathi or Village.	Area in square miles.
Azhagiapandiapuram ...	10	Azhagiapandiapuram ...	4.79
Anandapuram ...	11	Anandapuram ...	4.92
...	7	Chennamadam ...	2.57
...	6	Chennamadam ...	2.10
Melpidaka ...	5	Chennamadam ...	1.14
...	9	Arumathur ...	2.67
Nadurapidaka ...	8	Arumathur ...	6.00
...	4	Perisankoppa ...	3.56
Tashakkudi ...	3	Tashakkudi ...	2.40
Tovala ...	2	Thrippadivaram ...	5.91
...	1	Chembagaramanpudur ...	19.33
Hills circuit surveyed ...		Tovala ...	61.88
Hills not surveyed ...		...	12.10
Total.....			138.97

Agastisvaram Taluk.

Agastisvaram ...	2	Agastisvaram ...	8.14
...	1	Kanniyakumari ...	11.08
...	4	Kolmekkappuram ...	3.46
...	3	Tamarkulam ...	6.21
Kottar ...	13	Nagercoil ...	4.60
Padappattu ...	12	Vadivisvaram ...	4.15
...	16	Brachakulam ...	2.24
...	14	Vaduvuri ...	7.10
...	11	Dharmapatturam ...	4.60
Parikka ...	9	Parikka ...	1.70
...	10	Tengampudur ...	10.90
Suchiadram ...	7	Kavripudur ...	3.08
...	8	Suchiadram ...	2.08
Torur ...	6	Murukur ...	3.73
Hills unsurveyed ...	8	Torur ...	6.33
Total.....			94.00

Eranjel Taluk.

Eranjel ...	3	Eranjel ...	4.73
Kadispattanam ...	4	Talukulam ...	8.24
Kolachel ...	5	Kadispattanam ...	7.18
...	6	Mansalakottai ...	4.73
Kiliyur ...	7	Kolachel ...	11.39
Mitalam ...	11	Kiliyur ...	4.01
...	12	Kilindalam ...	8.09
Kilindalam ...	9	Mitalam ...	3.63
...	10	Nattalam ...	6.17
Nattalam ...	13	Alur ...	6.24
...	2	Nindakara ...	8.21
Nindakara ...	1	Tiruvankodu ...	18.90
Tiruvankodu ...	8	...	4.50
Hills unsurveyed ...		...	1.63
Total.....			99.00

Kalkulam Taluk.

Proverti.	No.	Included Panchai or Village.	Area in square miles.
Attur ...	3	Attur ...	8.55
Kalkulam ...	5	Kalkulam ...	8.55
Kappiyara ...	4	Taunkalai ...	5.09
Kothanallur... ..	1	Kappiyara ...	4.12
Makkodu ...	2	Valanaharottam ...	5.59
Poomana ...	6	Kothanallur... ..	12.50
Thiruvattar... ..	7	Makkodu ...	9.01
Hills circuit surveyed ..	11	Poomana ...	14.93
Hills not surveyed ...	8	Aravickara ...	4.13
	9	Thiruvattar ...	4.05
	10	Thiruvattar ...	11.10
		Thiruvattar ...	46.23
		Total.....	180.10

Vilavankod Taluk.

Arumana ...	12	Arumana ...	11.61
Arundaspattu ...	4	Arundaspattu ...	3.58
Eshundaspattu ...	5	Madakumalai ...	7.65
Kallai ...	2	Kethudaspattu ...	4.54
Kumattar ...	1	Kallai ...	4.91
Pakodu ...	13	Kumattar ...	67.18
Painkulam ...	8	Kallai ...	3.72
Vilavankod ...	11	Kallai ...	3.60
Hills unsurveyed ...	8	Kallai ...	3.75
	10	Kallai ...	5.40
	9	Kallai ...	3.63
		Kallai ...	4.13
		Kallai ...	5.03
		Kallai ...	3.70
		Total.....	197.09

TRIVANDRUM DIVISION.

Neyyattinkara Taluk.

Kottukal ...	11	Karankulam ...	4.90
Ko ...	12	Kottukal ...	11.31
Kulattur ...	13	Thiruvallam ...	11.36
Kumattukal ...	4	Kolia ...	5.56
Marakil ...	1	Chenkal ...	7.88
Nemam ...	6	Kulattur ...	10.29
Neyyattinkara ...	13	Kumattukal ...	31.79
Parassala ...	17	Neyyattinkara ...	9.71
Perankadavilla ...	14	Marakil ...	8.31
Vilappil ...	15	Nemam ...	11.99
Hills unsurveyed ...	16	Parassala ...	8.37
	9	Adiganamur ...	7.60
	8	Neyyattinkara ...	0.71
	3	Thiruvattar ...	6.12
	6	Parassala ...	7.12
	7	Ottavaramangalam ...	26.15
	10	Perankadavilla ...	15.22
	12	Vilappil ...	12.13
		Total.....	213.35

Trivandrum Taluk.

Proverit.	No.	Included Pakuthi or Village.	Area in Square miles
	16	Atanpura ...	6.20
Kulastur ...	15	Cheravikkal ...	8.85
	17	Mesam ulam ...	3.10
Kerbakattam ...	19	Irrupara ...	4.18
	18	Kadavattam ...	3.37
	4	Irenimattam ...	2.88
Nellaman ...	3	Mittattara ...	3.48
	10	Chittivilazom ...	3.27
Pattam ...	11	Makutavilazom ...	3.74
	22	Kadumankulam ...	4.38
Pallipparam ...	21	Pallipparam ...	3.58
	20	Anduramom ...	3.35
Palkulaparam ...	1	Kadintampalli ...	4.55
	2	Palkulaparam ...	2.48
	25	J. Makonakkal ...	3.03
Kilattennakkal ...	24	Makonakkal ...	4.74
	7	Vellur ...	5.06
	14	Jannappara ...	3.43
Oolur ...	13	Vallipattam ...	5.75
	12	Oolur ...	3.15
	6	Uthengalcheri ...	2.13
Vanchiyur ...	5	Veng. Iyur ...	2.19
	8	Annamada ...	6.40
	7	Aramada ...	3.67
Vatlyurkara ...	9	Randamada ...	6.73
Total			97.26

Nedumangad Taluk.

Aramada ...	3	Aramada ...	4.32
	1	Nannurkara ...	6.15
Kankulam ...	10	Kankulam ...	12.40
Kulattammal ...	12	Kulattammal ...	8.64
	5	Arada ...	4.17
Nedumangad ...	4	Nedumangad ...	12.74
Perumkulam ...	11	Perumkulam ...	15.20
	7	Nallandu ...	20.82
Vannasapuram ...	6	Vannasapuram ...	28.05
	8	Makkal ...	12.83
Vembayam ...	9	Vembayam ...	11.87
Uthamakkal ...	3	Uthamakkal ...	22.27
Mill circuit conveyed ...			149.47
Total			305.97

Chirayinkil Taluk.

Attangal ...	14	Attangal ...	1.88
	19	Kile-Attangal ...	2.07
	13	Attankoda ...	4.14
	12	Avanacheri ...	3.28
Idakkodu ...	3	Idakkodu ...	2.94
	4	Thozha ...	4.51
Kadakkavur ...	10	Kadakkavur ...	4.04
	18	Kilmanur ...	9.30
Kilmanur ...	9	Palayam-nammal ...	1.47
	8	Kundalur ...	4.57
Kundalur ...	16	Kundalur ...	7.24
	2	Madavur ...	6.26
Madavur ...	22	Palakkal ...	4.22
	24	Vakkal ...	
	10		

Chirayinkil Taluk—(contd.)

Proverti.	No.	Included Pakuthi or Village.	Area in square miles.
Manambur ...	31	Chornaiyur...	4.20
...	30	Manambur...	0.94
...	21	Qutur ...	0.05
...	6	Koduvalasur ...	2.14
Nagarur, ...	11	Nagarur ...	4.61
...	7	Pulmattu ...	7.12
...	23	Kadavaram ...	0.15
Naravakkulam ...	23	Naravakkulam...	10.28
...	1	Aalur ...	4.91
...	16	Chakkara ...	2.45
Chirayinkil...	17	Chirayinkil ...	1.74
...	20	Chammuradi ...	0.77
...	27	Aalur ...	0.47
Varkala ...	30	V-tour ...	2.02
...	29	Varkala ...	0.09
...	28	Edava ...	0.22
Total ...			146.37

QUILON DIVISION.
Quilon Taluk.

Adicheanalur ...	3	Adicheanalur ...	0.03
...	4	Nadumpara ...	10.00
...	5	Iraviparam ...	11.13
Iraviparam ...	5	Turukonavittam ...	0.70
...	13	Vedakkavila ...	2.81
Eastern Kallada ...	13	Eastern Kallada ...	0.20
Kilikollur ...	16	Kilikollur ...	4.39
...	11	Kottampara ...	1.00
...	2	Mina ...	21.12
Paravur ...	3	Paravur ...	11.72
...	1	Perikadavur ...	12.43
Perunadu ...	12	Perunadu ...	20.21
Quilon ...	8	Quilon ...	0.21
Total...			147.43

Karunagapalli Taluk.

Chavara ...	3	Chavara ...	4.70
...	1	Tekkenichem ...	7.42
Karunagapalli ...	7	Karunagapalli ...	0.20
Krishnapuram ...	10	Krishnapuram ...	0.61
Kulasekaraapuram ...	8	Kulasekaraapuram ...	7.71
Pannama ...	3	Pannama ...	0.57
Pudupalli ...	12	Pudupalli ...	7.78
...	14	Perunadu ...	0.06
Tachara ...	9	Tachara ...	0.18
...	0	Tod ...	0.00
Tevakkara ...	4	Tevakkara ...	0.18
...	5	Mingapalli ...	7.61
Total...			32.99

Kartagapalli Taluk.

Haripad ...	14	Haripad ...	1.67
...	13	Cherutena ...	0.43
Chappada ...	7	Chappada ...	7.04
...	8	Vakkakudi ...	2.97
Kartagapalli ...	15	Kartagapalli ...	3.91
...	11	Singul ...	2.71
Kilakkalakkara ...	6	Kilakkalakkara ...	0.21
...	12	Vipapuram ...	0.28
Kittakadu ...	2	Kittakadu ...	0.20
...	3	Kandalar ...	0.77
Kunnapuram ...	17	Kunnapuram ...	0.00
...	10	Karivada ...	0.26
Mudakkulam ...	5	Mudakkulam ...	4.40
...	1	Arappuzha ...	0.70
Pudigar ...	4	Pudigar ...	0.68
Pallipada ...	9	Pallipada ...	4.70
...	9	Nanjukkottam ...	1.70
Trikannapuzha ...	18	Trikannapuzha ...	4.70
Total...			74.18

Kunnattur Taluk.

Proverbi.	No.	Included Pakathi or Villages.	Area in square.
Churamadu	1	Churamadu	16.41
Poruvachi	2	Poruvachi	16.39
Kunnattur	4	Kunnattur	17.44
Pallikkal	5	Pallikkal	17.53
Adur	6	Adur	14.98
Enalimangalam	7	Enalimangalam	49.09
Koduman	8	Koduman	13.99
Vallikkadu	9	Vallikkadu	21.03
Western Kallada	2	Western Kallada	5.19
Total.....			171.49

Kottarakara Taluk.

Ezhukone	5	Kahnkone	64.70
Kottarakara	3	Kottarakara	15.48
Veliyam	6	Veliyam	20.48
Umanadur	7	Umanadur	13.29
Chadayamangalam	8	Velunallur	22.18
Kallakkada	9	Chadayamangalam	32.60
Kummi	4	Kallakkada	11.28
Vettilkavala	10	Kummi	41.07
	2	Vettilkavala	15.35
	1	Melila	7.15
Total.....			220.03

Ambalapuzha Taluk.

Talavandi	1	Talavandi	6.06
Kozhuvakkal	2	Kozhuvakkal	10.13
Takavil	3	Takavil	12.38
Puzakkadu	4	Puzakkadu	8.85
Ambalapuzha	5	Ambalapuzha	2.05
Nedumudi	6	Nedumudi	8.51
Chavakkulam	7	Chavakkulam	6.20
Pinkunnam	8	Pinkunnam	19.22
K. Imakari	9	Kalavandi	10.35
Alleppey	10	Alleppey	19.41
Total.....			115.74

Mavelikara Taluk.

Tamarakulam	1	Vallikunnam	2.30
Pallikkal	2	Tamarakulam	8.07
Tekkekara	3	Bharanikavu	9.76
Kannamangalam	4	Chennakkara	6.54
Mavelikara	5	Perungala	4.26
Nuranadu	6	Tokkekara	8.37
Pandalem Tekkekara	7	Kannamangalam	2.49
Chennithala	8	Mavelikara	9.59
	9	Tanakkara	2.56
	10	Nedumudi	8.14
	11	Poleswel	9.89
	12	Pundalam Tekkekara	9.75
	13	Tonnallur	11.54
	14	Chennithala	2.46
	15	Thiruppuruntara	6.24
Total.....			111.49

Tiruvalla Taluk

Property,	No.	Included Pakuthi or Village.	Area in square miles.
Kadapira	3	Kizhakkilagam	4.51
	4	Kadapira	6.50
Nadunpuram	5	Nedunpuram	3.91
	6	Perunpur	4.77
Tiruvalla	7	Kavimlagam	4.73
	8	Tiruvalla	6.62
	9	Iruviparur	10.92
Kaviyur	10	Kaviyur	11.72
	12	Kodumattur	10.51
Aranmula	11	Kolipputtam	9.33
	16	Aranmula	9.33
	15	Tottappunchcheri	5.62
Ayirar	17	Ma. lappunchcheri	7.36
	13	Cherukol	11.08
Kallapuram	11	Ayirar	9.28
	11	Kallapuram	34.48
Mannuru	1	Mannuru	3.03
	2	Kuratticheri	3.71
Total...			172.18

Chengannur Taluk.

Vadakkekkara	1	Tiruvannamandur	3.51
	8	Pattankavu	11.45
	7	Vadakkekkara	5.22
Omalla	12	Pandanadu	4.09
Chengannur	3	Chengannur	17.56
	4	Puliyar	5.18
Ranni	14	Ranni	4.20
	11	Ilankur	87.05
Kumbasaba	15	Kumbasaba	8.83
	13	Pattanamattila	32.94
	9	Vennini	5.54
Pandalam Vadakkekkara	10	Pandalam Vadakkekkara	7.17
	5	Cherianadu	11.04
	6	Ala	4.03
Billis unsurveyed	8	Ala	4.18
Total.....			227.97

Pattansapuram Taluk.

Mallam	2	Mallam	10.71
Pattanchi	1	Pattanchi	15.34
Talavur	3	Talavur	8.73
Anjal	7	Anjal	208.54
	6	Idamakkal	14.91
Vallakkudi	4	Vallakkudi	8.29
	5	Ponalar	28.50
Pattansapuram	8	Pattansapuram	111.33
Total.....			436.67

Shencottah Taluk

Shencottah	2	Shencottah	9.25
Karkkudi	3	Karkkudi	2.18
Puliyara	4	Puliyara	4.20
	5	Pudur	1.93
Sivanallur	6	Mekkam	3.25
Dattur	7	Archenour	3.43
Kilamada	8	Dattur	2.31
Ayikkudi	9	Kilamada	2.14
Sambur Vadakkara	10	Ayikkudi	5.28
Billi circuit surveyed		Sambur Vadakkara	7.06
Total.....			82.16

KOTTAYAM DIVISION. Changanachery Taluk.

Proverli.	No.	Included Pakuthi or Village.	Area in square miles.
Mottara	2	Mottara	4.68
Vellapadu	1	Kamanlari	4.89
	3	Vellapadu	7.62
Kilamparar	3	Nilamparar	4.23
Muzjikara	7	Channankari	4.46
	6	Kurichi	6.02
	8	Vadappalli Padinjaraibagam	3.60
Changanachery	9	Vadappalli Kichakkumbagam	5.92
	10	Changanachery	5.1
	11	Nadappalli	17.25
Pudupalli	12	Pudupalli	19.88
	13	Kodakkunnam	17.99
Kanjirappalli	14	Vallur	21.61
		Vellavur	9.17
Total.....			131.29

Kottayam Taluk.

Kottayam	1	Tiruvarypu	18.46
	2	Kottayam	4.87
Nattagam	3	Nattagam	9.43
	4	Panichakkadu	8.13
Vijayapuram	5	Vijayapuram	23.77
Pambidi	6	Pambidi	25.39
Agalakunnam	7	Agalakunnam	37.64
Ammannam	8	Ammannam	19.45
Kumaragam	9	Kumaragam	2.53
	10		25.36
Total			173.64

Shertallay Taluk.

Arur	11	Arur	10.59
Turavur	12	Turavur North	7.78
	13	Turavur South	7.02
Vayaluru	10	Vayaluru East	5.12
	11	Vayaluru West	9.37
Shertallay	7	Kothamangalam	4.97
	8	Shertallay South	6.25
	9	Shertallay North	6.25
Tannimukkam	5	Tannimukkam South	13.29
	6	Tannimukkam North	8.04
Marakkunnam	3	Marakkunnam South	7.17
	4	Marakkunnam North	6.62
Ariyadu	1	Ariyadu South	9.98
	2	Ariyadu North	14.59
Total			118.03

Vaikam Taluk.

Vaikam	1	Vaikam	11.55
	2	Naduvila	5.12
allipparam	3	Padippuram	7.38
	4	Pakkadichery	5.40
Kulasekaramangalam	10	Kulasekaramangalam	4.40
	4	Vadakkemuri	9.08
	12	Pudinjaraikara	3.09
Pannavalli	6	Pannavalli	6.26
	7	Vadakkamattattilbagam	9.28
Marakkunnam	8	Marakkunnam	11.43
	9	Chembimuri	6.04
Marakkunnam	11	Marakkunnam	2.41
Vadavara	13	Vadavara	15.98
Melakkulam	14	Melakkulam	18.94
Vetchur	15	Talayalam	17.61
	16	Vetchur	13.52
Total			189.56

Ettenmanur Taluk.

Property.	No.	Included Pakhal or Village.	Area. in square miles.
Ettenmanur	1	Ettenmanur	18.54
	2	Kanagery	17.81
Manjur	3	Manjur	11.39
	4	Chanturutta	4.95
Kalpicha	5	Parambekuddu	9.39
	6	Kodumalur	0.61
Kadatturutta	7	Kalpicha	14.31
Kidangur	8	Kadatturutta	24.31
	9	Kidangur	21.46
Total.....			105.89

Minachil Taluk

Minachil	5	Minachil	29.51
Ramapuram	2	Ramapuram	36.43
Lalam	3	Lalam	10.01
Bharananganam	4	Bharananganam	12.15
Pullamur	1	Pullamur	16.54
Kondur	6	Kondur	42.90
Total.....			137.45

Muvattupuzha Taluk.

Thakkadu	1	Thakkadu	17.70
	2	Vulavur	17.17
Kudattukulam	3	Kudattukulam	17.68
	4	Tirumaladi	19.69
Piravan	5	Piravan	18.65
Kothamangalam	6	Kothamangalam	24.87
Muvattupuzha	8	Muvattupuzha	0.53
	7	Arakkulam	18.78
Etanallur	13	Etanallur	22.11
	14	Vazupatti	17.71
Iramallur	10	Iramallur	19.45
	9	Melavur	24.79
Kothamangalam	11	Kothamangalam	28.79
Hills unsurveyed	12	Kuttamangalam	23.33
Total.....			185.00

Kunthad Taluk.

Cheranallur	13	Vengoor	29.60
	15	Cheranallur	14.11
Perumbavur	11	Perumbavur	10.78
	10	Vengola	13.78
Asamanur	3	Asamanur	8.24
Malavannur	14	Kayamangalam	11.33
A'karnadu	7	Malavannur	12.98
	5	Alkernadu	12.67
Kunthad	8	Semmanadu	21.67
	6	Kunthad	11.43
Vazhakkulam	4	Kalukkumbalam	11.13
	9	Vazhakkulam	7.61
Manjappire	1	Manikkamangalam	8.09
Hills unsurveyed	2	Manjappire	26.27
Total.....			283.45

Todupuzha Taluk.

Provesti.	No.	Included Paknshi or Village.	Area in square miles.
Manakkadu	3	Manakkadu	18.48
Kumaramangalam	4	Ku : amangalam	27.09
Todupuzha	2	Todupuzha	17.44
Karikadu	1	Karikadu	29.15
Karumamur	6	Karumamur	41.19
Hills unsurveyed		Kaune Eam Forest	211.11
			10.84
		Total...	560.98

Alangad Taluk.

Idappalli Tekkumbagam	10	Idappalli Tekkumbagam	4.17
Idappalli Vadakkumbagam	9	Idappalli Vadakkumbagam	2.23
Alangad	2	Alangad	8.12
	3	Kodungallur	7.31
Ayazur	1	Ayazur	13.93
Chengamanad	4	Chengamanad	11.42
Kothakkulangara	6	Kothakkulangara	27.09
Parakkadavu	5	Parakkadavu	5.58
Alwaye	7	Alwaye	19.04
Trikkakkara	8	Trikkakkara	31.05
		Total.....	137.34

Parur Taluk.

Varpuzha	1	Varpuzha	8.09
Ethikkara	2	Ethikkara	2.64
Kottuvalli	3	Kottuvalli	8.09
Parur	4	Parur	7.54
Puthuvellikkara	6	Puthuvellikkara	9.84
Vadakkekkara	5	Vadakkekkara	8.85
Puthenchira	7	Puthenchira	5.61
		Total.....	51.67

DEVICOLAM DIVISION

Devicolum Taluk.

1	Narchivayal	5.78
2	Marsayur	35.78
3	Keola dnr	26.25
4	Koondar	18.00
5	Kottakombu	1.88
6	Vettivandi	12.21
7	Kanjan Devan Hills	214.74
8	Poonpara	59.16
9	Ollamurukh la	157.40
10	Palluvu-I estate	1.34
11	Anakkulam estate, West	.33
	Total.....	625.53

Peermade Taluk.

1	Manjimala	13.50
2	Cheruvalli	4.31
3	Chirakkulavan	10.36
4	Konjirappalli	1.11.12
5	Ponjar	50.79
6	Peraventanam	49.88
7	Peermade	61.77
8	Periar	68.20
9	Vandametta	110.31
10	Mithapara	61.40
	Total	628.00

LIST OF STATIONS

No.	Taluks.	No.	Charging Station	No.	Sub-Station.
1	Thovalay	1	Boothapandy	1	Naducany.
		2	Aramboly Frontier	2	Velhamadam.
2	Agastheeswaram	3	Edal kudy	3	Ethamozhi.
		4	Kottar Town	4	Anjagaramom.
3	Eraniel	5	Cape Comoria	5	Rajakkanangalam
		6	Eraniel	6	Karungal.
4	Kalculam	7	Colachel	7	Kulesekhamam.
		8	Thuckalay	8	Aramana.
5	Vilavancode	9	Thiruvattar	9	Kalikavila.
		10	Kazhithura	10	Vizhinjam.
6	Neyyattinkara	11	Neyyattinkara	11	Parasara.
		12	Poovar	12	Ottasaguramangalam
		13	Nemom	13	Vattiyoorkavoo.
7	Trivandrum Taluk	14	Kazhacootam	14	Kulathur.
				15	Thonnakkal
		15	Port Station	16	Karamana.
				17	Kallattamukku.
8	Trivandrum Town.	16	Puthenchanday	18	Palace Guard Station
		17	Cantonment	19	Stables Guard.
				20	Pottah.
				21	Perukkada.
				22	Poojapuray.

LIST OF STATIONS.—(contd.)

No.	Taluks.	No.	Charging Station.	No.	Sub-Station.
9	Nedumangad	18	Nedumangad	23	Vidura
		19	Kattakada.	24	Vamanapuram.
10	Chirayinkil	20	Attungal	25	Pallikkal.
		21	Chilacore	26	Chirayinkil.
		22	Quilon Taluk.		
11	Quilon	23	Quilon Town.		
		24	Paravoor.		
12	Kottarakara	25	Kottarakara.	27	Kadakal.
13	Pathanapuram	26	Panalur	28	Anchal.
				29	Samboorvadakara.
				30	Puliyara.
14	Shencottah	27	Shencottah	31	Ilathur.
				32	Ayikudi.
				33	Athenpudur.
15	Kunnathur	28	Adoor		
		29	Sasthancotta		
16	Karunagapally	30	Karunagapally	34	Chavara.
		31	Kayenceulam		
17	Karthigapally	32	Haripad	35	Trikkunnapuzha.
18	Mavelikara	33	Mavelikara	36	Kypattur.
19	Chenganoor	34	Chenganoor	37	Ranni.
		35	Pathanamthitta	38	Konni.
				39	Pandalam.

LIST OF STATIONS.—(contd.)

No.	Taluka.	No.	Charging Station.	No.	Sub-Station.
20	Thiruvella	36	Thiruvella	40	Mannar.
		37	Ambalapuzha	41	Mallappally.
21	Ambalapuzha	38	Pulincunna.	42	Edathuva.
		39	Alleppey Town	43	Mannancherry.
22	Kottayam	40	Kottayam	44	Beach Station.
		41	Kurukachal	45	Pallathuruthy.
23	Changanachery	42	Changanacherry	46	Thiruvappu
		43	Pambady	47	Kumarakam.
		44	Peermade	48	Ramankari.
24	Peermade	45	Kumily	49	Vandiperiyar.
		46	Mundakayam		
		47	Kanjirapally	50	Manimala.
25	Ettumanoor	48	Ettumanoor	51	Poonjar.
		49	Muvattupuzha	52	Kidangur.
26	Muvattupuzha	50	Kuthattukulam.	53	Kaduthuruthy.
		51	Kothamangalom.	54	Piravam.
27	Thodupuzha	52	Thodupuzha	55	Vazhaculam.
		53	Devikulam.	56	Nelleppara.
28	Devikulam	54	Oodumbanchola.		
		55	Mufnar.		

LIST OF STATIONS.—(conold.)

No.	Taluka.	No.	Charging-Station.	No.	Sub-Station.
29	Minachil	56	Minachil	57	Ramapuram.
		57	Vaikom	58	Vetchoor.
		58	Arukutti	59	Vadayar.
30	Vaikom	59	Sherthallay	60	Anthakarazhi.
31	Shertallay	60	Kuthiathode	61	Varapuzha
		61	Parur	62	Puthenvelikara.
		62	Munambam	63	Puthenchira.
32	Parur	63	Alwaye	64	Kothaculangara.
33	Alangaud	64	Edapally	65	Parakkadavu.
		65	Perumbavoor	66	Kodanad
		66	Aikernad	67	Kalaady.
34	Kunnathuand				

LIST OF HOSPITALS AND DISPENSARIES.

HOSPITALS.

1.	General Hospital	...	...	Trivandrum
2.	Ophthalmic Hospital	...	...	Do.
3.	Hospital for Incurables	...	...	Do.
4.	Women and Children's Hospital	...	...	Do.
5.	Central Prison Hospital	...	...	Do.
6.	District Hospital	...	...	Alleppey.
7.	Do. do.	...	...	Alwaye.
8.	Do. do.	...	...	Chirayinkil
9.	Do. do.	...	...	Changanacherry.
10.	Do. do.	...	...	Kanjirapally.
11.	Do. do.	...	...	Kottayam.
12.	Do. do.	...	...	Kozhencherry
13.	Do. do.	...	...	Lalam.
14.	Do. do.	...	...	Mavelikara.
15.	Do. do.	...	...	Muvattupuzha.
16.	Do. do.	...	...	Nagercoil.
17.	Do. do.	...	...	Nedumangaud.
18.	Do. do.	...	...	Neyyattinkara.
19.	Do. do.	...	...	Padmanabhapuram.
20.	Do. do.	...	...	Parassala.
21.	Do. do.	...	...	Parur.
22.	Do. do.	...	...	Quilon.
23.	Do. do.	...	...	Shencotta.
24.	Do. do.	...	...	Shertallay.
25.	Do. do.	...	...	Tiruvalla.
26.	Do. do.	...	...	Vaikom.
27.	Victoria Jubilee Hospital	...	...	Quilon.

DISPENSARIES.

1.	Palace Dispensary	...	...	Trivandrum.
2.	Palace Sub-Dispensary	...	...	Do.
3.	Fort Dispensary	...	...	Do.
4.	Contagious Disease Ward, Irainimuttom	...	...	Do.
5.	District Dispensary	...	...	Adoor.
6.	Do. do.	...	...	Amhalapuzha.
7.	Do. do.	...	...	Arukutti.
8.	Do. do.	...	...	Bhoothapandy.
9.	Do. do.	...	...	Chengannur.
10.	Do. do.	...	...	Colachel.
11.	Do. do.	...	...	Devicolum.
12.	Do. do.	...	...	Ettumanoor.
13.	Do. do.	...	...	Haripad.

DISPENSARIES.—(contd).

14.	District Dispensary	...	...	Karunagapalli
15.	Do. do.	...	...	Kayencolam.
16.	Do. do.	...	...	Konni.
17.	Do. do.	...	...	Kothamangalam.
18.	Do. do.	...	...	Kottarakara.
19.	Do. do.	...	...	Kottaram.
20.	Do. do.	...	...	Kulasekaram.
21.	Do. do.	...	...	Kumaragon.
22.	Do. do.	...	...	Kuthattukulam.
23.	Do. do.	...	...	Mallappalli.
24.	Do. do.	...	...	Marayoor.
25.	Do. do.	...	...	Mundakayam.
26.	Do. do.	...	...	Peermade.
27.	Do. do.	...	...	Perumbavoor.
28.	Do. do.	...	...	Punalur.
29.	Do. do.	...	...	Thodupuzha.
30.	Do. do.	...	...	Udumbanshole.

ASYLUMS.

1	Lunatic Asylum	...	...	Trivandrum.
2.	Lepor Asylum	...	...	Do

GRANT-IN-AID INSTITUTIONS.

1.	Grant-in-aid Hospital	...	...	Neyoor.
2.	Do. do.	...	...	Martandam.
3.	Do. Dispensary	...	...	Arnakal.
4.	Do. do.	...	...	Bonani.
5.	Do. do.	...	...	Kalthurity.
6.	Do. do.	...	...	Muniar.
7.	Do. do.	...	...	Yellapatti
8.	Do. do.	...	...	Sothapara.
9.	Do. do.	...	...	Pommudi.
10.	Do. do.	...	...	Ashanboo.
11.	Do. do.	...	...	Nedungolam.
12.	Catherine Booth Hospital, Vadasseril	...	...	Nagercoil.

OFFICE.

1	Durbar Physician's Office	...	...	Trivandrum.
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MEDICINE DEPOT.

1.	General Medical Stores	...	...	Trivandrum
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LIST OF VAIDYASALAS AND NATIVE PHYSICIANS

Serial No.	Name of Taluk	Name of Vaidyasalas.	Name of Vaidyans.	Monthly grant sanctioned.	Remarks.
				Rs.	
1	Thovala	Bhuthapandi	N. Achuthan Pillai	12	
2	Agasteeswaram	Suchindram	V. Parameswaren Muthathu.	14	
3	Do.	Cape Comorin	K. Parameswaran Pillay.	14	
4	Eggniel	Fort	P. M. Kasavan.	14	
5	Kalculam	Padmanabhapuram	B. Neelacandan	14	
6	Do.	Ponmana	K. Narayana Pillai.	20	
7	Do.	Thiruvattar	V. Padmanabha Pillai.	10	
8	Vilavancode	Kuzhithura	Paramu	10	
9	Neyyattinkara	Town*	K. Krishna Pillai	16	* (Visha Vyidian).
10	Do.	Pachallur	Krishna Pillai.	25	
11	Do	Nemom	Kochumminy Pillai	10	
12	Trivandrum	Fort	Kutten Unni.	36	
13	Do.	Fort (For women and children)	G. Chellama.	8	
14	Do.	Srikanteswaram	A. K. Vasudevan Unni	10	
15	Do.	Puthenchanthu	P. Madhavan	20	
16	Do.	Uruvathilkottah	Aiyar Madan.	7	
17	Do.	Palkulangara	K. Kochukrishna Pillai.	10	
18	Do.	Peranthani*	Parameswara Kaimal.	8	* Do.
19	Do.	Kunnukuzhi*	Kutty Kesavan.	10	* Do.
20	Do.	Kashakuttom	V. S. Ramaiyer	10	
21	Nedumangand	Pirappankod	Kesava Pillai.	12	
22	Chirayinkil	Attungal	V. S. Krishnan.	12	
23	Do.	Kilimanoor	Ravivarman Thirumulpadu.	10	

LIST OF VAIDYASALS AND NATIVE PHYSICIANS.—(contd).

Serial No.	Name of Taluk.	Name of Vaidyasalas.	Name of Vaidyans.	Monthly grant sanctioned.	Remarks.
24	Chirayinkil	Warkalay	A. Padmanabha Sastry.	Rs. 10	
25	Do	Kappil	K. Madhavan	10	
26	Kottarakara	Neduvathoor	Kunjen Thirumulpud.	14	
27	Pathanapuram	Avanceswaram	Vairavan Krishnan. (on leave)	12	
			K. V. Narayanan (acting)		
28	Quilon	Quilon, Town	Kannan Kunchen.	12	
29	Quilon	Quilon, West	Govinda Pillai	10	
30	Do.	Paravur	A. K. Kesavan	14	
31	Kannathur	Mannady	K. Keralavarma Sastry	14	
32	Do.	Kallada, West	Padmanabha Pillai. (on leave)	14	
			V. Padmanabha Pillai, (acting)		
33	Karanagapally	Chavara	Bama Varyar.	25	
34	Do.	Krishnapuram	Sankara Pillai.	12	
35	Kattigapally	Haripad	B. Chakrapani Warriar	20	
36	Do.	Kannamangalam	Govinda Panikker on leave	14	
			P. K. Narayana Panikar acting.		
37	Do.	Keerikaud	S. Bavi Varma Thampan	14	
38	Mavelikara	Mavelikara	A. Rama Varma Koil Thampuran.	14	
39	Do.	Panthalam	Kosava Pillai.		
40	Chengannur	Chengannur	K. Govinda Pillai	10	
41	Do.	Vadakkakara	Kochuraman Pillai.	10	
42	Do.	Ennakkau		14	
				15	

* (Visha Vyidian)

LIST OF VAIDYASALAS AND NATIVE PHYSICIANS.—(contd)

Serial No.	Name of Taluk.	Name of Vaidyasalas.	Name of Vaidyans.	Monthly grant sanctioned.	Remarks.
43	Chengannoor	Ranni	K. Kunjan Koil.	Rs. 12	*(Visha Vydian) Do.
44	Do.	Konni	M. B. Narayana Pillai.	14	
45	Do.	Patbanamthittai	G. Krishna Pillai.	14	
46	Thimivellah	Mannar	Raman Pillai.	10	
47	Do.	Nedumpram	Mathavan Pillai (on leave) M. Kesavan Nayar. (Acting)	14	
48	Do.	Kallupara	Kunara Pillai.	14	
49	Do.	Aranmula	Vasudevan Muthathu	14	
50	Do.	Do.	Govinda Pillai	14	
51	Do	Iraviperoor*	Sankaran.	10	
52	Ambalapuzha	Thalavadi	Kochukunjuni Pillai.	10	
53	Do	Kavalam	Raman Kesavan.	10	*(Visha Vydian) Do.
54	Do	Alleppey	E. P. Govinda Pillai.	14	
55	Shertalay	Thuravur	Kumaloo Thampam.	14	
56	Vaikom	Vechur	Rama Varma Thampam.	14	
57	Do.	Manakkunnam	Damodara Menon.	10	
58	Ettumanoor	Ettumanur	Kesava Pillai.	14	
59	Do.	Kidangoor	Bhaskaran Muthathu.	14	
60	Kottayam	Vijayapuram	Paramaswaran Muthathu.	14	
61	Do.	Chingavanam	Punnoos Kora.	10	
62	Changanacherry	Perunna	Subramanian Moothathu.	14	
63	Meenachil	Ramapuram	Parmeswaran Pillai.	14	

LIST OF VAIDYASALAS AND NATIVE PHYSICIANS.—(concl.)

Serial No.	Name of Taluk.	Name of Vaidyasalas	Name of Vaidyans.	Monthly grant sanctioned.	Remarks.
64	Muvattupuzha	Thrikkariyur	Venkitachalam Iyer	Rs	
65	Do	Piravam	A. B. Kerala Varma Thampian	14	
66	Thodupuzha	Kumaramangalam	Kunja Tampen.	10	
67	Kunnathunad	Idapalli	Kunjuni Thirumulpad.	14	
68	Do.	Perompavur	Sankaran Nambyar.	14	
69	Do.	Kalady	Iravikumaren Karthavu.	12	
70	Alengaud	Ayirur	C. Madhavan Pillai.	12	
71	Do.	Thrikkakara	Bavi Varma Thirumulpad.	10	
72	Parur	Parur	Ananthanarayana Iyer.	14	
				10	

TRAVELLERS' BUNGALOWS IN TRAVANCORE.

Rules for Travellers.

- These bungalows are placed in the charge of the Public Works Department.
2. No person is permitted to remain in a bungalow more than one day (unless compelled to do so by sickness) if any other traveller requires accommodation, or if not required by any other traveller, for more than ten consecutive days without the written permission of the Executive Engineer in charge.
 3. The first applicant is entitled to the choice of rooms, but he is not permitted to appropriate to himself more than one sitting room, dressing and bath room, (when the others are in demand) unless in the case of a family of more than 2 in number (children under 5 years of age excepted) when one main room, 2 dressing rooms and 2 bath rooms can be occupied. Should extra chairs or any other furniture be taken from unoccupied rooms, they must be returned immediately the rooms are required by another traveller.
 4. Defacing the walls by drawing or writing is strictly prohibited, and travellers are held responsible for the structure and its contents being preserved from injury and defacement during their occupation.
 5. A list of the furniture, etc., supplied to the Bungalow (with the value of each article) shall be provided for the information of travellers, according to which payments should be made in the event of destruction or injury, the amount being handed over to the care-taker or head servant and entered by the traveller in the bungalow book.
 6. A book is kept at the bungalow in which the occupier is requested to make the usual entries with remarks, if any be necessary, on the conduct of the servants, cleanliness (or otherwise) of the bungalow and compound, etc.
 7. Under no circumstances should any article be removed from the bungalows on loan or otherwise; nor should the bungalows be occupied by any one not a bona fide traveller.
 8. The servant in charge is ordered, on pain of dismissal, to report any deviation from these rules either on the part of travellers, or their servants; and the occupier is held responsible for any infringement of them.
 9. Every occupier of a travellers' bungalow is required to give his full name and address on demand by the person in charge.
 10. Every traveller halting at a first class bungalow, i.e., a bungalow provided with ordinary servants, for not more than 6 hours shall pay a fee of 8 annas. If the halt exceeds 6 hours a fee of one rupee shall be paid for each day of occupation. When a family of two or more occupy the bungalow, half the above fees will be charged for each member of the same family above 5 years of age, this concession not being applicable to the principal member who will have to pay the full fee.
 11. Every traveller halting at a second class bungalow for not more than 6 hours shall pay a fee of 4 annas. If the halt exceeds 6 hours, a fee of half a rupee shall be paid for each day of occupation. When a family of two or more occupy the bungalow half the above fees will be charged for each member of the same family above 5 years of age, this concession not being applicable to the principal member who will have to pay the full fee.
 12. At 2nd class travellers' bungalows, servants are not provided by Government. Travellers are therefore expected to pay for the services of a sweeper, or waterman or any other specially engaged person if such services are needed.
 13. When fees are due by the same traveller for 3 days, they should be paid every 4th day at the latest.
 14. Bullocks must not be put in the stables, or tethered in the compound; they must be taken outside; should there be insufficient accommodation in the stables horses should not be tethered in the compound.

15. Servants travelling separately with horses or luggages, may have accommodation provided there is room and will be charged half the fees in para. 10 or 11 according as the bungalow is a 1st or 2nd class one.

16. Travellers requiring the butler to cater for them must advance the required amount to him immediately on their arrival. The butler is not supposed to first cater and then present a bill, but payment must be made to him in advance.

NOTE.—“The day” in paras 10 & 11 means a day of 24 hours reckoned from the hour of arrival of a traveller at a Bungalow. If however in any one halt there falls a fraction of a day (over and above the full day of 24 hours) whose duration does not exceed 6 hours then for such fraction of the day only a fee of 3 or 4 annas as the case requires need be paid as if for the first six hours.

TABLE OF THE PRINCIPAL ROAD AND CANAL ROUTES IN TRAVANCORE *With Distances, Travellers' Bungalows, &c.*

* Denotes Travellers' Bungalows.

ABSTRACT.

- 1 Road from Trivandrum to northern frontier (Main central road)
- 2 Do. Do. Tinnevely via Aramboly.
- 3 Do. Do. Shencottah.
- 4 Do. Do. Quilon.
- 5 Do. Nedumangad to Shorlacode.
- 6 Do. Anad to Kallar and thence to Ponmudi.
- 7 Do. Papanamcode (3rd mile main southern road)
to Cottoor.
- 8 Do. Nagercoil to Balamore.
- 9 Do. Shorlacode to Aramboly.
- 9(a) Do. Do. *Via Ananthanar.*
- 10 Do. Nagercoil to Cape Comorin.
- 10(a) Do. Suchindram to Vellamadam.
- 11 Do. Nagercoil to Colachel Port.
- 11(a) Do. Do. *Via Rajakamangalam and*
Manavalakurichi.
- 12 Do. Kuzhittura 24th mile (main southern road) to
Tengapattanam.
- 13 Do. Martandam or Thoduvelty (25th mile of main south-
ern road to Pachipara and Hill side *via* Colasagaram
and Mylonay)
- 14 Do. Eraviputhoorcaday (27th mile main southern road)
to Colachel *via* Karingal.
- 15 Do. Thackalay (33rd mile main southern road) to
Thadicananconom *via* Shorlacode.
- 16 Do. Monday Market to Puthucaday *via* Karingal.
- 17 Do. Eraniel to Muttam.
- 18 Do. Mulagumood to Colachel.
- 19 Eraniel-Bajakamangalam road.
- 20 Road from Monday market to Thiruvattar road.
- 21 Do. Kuzhittura to Alencholay road.
- 22 Panagudy road, from Cape Comorin to Panagudy frontier.

N. B.—These roads are shown in the route map of Travancore published at the beginning of the volume.

- 23 Road, from Nagercoil to 9th mile Colachel—Rajakamangalam road
via Friday market.
- 24 Dharmapuram road (Kottar), 43rd mile Cape road to
Dharmapuram.
- 25 Parakai road, from 44th mile Cape road to Manakudy via
Parakai.
- 26 Marungur road from 46th mile Cape road.
- 27 Anjugramam road from 47th mile Cape road.
- 28 Esthenkattumadam road.
- 29 Road from Balaramapuram to Puvur road.
- 30 Do. Do. to Kattacaday road.
- 31 Do. Do. to Vizhinjam.
- 32 Do. Nemom to Vizhinjam.
- 33 Do. Trivandrum to Thiruvallam and thence to
Vizhinjam.
- 34 Do. Vizhinjam to Puvur.
- 35 Do. Puvur to Chunguritty.
- 36 Do. Neyyattinkara to Puvur.
- 37 Do. Amaravila to Anapalai ambalam.
- 38 Do. Quilon to Shencottah.
- 39 Do. Kayankulam to Punalur.
- 40 Do. Ayur to Kulattupuzha.
- 41 Do. Pattanapuram to Konyur.
- 42 Do. Konyur to Ranj.
- 43 Do. Kumbazha to Kozhencherry.
- 43 (a) Do. Road from Avaneeswaram to Pathanapuram.
- 44 Do. Kaipattur to Pathanamitta.
- 45 Do. Blankolem to Kaipattur.
- 46 Do. Sastankotta to 8th mile, Kayankulam to Punalur.
- 47 Do. Sastankotta to Pattakadavu.
- 48 Do. Adur to Sastankotta.
- 49 Do. Kozhithottam to Sasthancottah.
- 50 Do. Mavelikara to Thirukunnapuzha.
- 51 Do. Mavelikara to Pandalam.
- 52 Do. Kayankulam to Chettikulangara.
- 53 Do. Paripalli to Madathora.
- 54 Do. Kottarskara to 10th mile of road from Adur to Sas-
thankottah via Kunnattur.
- 55 Do. Perampavur to Alwaye.
- 56 Do. Alwaye to Parur.
- 57 Do. Vaikam to Oodayamperur.
- 58 Do. Muvattupuzha to Western Frontier and thence to
Ernaculam.
- 59 Do. Muvattupuzha to Thodupuzha.
- 60 Do. Ettumanur to Lelem.
- 61 Do. Kottayam via Peermade to Kumili and thence to
Ammanaikancor.
- 61 (a) Do. Kanjirappalli Kunnumbhagom road.
- 61 (b) Do. Church Hill Road (formerly known as Cardamom Hill
road).
- 61 (c) Do. Road from 3rd mile Church Hill road to Pambanar via
Granby.
- 62 Do. Changanscherry to Vazhur.
- 62 (a) Do. Karugachal Kunnumbhagom road.
- 62 (b) Do. Manimalai Banni Road.

- 62 (c) Road from Perumbavur to Kothamangalam.
 63 High Range road from Kothamangalam to Munnar and thence to Devicolam.
 64 Northern outlet road from Munnar to Chinnar and thence to Coimbatore.
 65 Bridle Path from 2nd mile Munnar-Devicolam road to Bomdiettu and thence to Ammayanaickanur.
 66 Road from Munnar to top station (Kannen Devan Hill Produce Company's Light Railway) and thence to Ammayanaickanur.
 67 Cardamom hill road bridle path.
 68 Road from Ponkunnam to Lalam.
 69 Road from Kanjirapalli to Brattupetta.
 70 Lalam-Poonjar road.
 71 Ettumanur-Vaikam road.
 71 (a) Road from Kuravilangad to Kuruppanthora.
 71 (b) Road from Alleppey to Ambalapuzha.
 72 Road from Ramapuram to Pizhagu.
 73 Lalam-Thodupuzha Road.
 74 Kuthattukulom-Ramapuram Road.
 75 Palcozha-Thodupuzha road.
 76 Palcozha-Piravom road.
 77 Muvattupuzha-Kothamangalam road.
 78 Kuthattukulom market to 2nd mile Palcozha-Piravom road.
 78 (a) Road from Perumbavur to Puthencruz.
 78 (b) Road from Thodupuzha to Karimannur.
 78 (c) Road from Kalliar Estate to join Karimannur.
 79 Backwater route from Trivandrum to Trichoor and Shoranore.
 80 (Canal) Do. Kalpalakadavu to Thiruvallam and Kovilam.
 81 along the western bank of the backwater, from Thanneermukkam to Arukutty.
 82 Vaikom to Kandanad by backwater and canal.
 83 Vaikom to Muvattupuzha by river.
 84 Ernakulam to Alwaye by river.
 85 Do. to Kottayam by canal.
 86 Canal route from Puvar to Thengapatnam.
 87 Arokkotty Canal from Puthenthodu to the Kottayam or Minachil River in Kottayam.

1. Main Central Road Trivandrum to Northern Frontier via Kottayam—155 miles.

Stages.	Distance miles.	Remarks.
Trivandrum	0	Residency, 1st class Travellers' Bungalow, Post & Telegraph offices Anchal office etc.
Road to Quilon joins	3 1/2	
Kazhanad Road to Nedumangad joins	9 1/2	
Road from Pallipuram and Nedumangad joins	12 1/2	
Vembayam Road to Nedumangad joins	13	
Parappancode	15	Village Anchal office. Vembayam Province Outcherry.

1. Main Central Road—(contd.)

Venjaramood road from Aitungal from left and Road from 16th and 14th miles of Trivandrum-Shencottah road from right side joins	16 $\frac{1}{2}$	
Vamanapuram	19 $\frac{1}{2}$	Approach road P. W. D. camp shed, Anchal office, Police Station, Provenby Catcherry (Tharum).
Do.	19 $\frac{1}{2}$	
Do.	20 $\frac{1}{2}$	
Vamanapuram river (bridged)	20 $\frac{1}{2}$	
Kilimanoor river (bridged) road to Alangode joins	24 $\frac{1}{8}$	
Road from Paripally to Madathoray crosses in 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles	28 $\frac{3}{4}$	
Nelamail	29	Inspection shed $\frac{1}{2}$ mile from here.
Chadayamangalam	32	Anchal office.
Ayur river (bridged)	34 $\frac{1}{2}$	
Roads to Kulattupuzha & Ithikaray joins.	35 $\frac{1}{2}$	Ayur Inspection shed $\frac{1}{2}$ mile from here.
Ayur	36	{ 2nd class T. B. & P. O. 2 miles to Railway station & Anchal office.
*Kottarakara—Quilon-Shencottah road crosses in 17th mile	46 $\frac{1}{2}$	
Yenathimangalam—The Kallada river (bridged)	53 $\frac{1}{2}$	
*Adur—Road to Sastankottah joins	57 $\frac{1}{2}$	
Road to Punalur joins	58 $\frac{1}{2}$	2nd class T. B., Anchal office.
Do. to Kayangulam joins	60	
Pandalam	64 $\frac{1}{2}$	
Road to Mavelikara joins	65 $\frac{1}{2}$	
*Village road to Kaipattoor joins	65 $\frac{1}{2}$	Police Station and Anchal office.
Pandalam river (bridged)	66	
Pandalam Inspection Shed	66 $\frac{7}{8}$	P. W. D. Camp shed.
Road to Puthenkavu joins	71 $\frac{1}{8}$	
Chengannur	74	Anchal - office.
Road to Puthenkavu (1 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles) joins	74 $\frac{1}{2}$	
Ranni river ferry	75 $\frac{1}{2}$	
Road to Kallupara joins	76	
Varattar crosses ferry	77	
Manimala river crosses ferry	78	
Road to Kozhencherry crosses	79	
Road to Pulikal joins	79 $\frac{1}{2}$	Thiruvallah Taluk Outcherry and Anchal office are $\frac{1}{2}$ mile from here.
Approach road to Thiruvallah P. W. D. Inspection shed joins	79 $\frac{1}{8}$	
Thiruvallah road to Kaviyur joins	80	
Lapalam river bridged	84	
*Changanacherry road to Wazbur crosses	84 $\frac{1}{8}$	2nd class Travellers' Bungalow and Post and Telegraph office. Travellers Bungalow is $\frac{1}{2}$ mile from here & Taluk Outcherry and Anchal office are 1 mile from here.
Cannamparoor river bridged	86 $\frac{1}{2}$	
Lekshmiparam market	90 $\frac{1}{2}$	Landing $\frac{1}{2}$ mile from here.

1. Main Central Road.—(contd).

Pallam loop road joins ...	90½	
Village road from Pallam Mission to Velluthuruthy Joins ...	91½	
Pallam to Pudupally trace Joins ...	92½	
Pallam Loop road rejoins ...	93½	
Kodimatha river bridged ...	94½	} This portion is metalled.
Kottayam-Kumili road starts ...	95½	
	95½	1st class Travellers' Bungalow
Executive Engineer's Office ...	95½	
Road to Kumili joins ...	95½	
Motor transport Company's office ...	96	Post and Telegraph office and Anchal office and Chatram.
Nagapadam river bridged ...	97	
Road to Kodamallor joins ...	98½	
Neelamangalam river bridged ...	99	
Road to Mannanam convent joins ...	100½	
Road to Athirampuzha market joins ...	103	} Estamapur P. W. D. Inspection shed ½ mile from here, Estamapur Taluk Cutcherry ½ mile from here, Anchal office and Satrom.
Road to Lallom joins ...	103	
Estumanoor ...	104	Anchal office.
Road to Vaikam joins ...	104½	
Pattithanum Hill Scenery ...	105	
Vempully Stream bridged ...	106½	
Road from Koravalangad to Kuripunthura joins ...	109½	
Kozhai ...	110½	Sathrom, Village Anchal office.
Trace to Lalam Joins ...	110½	
Jungle stream bridged ...	110½	
Kozhai Inspection Shed ...	110½	{ P. W. D. Inspection Shed, Proverthy Cutcherry 3 miles from here.
Road to Kattampakal branches ...	111½	
Elavur Market Road branches ...	112	
Kuthattakulam ...	113½	Inspection Shed ½ mile.
Road to Ramapuram branches ...	119½	
Loop road to Piravom branches ...	119½	
Kuthattakulam Market ...	119½	{ Sathrom, Police Station and Anchal office.
Road to Thodupuzha and Kolani branches ...	121½	
Road to Piravom branches ...	121½	
Arur ridge ...	125½	
Marady Church road branches ...	127½	
Muvattupuzha—Road to Vazhakulam and Thodupuzha branches ...	130½	Anchal office.
Muvattupuzha river bridged ...	131	{ P. W. D. Inspection Shed Taluk Cutcherry and Munsiff's Court.

1. Main Central Road—contd.

Road to Kothamangalam branches	... 131½	Taluk Cutchery, Munsiff's Court, Anchal Office & P. W. D. Inspection Shed.
Western frontier road to Ernakulam branches	... 131½	
Perumbavur—Road to Alwaye branches	... 142½	
Road to Vallam branches	... { 144½	Anchal office Railway Station ¼ mile and P. W. D. Inspection Shed ¼ mile.
Road to Kodanad branches	... { 144½	
Thanipuzha ferry Periyar river un-bridged	... 147	
Road to Kalady and Pallipet Thodu branches	... 147½	
Angamali—Road to Alwaye branches	... 151½	
Kothakulangara stream (bridged)	... 152½	Railway Station.
Karukutty	... 154	
Northern frontier—Road continues in Cochin territory	... 155	

2. Road from Trivandrum (Fort) to Tinnevely via Aramboly—93 miles.

*Trivandrum (Fort)	... 0	Residency, 1st class T. B. Post and Telegraph offices and Anchal office.
Killiar river (bridged)	... ¾	Anchal office.
Karamanay river (do.)	... 1¾	
Road to Tiruvallam joins	... 2½	
Do. Cottoor joins	... 2½	
Nemom	... 4½	Anchal office.
Road to Vizhinjam joins	... 6	
Balaramapuram	... 8½	Police station and Anchal office.
Road to Vizhinjam joins	... 8½	
Do. Cattacaday joins	... 8½	
Puvar Road joins	... 9	
*Neyyattinkara	... 11½	2nd class T. B., Taluk Cutcherry and Police station & Anchal office.
Neyyattinkara	... 12	British Post office and Telegraph office.
Road to Puvar joins	... 12½	
Neyyar river (bridged)	... 13½	
Road to Ottasagaramangalam joins	... 13½	
Amaravilay	... 14	
Road to Anapara Umbalam joins	... 14	Anchal office.
Road to Culathurchavady joins	... 15	
Oothianculangara	... 15	
Parassala	... 18½	Proverthy Cutcherry and Anchal office.
Road to Kollencode joins	... 18½	
Do. Panichamude do.	... 18½	Camp shed.
Kalliakavelay	... 20	Anchal office.
Auzhittura to Alencholay road joins	... 22½	Taluk Cutcherry, Police station and Anchal office.

8. Road from Trivandrum (Fort) to Tinnevely Via
Aramboly—93 miles. contd.

*Kushittura	...	23½	1st Class T. B
Thengapattanam road joins	...	23½	P. W. D. Inspection shed. Telegraph & Post Office & Village Anchal Office.
Toduvely (Martandam)	...	24½	
Road to Karingal joins	...	24½	
Do. Thiruvattar joins	...	24½	
Do. Payanam joins	...	26½	
Do. Colachel joins	...	26½	
Road to Maycode joins	...	27½	
Mulakumudu—Road to Colachel joins	...	30	Anchal office.
Tiruvancode—Road to Monday Market joins	...	30½	
Thackalay	...	32½	Post office.
Do. to Tiruvancode road joins	...	32½	
Do. to Eraniel and Shorlacode joins	...	32½	
*Udyagiri	...	33½	2nd class T. B. 300 feet from here.
Thnvalar stream bridged	...	34½	
Villukeeri Erattakaraka Subway } Road to Rajakamangalam joins }	...	35½	P. W. D. Camp shed.
Road to Colachel joins	...	37½	Police station.
Do. Kalliancaud road joins	...	38½	
Do. Alampara joins on left	...	40	
Do. Peruvilay on right	...	40	
Do. to Kottar joins on right	...	40	
Road from Vettoornimadam to clock tower Nagercoil joins	...	41½	
Do. Bhutapandi and Balamore	...	42½	
Nagercoil (Vadasseri)	...	42½	1st class T. B. 528 feet from here Post & Telegraph office, half a mile from here.
Road to Nagercoil Town joins	...	42½	
Olganacherry road joins	...	42½	Olganacherry Chuthram, one furlong distant.
Pazhayar river (bridged)	...	43½	
Road to Therur (2½ miles long) joins	...	43½	
Do. Bhutapandi joins	...	43½	
Therakal (bridged)	...	43½	
Road to Tirupatisaram joins	...	44½	
Do. Veemanagherry joins	...	44½	
Nanjenad Puttanar Channel (bridged) Road to Suchindram via Therur 5½ miles long joins	...	45	Vellamadam
Road to Chembagaramanputhur via Layam joins	...	45½	
Road to Bathencaud Madum joins	...	47½	
Do. Tazhakudy joins	...	48	
Tovala Channel	...	48	Bridged.
Tovala	...	48½	Chuthram Police station and Anchal office.

Aramboly	...	...	50 $\frac{1}{2}$	P. W. D. Inspection shed Police station, Anchal office and Chowkey.
Road to Thittavilay joins...	...	...	50 $\frac{1}{2}$	
Road to Kumarapuram (3 miles long) joins	...	...	50 $\frac{1}{2}$	
Travancore frontier	...	...	53 $\frac{1}{2}$	
Panagoody	...	...	56 $\frac{1}{2}$	
Vuliyur	...	...	62	
Nangunery	...	...	72	
Palamecottah	...	...	90	
Tinnevely Bridge (Railway Station)	...	...	91 $\frac{1}{2}$	
Tinnevely Towu	...	...	93	

} British territory

3. Road from Trivandrum (Fort) to Courtallum, via
Shencottah—67 miles.

*Trivandrum	...	...	0	Residency, 1st class Travellers' Bungalow, Post and Telegraph offices, Anchal office.
Karakulam	...	...	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	Anchal Pillar letter box.
Karakulam river (bridged)	...	...	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	
Road to Vattiyooreavoo joins	...	...	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	
Road to Arivikara do.	...	...	8 $\frac{1}{2}$	
Road to Kazhanad do.	...	...	10 $\frac{1}{2}$	
Road to Ariyanad & thence to Coviloor joins	...	...	11	Anchal office.
12 mile stream (bridged) R. C. platform	...	...		
13 mile stream (bridged) Do.	...	...		
Road to Nedumangaud Town joins	...	...	11 $\frac{1}{2}$	2nd class Travellers' Bungalow, Chattram, Anchal office, Police station & Post Office, &c.
*Nedumangaud T. B.	...	...		
Do.	...	do.	11 $\frac{1}{2}$	
Road to Vembayaconam joins	...	...	11 $\frac{1}{2}$	
Road to Venjaramood joins (Branch)	...	...	13 $\frac{1}{2}$	
Branch to Kallar joins	...	...	14 $\frac{1}{2}$	
Road to Venjaramood joins (branch)	...	...	15 $\frac{1}{2}$	
Road to Vithurai and Ariyanad joins	...	...	20 $\frac{1}{2}$	
Patcha	...	...	20 $\frac{1}{2}$	Anchal office.
Pallode—Manoor river (bridged)	...	...		
R. C. platform	...	...	21 $\frac{1}{2}$	Camp shed and Chattram.
Road to Braemore Estate joins	...	...	21 $\frac{1}{2}$	
Chittar river (bridged)	...	...	24	
Road to Quilon joins	...	...	30 $\frac{1}{2}$	
Madathoray	...	...	31 $\frac{1}{2}$	Camp shed P. W. D.
Road to Seenakals and Invercaud joins	...	...	31 $\frac{1}{2}$	
Do. Rockwood Estate joins	...	...	39 $\frac{1}{2}$	
*Kulathupuzha—Road to Ayur joins	...	...	39 $\frac{1}{2}$	2nd class T. B. & Anchal office.
Road to Shendruny and Hereford joins	...	...	41 $\frac{1}{2}$	
Meenmootty	...	...	42 $\frac{1}{2}$	
Parapar river Bridged.	...	...	44 $\frac{1}{2}$	
Junction with Quilon and Shencottah road 41 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles	...	...	46	

4. Road from Trivandrum (Fort) to Quilon—46½ miles

*Trivandrum	0	Residency, 1st class Travellers' Bungalow, Post & Telegraph Office, Anchal office &c.
Main Central road joins	3½	
Oolloor river (bridged)	4	
Kazhakuttam	10	Police Station, Anchal office.
Road to Kaniapuram landing joins	11½	
Road to Vembayam joins	11½	
Branch road of Pothencode to Murukumpuzha road joins	13	
Thouskal road from Pothencode to Murukumpuzha crosses	13½	P. W. D. Camp shed.
Thonakal	14½	Police station, Anchal pillar letter box and Mangalaparam market.
Mamam river (bridged)	15½	British Sub-Post office.
Road from Venjaramood joins	18½	Market.
Road from Avanavancherry to Attungal Palace crosses	19½	
	20½	British Post Office and Telegraph Office.
Road to Chirayinkil joins	21	Taluk Cutcherry, Anchal office, Police Station, &c.
Attungal	20½	Post Office & Telegraph Office & Taluk Cutcherry.
Attungal	21½	2nd class Travellers' Bungalow. (100 yards from here.)
Vamanapuram river (bridged)	21½	
Alancode road to Nelakamukoo and Meerankadavoo joins	22½	Market.
Road to Kilimanpoor joins	22½	
Road to Varkalay joins	25	
Road to Pallical joins	26½	Anchal office.
Navaikulam	27½	
Road to Varkalay joins	30	
Do. to Madathoray	30½	
Do. to Paravur 7 miles } Paripalli	30½	
Kalluvathukalpara	33½	Camp shed P. W. D.
Chathanoor	35½	Anchal office and Chatham.
Road to Paravur 6 miles joins	35½	
Ithikara river bridged	36½	
Road to Ayur joins	36½	
Wadakkakkara	38½	
Road to Kundara 7½ miles }	38½	
Road to Kravipuram 1½ miles joins	41½	
*Quilon	45½	Residency, Post & T. Office, Anchal office, 1st class T. B., Railway Terminus, Chatham &c.

5. Road from Nedumangad to Shorlacode—39 miles.

*Nedumangad	0	2nd class Travellers' Bungalow, Police Station, Anchal office, Chattram and Post office, &c.
Road to Nedumangad Town joins ...	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	
Road to Vellanaud joins	1 $\frac{3}{4}$	
Nocothamangalam	2	
Oeduneely stream (bridged)	4	
Ozhamalakal	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	
Aryanad	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	Proverthy Cutcherry and Anchal office.
Road to Palode joins	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	
Aryanad—Karamanay river (ferry & Junghar)	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	
Road from Vellanaud joins	8 $\frac{1}{2}$	
Road from Pappanamcode to Cottoor crosses	9 $\frac{1}{2}$	
Paruthipally	9 $\frac{1}{2}$	
Do.	10	Camp shed P. W. D.
Road from Kattacaday via Veeranacavu joins	12 $\frac{1}{2}$	
Moonaray—Neyyar river (ferry & junghar) Coviloor	12 $\frac{1}{2}$	
Road to Panichamude and Amaravilay and Kuzhittura joins	21 $\frac{1}{2}$	
Do. Alencholay joins	28 $\frac{1}{2}$	
Callial—Kothayar river (ferry)	28 $\frac{1}{2}$	P. W. D. Camp shed.
Colasagaram—Road from Thoduvelty to Hill side crosses.	32 $\frac{1}{2}$	District Hospital, Engineer's Bungalow, Post and Anchal Offices & Mission Dispensary & 2nd class T. B.
Ponmanay Village branch road to Valattoomugam joins, ...	35 $\frac{1}{2}$	Mile stones from Colasagaram to Shorlacode are numbered as 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 & 6.
Caligasem road joins	35 $\frac{1}{2}$	
Ponmana—Paralayyar (causeway)	36 $\frac{1}{2}$	Only ferry for passengers.
Shorlacode (joins road to Thadikaranconum)	39	

6. Road from Anad to Kallar and thence to Pomudi—22 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles.

Road to Aryanad joins	19 $\frac{1}{2}$	
Road to Palode joins	20 $\frac{1}{2}$	
Vithurai	21 $\frac{1}{2}$	Police Station & Anchal office.
Branch Road from Pallode joins	22	
Road to Bonacord Estate joins	22 $\frac{1}{2}$	P. W. D. Camp shed.
Chittar river (bridged)	23 $\frac{1}{2}$	
	23 $\frac{1}{2}$	

Road from Anaud to Kallar and thence to Ponmudi—22½ miles (contd).

Kallar river (bridged) ...	27½	P. W. D. Camp Shed. Chuthram Post Office & Market.
Road from Frontier joins ...	27½	
Merchston river (bridged) ...	28	
Erattapalam (bridged) ...	28½	
	36½	New Sanitarium Bungalow
	37½	H. H. the Maharajah's Palace & Nalukettu.
	37½	Old Sanitarium Bungalow.
New Sanitarium under construct on ...	37½	

7. Road from Papanamcode (3rd mile main southern road) to Cottor—18 miles.

Papanamcode ...	0	
Kolyacode path from 5th mile M. S. road joins ...	1½	
Path from Namom Hill Bungalow Do ...	1½	
Soolattoocottah ...	3	
Vilappoo ...	4	
Malayingkeel road from Cundamancadavu and path from Oorattambalam joins ...	5	
Marukil ...	6	
Path from Thachottucavoo joins ...	6½	
Kulathummal ...	8	
Road from Balaramapuram to Kattacaday joins ...	9	
Forest Watch Station ...	9½	
Road from Moonaray to Kattacaday via Veeranacavu joins ...	9½	
Kattacaday market ..	9½	Police Station and P. W. D. Section Office & Anchal Office.
Perumoolam and road from Nedumangad (2nd mile Anapara road) to 12th mile Cottor road joins ...	11½	
Parathipally ...	14	
Road from Nedumangad to Shorlacode crosses ...	14	
Cottor ...	18	

7. (a) Venjaramoodu 11½ miles.

Leaves 14th mile T. S. Road ...	0	
Venjaramoodu Branch road from T. S. Road 16th mile joins ...	2½	
Venjaramoodu ...	11	Venjaramoodu Market 16 miles of M. C. Road.

7. (b) Vembayam Neduvangaul Road—5 miles.

Vembayam begins from 13 miles M. C. Road...	0	
Road to Pallipuram begins ...	2 $\frac{1}{4}$	B. C. Platform bridge.
Ends with T. S. Road 11 $\frac{1}{4}$ miles at Nedumangaul ...	5	2nd Class Travellers' Bungalow, Police station, Anchal office, Chuthram and Post Office, &c.

7. (c) Vembayam Pallipuram Road—8 miles.

Starts from $\frac{1}{4}$ th mile Vembayam Nedumangaul Road...	0	
Crosses M. C. Road at 12 miles	$\frac{3}{4}$	
Kanniacolumkarai ...	$\frac{1}{2}$	Market.
Trace to 16th mile M. C. Road joins	1 $\frac{1}{4}$	
Pothencode ...	3 $\frac{3}{4}$	Market.
Trace to Parappencode starts	3 $\frac{3}{4}$	
Road to Murukampuzha starts	3 $\frac{3}{4}$	
Road to Shearam starts ...	4 $\frac{1}{4}$	
Ends with T. Q. Road 11 $\frac{1}{4}$ miles at Pallipuram...	8	P. W. D. Camp Shed 1 $\frac{1}{4}$ miles from here.

7. (d) Pothencode Murukampuzha Road—7 miles including branch.

Starts from 3 $\frac{3}{4}$ miles of Vembayam Pallipuram...	0	Pothencode Market
Road to Shearam starts ...	$\frac{1}{4}$	
Branch road to T. Q. Road 13 miles	9 $\frac{1}{4}$	
Mangalapuram ...	3 $\frac{3}{4}$	Market.
Crosses T. Q. Road ...	3 $\frac{3}{4}$	
Murukampuzha landing (12th mile) of canal from Trivandrum to Quilon) ...	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	

7. (e) Kilimanoor to Allencode Road—6 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles.

Starts from 24 $\frac{1}{4}$ miles M. C. Road at Kilimanoor...	0	
Kilimanoor	$\frac{1}{4}$	Anchal office, Mission Hospital & market
Trace to Madavoor starts ...	$\frac{1}{4}$	
Trace to Vamanapuram starts at Nagaroor...	1 $\frac{1}{4}$	Kilimanoor Palace.
Trace to Kallambalam begins ...	3 $\frac{3}{4}$	
Ends with T. Q. Road 22 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles at Allencode...	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	Market.

7. (f) Attengal to Chirayinkeel Road - $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles.

Starts from 21 miles T. Q. Road	...	0	Taluk Cutcherry, Anchel office Police Station, &c., at Attengal
Road to Kollampuzha landing crosses...	...	$\frac{1}{2}$	
Paravoor	...	$2\frac{1}{2}$	R. C. Bridge.
Road to Kozhimadai Village starts	...	$3\frac{1}{2}$	Kentoor Paguthy Cutcherry and Vainadai Maries.
		$3\frac{3}{4}$	Government Hospital.
Ends with Pulimuttu Kadavoo in Vamanapuram River...	...	$4\frac{1}{2}$	Anchel Office, Police Station.

7. (g) Road from Vamanapuram to Attengal 7 miles.

Starts from M. C. Road $16\frac{3}{4}$ mile at Venjaramoodu...	...	0	
Chemboor	...	$2\frac{3}{4}$	
Trace to 16th mile T. Q. Road starts	...	$3\frac{3}{4}$	
Ends with T. Q. Road $19\frac{3}{4}$ miles	...	7	Valia Kunnoo site for proposed Palace.

7. (h) Allencode to Melacumuku & thence Meerankadavoo via Kadakavur - 6 miles.

Starts from 22 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles T. Q. Road at Allencode...	...	0	Market.
Trace from Attengal to Dalavapuram crosses...	...	$2\frac{1}{2}$	
Nelakumukku	...	$3\frac{1}{2}$	
Kadacavoor	...	$4\frac{1}{2}$	
Ends with Anjengo channel...	...	6	

7. (i) Road from Warkalay to Kallambalam - $7\frac{1}{2}$ miles.

Warkalay	...	0	Palace
Road to Arattoo Kadavoo starts	...	$\frac{1}{2}$	
Road cheilakure landing starts	...	$\frac{1}{2}$	
Branch road to cheilakure landing starts...	...	$\frac{1}{2}$	
Roads to Vettoor landing & Parippally start...	...	$1\frac{1}{2}$	Magistrates Cutcherry.
Road to Rest house	...	$1\frac{1}{2}$	Warkalay big Tunnel.
		$1\frac{3}{4}$	Mydanam F. W. D. Bungalow.
Road to Aryattookunnoo Bungalow starts...	...	2	
Trace to Dhalavapuram joins	...	$2\frac{3}{4}$	
Roads to chirunee-kadavoo & Nadayara join...	...	$2\frac{1}{2}$	
Nekkadu	...	$5\frac{1}{2}$	Market.
Ends with T. Q. Road $25\frac{1}{2}$ miles at Kallambalam...	...	$7\frac{1}{2}$	

7. (j) Neduvanoor Kazhanad Road - $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles

Starts from Trivandrum-Shencottah Road $10\frac{1}{2}$ miles...	...	0	Arch Bridge.
Ends with M. C. Road $9\frac{1}{2}$ miles at Kazhanad...	...	$4\frac{1}{2}$	

C - 8. Road from Nagercoil to Balamore 23 miles

*Nagercoil Town	...	0	P. & T. Offices, 1st class T. B., Anchal Office.
Vadasseri	...	$\frac{3}{4}$	
Puthery tank	...	$\frac{1}{2}$	
Road to Cullienad joins	...	$\frac{3}{4}$	
Arasayarakal (bridged)	...	$\frac{5}{8}$	
Road to Aramboly joins	...	6	
Tittivila	...	$6\frac{1}{2}$	Post Office
Road to Bhattapandi joins	...	$6\frac{3}{4}$	
Do. Shorlacode joins	...	$7\frac{1}{2}$	
Pazhayar river (bridged)	...	$7\frac{3}{4}$	
Road to Kadukaray joins	...	$8\frac{1}{2}$	
Alagiapandipuram	...	$8\frac{1}{2}$	Anchal Office.
Road to Thovala joins	...	$8\frac{3}{4}$	
Olakkayaruvaiur (bridged) R. C. platform	...	$9\frac{1}{2}$	
Erappayaur (bridged) R. C. platform	...	11	
*Thadicarenconem—Road to Shorlacode joins...	...	$11\frac{1}{2}$	2nd Class T. B. and P. W. D. Inspection Shed.
Road to Oliver's Estate joins	...	$13\frac{1}{2}$	
Masapetty river (bridged).—Road to Corrimoney Estate joins	...	$16\frac{1}{2}$	
Caligassom river (causeway)...	...	$18\frac{1}{2}$	
Balamore	...	$23\frac{3}{4}$	2nd Class T. B. 1 mile from here.
Muthuculy Vayal	...	30	By bridle path.

9. Road from Shorlacode to Aramboly 15 miles.

Shorlacode	...	0	
Road to Thirusanemcope joins	...	0	
Anantanar head works	...	$3\frac{1}{2}$	
Road to Balamore joins	...	$3\frac{3}{4}$	
*Thadicarenconem	...	3	2nd Class T. B. and P. W. D. Inspection Shed.
Alagiapandipuram—follows Road to Nagercoil...	...	$6\frac{1}{2}$	
Pazhayar river (bridged)	...	7	
Tittivila	...	$8\frac{1}{2}$	Post Office.
Leaves road to Nagercoil	...	$8\frac{3}{4}$	
Arasayar head works	...	$9\frac{1}{2}$	
Nanjanaud Puttanar head works	...	$9\frac{3}{4}$	
Do. to Tiruppatisaram joins	...	10	2nd class T. B.
*Seethapal	...	10	
Thovala Channel (bridged)	...	$12\frac{1}{2}$	
Layum—Road to 46th mile M. S. road joins...	...	$12\frac{3}{4}$	
Aramboly (M. S. Road $50\frac{1}{2}$ mile)	...	$15\frac{3}{4}$	Anchal Office, P. W. D. In- spection Shed, Chowkey, Police Station.

9(a). Road from Shorlacode to Aramboly via Ananthanar—14½ miles.

Leaves Shorlacode in Thackala Thadi-karenconam Road in 10½ miles	...	0	
Meets Balamore Road in at Dar-sanamcope	...	6½	
Thittivila	...	7½	Post Office.
Leaves Road to Nagercoil	...	7½	
Arasayar Headworks	...	8½	
Nanjanad Puthanar Headworks	...	8½	
Do. to Thiruppathisaram joins	...	8½	
Seethapal	...	9½	2nd Class T. B.
Thovala channel Bridge	...	11½	
Layam Road to 46th mile M. S.	...	12	
Road Joins	...	12	Anchal office, P. W. D.
Aramboli M. S. Road 50½ miles	...	14½	Inspection shed, chowkey and Police station.

10. Road from Nagercoil to Cape Comorin—11½ miles.

*Nagercoil	...	0	1st Class T. B., P. & T. Offices, Anchal Office.
Road to Rajakamangalam joins	...	1½	
Do. Oluganachery joins	...	1½	Police Station.
Do. Parvathysgaram joins	...	1½	
Do. Dhurmapuram joins	...	1½	
Do. Parakay joins	...	1½	
Parakay Canal Bridged	...	1½	
Agastiswaram Taluq Cutcherry	...	2	Anchal Office.
Suchindram tank	...	2½	
Do. Anchal Office	...	3½	
Suchindram—Pazhayar river (bridged)	...	3½	
Road to Marungoor joins	...	4½	
Road to Anchugramam joins	...	4½	
Do. Tamarakulam joins	...	5	
Do. 47th mile M. S. road joins	...	6½	
Road to Alwakara Chowkey (Mahadanapuram road) joins (2½ miles)	...	8	
Kottaram	...	8½	Anchal Office.
Travancore fortified lines	...	9½	
Road from 52nd mile Cape to Panagudi road (Mahadanapuram road joins 1½ miles)	...	9½	
Road to Panagoody joins	...	10½	
Cape Comorin Residency	...	11½	Anchal Office & Travellers' Bungalow ½ mile from here.

10. (a) Road from Suchindram to Vellamadam—Via Therur and Kula-sekharampudur—5½ miles.

Leaves Suchindram 46½ miles Cape road	...	0	
Branch to Marungoor	...	1½	
Therur village	...	1½	
R. C. culvert across Theroulam	...	1½	
Meets N. B. channel	...	4½	
Meets M. S. Road 45th mile	...	5½	

11. Road from 37th mile M. S. Road to Colachel Seaport—9½ miles.

Leaves main southern road at 37½ miles		
(Thottiyode)...	0	
Vilukiri Rajakamangalam road joins ...	1½	
Erattakareikal (bridged) ...	1½	
Road to Rajakamangalam joins ...	3½	
Vulliar (bridged) ...	3½	
Road to Muttam joins ...	3½	
Eraniel—Road to Thackalay joins ...	3½	Anchal Office, Taluk Cutcherry & Police Station.
Monday market—Roads to Poothucaday and Thiruvattar joins ...	4½	
Monday Market Road to Mankuzhi joins ...	4½	
Road to Neroor village joins ...	4½	
Mandakad road ...	6½	
Branch road to 14th mile Colachel Rajakamangalam road...	8	
Road to Mnlakumud joins ...	8½	
Colachel Road to Karingal joins ...	8½	
Do. Road to Rajakamangalam joins ...	9	
Road ends at Colachel Sea Port ...	9½	A. V. M. Canal Bridged.

11. (a) Road from Nagercoil to Colachel Seaport—Via Rajakamangalam and Manavalakurichi—16½ miles.

Eraniel Rajakamangalam road joins ...	5½	
Road to Pillathope joins ...	7½	
Road to Nagercoil via Santhapuram joins...	8½	
Eraniel Muttam road crosses ...	9½	
Vallar River (bridged) ...	9½	
Manavalakurichi trace and Manakuzhi road joins...	10½	
Mandakad village ...	12½	
Branch road to Colachel Hospital ...	14½	
Road to Monday Market joins ...	14½	

12. Road from Kuzhittura (24th mile Southern road) to Tengapattanam—6½ miles.

*Kuzhittura ...	0	1st Class T. B., Anchal Office.
Nalloor Village ...	1½	
Road to Cherukay joins ...	1½	
Villathoray Village ...	1½	
Kunnattur Village ...	2½	
Nattuviley Village ...	3	
Mankolam Village ...	3½	
Road to Mincharay joins ...	4½	
Road from Monday Market via Karingal joins...	5	
Poothucaday Village ...	5	Police Station and Anchal Office.
Pyncolum do. ...	5½	
Amasy do. ...	6	
Tengapattanam Village ...	6½	Anchal Office.
A. V. M. Canal (bridged) ...	6½	

13. Road from Martandam or Thoduvetty (25th mile of Southern road, to
Pachipara and Hill side via Colasagaram and Myloney—13½ miles.

Martandam	0	P. and T. O.
Onamvileycaday Village	$\frac{3}{8}$	Anchal Office.
Payanam road joins	1	
Trace from Theckurichy joins	$1\frac{1}{8}$	
Attoor Village	2	Mission Dispensary.
Trace from Artumanay joins	$2\frac{1}{8}$	
Road from Anayady joins	$3\frac{1}{8}$	
Paralayar river (bridged)	$3\frac{3}{8}$	
Trace from Kesavapuram joins	$3\frac{1}{2}$	Tiruvattar Village
Road to Padmanabhapuram		
Do. Monday Market and Anayady } &c. joins }	$3\frac{1}{2}$	
Tiruvattar Village	$3\frac{3}{8}$	Post office, Anchal Office and Police Station.
Putheucaday Village	$4\frac{1}{8}$	
Serupalay Village	5	
Colasagaram Village	7	Timber Depot, District Hospital, Mission Dis- pensary, Police Station, Post and Anchal Offices and P. W. D. Engineer's Bungalow & 2nd class T. B.
Road to Maycode joins	$7\frac{1}{8}$	
Road from Colasagaram to Shorlacode meets	$7\frac{1}{8}$	
Approach road to Executive Engineer's Bungalow	$7\frac{3}{8}$	
Road from Nedumangal to Colasagaram joins	$7\frac{1}{2}$	
Theombode Village	$8\frac{1}{8}$	
Venloor Do.	$8\frac{1}{2}$	
Thirumanthikarai Village	$8\frac{1}{2}$	
Ko-hayar left bank channel-crosses } (bridged) }	$9\frac{1}{2}$	
Muliyacode Village	$9\frac{1}{2}$	
Six feet Trace from Vannamparai joins	$10\frac{1}{2}$	
Kakachel Village	11	
Myloney	$11\frac{1}{2}$	
Myloney Market (new site or Kadamba- mood)	$12\frac{1}{2}$	
Pachipparay—Kodayar Irrigation Pro- ject Reservoir Dam and Head Works }	$13\frac{1}{2}$	Ko-hayar Dam, Engineer's Bungalow and Village Anchal Office.
Road to Pachipara Dam	$12\frac{3}{8}$	
Hillside	$13\frac{1}{2}$	

13. (a) Marthandam Karingal road $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles.

Leaves Main Southern Road 25th Mile		
4th furlong at Marthandam	0	Marthandam Market.
Kanjiracode Village	1	
Nattalam Village	$2\frac{3}{4}$	
Thippamala Village	$3\frac{1}{4}$	
Meets Eraviputhucaday Colachel road		
3rd mile stone	$4\frac{1}{2}$	Road ends,

14. Road from Eraviputhur caday (27th mile main Southern road),
via Karingal— $8\frac{1}{2}$ miles.

Leaves Main Southern road 27th mile	0	
Village road from Thiruvancode joins	2	
Palliyadi Village	$2\frac{1}{2}$	Anchal Office.
Branch road to Martandam joins	$2\frac{3}{4}$	
Road to Martandam joins	3	
Thittaramalai Village	$3\frac{1}{2}$	
Approach road to Engineers' camp joins.	4	Police Station.
Karingal Market	$4\frac{1}{2}$	Anchal Office.
Road from Monday market to Puthu-		
caday joins	$4\frac{1}{2}$	
Branch road from Monday market to		
Puthencaday joins	$4\frac{1}{2}$	
Village road to Karumparai joins	8	Anchal Office.
*Colachel	$8\frac{1}{2}$	2nd class Travellers, Bungalow and Sea port.

15. Road from Thuckalay 33rd mile Southern road to Thadisarancunam
via Shorlacode— $14\frac{1}{2}$ miles.

Southern road 33rd mile	0	
Road to Tiruvithancode joins		
Vulliar crosses (bridged)		
Padmanabhapuram Fort and Village		Anchal Office.
Road to Tiruvattar joins	$1\frac{1}{2}$	
Muttacaud Village	$3\frac{1}{2}$	
Cumarapuram Village	$3\frac{1}{2}$	
Road to Perumchelambam joins	$4\frac{1}{2}$	
Road to Elanthambalam (28th mile		
southern road)	$5\frac{1}{2}$	
Road to Colasagaram joins	$5\frac{1}{2}$	
Approach road to Engineer's camp joins		
(Maycode)	$5\frac{1}{2}$	P. W. D. Inspection Shed
Maycode Aqueduct	$5\frac{1}{2}$	Maycode lake view,
Village road to Thirusanemecope joins	$10\frac{1}{2}$	
Shorlacode Head works and Pazhayar...	$10\frac{1}{2}$	
Branch road to Alagiapaudipuram	$13\frac{1}{2}$	
Approach road to * Thadisarancunam		
Bungalow joins	$13\frac{1}{2}$	2nd Class T. B. and P. W. D. Inspection Shed.
Joins 12th mile of road from Nagercoil to		
Balamore	$14\frac{1}{2}$	

16. Road from Monday Market to Poothucaday via Karingal—11½ miles]

Monday Market, Neyyoor...	...	0	{ Mission Hospital, Ancha Office and Police Station
Maycode Village ...	...	1½	
Thickenencode Do. ...	...	2½	
Road from Mulakumud to Thickenencode			
crosses ...	...	2½	
Branch road to Colachel road joins ...	...	5	
Do. Karingal market ...	...	5½	
Road to Eravipathoorcaday and Karingal			
market joins ...	...	5½	
Pootaty Village...	...	5½	
Approach road to Engineer's Camp			
(Karingal) ...	...	6½	D. P. W. Camp Shed & Anchal Office.
Palloor Village ...	...	6½	
Mincharay Village ...	...	7½	
Killyur Do. ...	...	8½	
Road to Cherukey joins ...	...	9½	
Chadayankuly Village ...	...	9½	
Poothucaday Do. ...	...	11½	Anchal Office.
Joins 5th mile of Tengapattanam road	...	11½	

17 Road from Eraniel to Muttom—6 miles.

Leaves 9th mile Parasserri to Colachel			
road at Eraniel ...	...	0	
Crosses the 10th mile of road from			
Nagercoil to Colachel via Bajaka-			
mangalam ...	...	4½	
Ends at Muttom Light House	...	6	

18. Road from Mulagumood to Colachel—7 miles.

Leaves 30th mile M. S. Road at Mula-			
gumood ...	...	0	Anchal Office.
Crosses Monday market to Paducaday			
road at Thikkanancode Village	...	4	
Joins Nagercoil to Colachel sea-port			
road via Eraniel at 14th mile	...	7	

19 Eraniel-Rajakamangalam road—7½ miles

Leaves Nagercoil to Colachel sea-port			
road in the 1st furlong of 9th mile ...	...	0	
Erattakaralkal bridged	...	2½	
Crosses Nagercoil to Friday market			
road via Santhapuram ...	...	4	
Santhapuram ...	...	5½	P. W. D. Camp Shed, ¼ mile from here.
Crosses Nagercoil to Colachel road via			
Bajakamangalam ...	...	6	
Passes by entrance to Rajakamangalam			
Salt pans ...	...	6½	
Ends near t e sea	...	7½	

20. Road from Monday Market to Thiruvattar road—10½ miles

Leaves Monday market 10th mile of	0
Nagercoil to Colachel sea-port road ...	4½
Crosses 31st mile of M. S. Road	5½
Padmanabhapuram to Mekamandapam road joins ...	6½
Maycode to Elanthayambalam road crosses ...	9½
Upper crossing Paraliyar (Ferry) ...	10
Thiruvettar village ...	10½
Joins Hill side road 4th mile ...	10½

21. Road from Kuzhithurai to Alancholai road—12½ miles.

Leaves M. S. Road at 24th mile ...	0	
Chambaraparni river ...	½	
Meets Kuzhithurai village road ...	5½	Arumanai Village road joining 3rd mile of Marthadam-Pachipara road was Kulasekaram unbridged.
Meets Arumanai village road ...	8	
Cross. Nedumangad Shorlacode road 29th mile at Kallial village ...	12½	
Alancholai market ...		

22. Panagudi road from Cape Comorin, Panagudi frontier—5 miles.

Leaves 53rd mile Cape road... ..	0	
Road to Mahadanapuram joins ...	1½	(Mahadanapuram road 1½ miles long.)
Do. Srimulapuram Chowkey joins ...	1½	(Sreemulapuram road ½ mile long.)
Do. to Kottaram do. ...	2½	(Maharsjapuram road 2½ miles long.)
Travancore old frontier lines ...	3½	
Road to Vattakotta Fort (½ mile) ...	4½	
Do. to Variyur Allam road joins ...	4½	
Road to Punnarkolam (Anjagramam Road) joins... ..	4½	
Panagudi frontier ...	5	

23. Road from Nagercoil to 9th mile Colachel Rajakamangalam Road via Friday market—7½ miles.

Leaves Parvathyagaram road 3rd mile ...	0	
Ananthanoolam caul ...	1½	Bridged.
Punnivickal ...	4½	Bridged.
Villukiri—Rajakamangalam road joins ...	5½	P. W. D. Camp Shed.
Santhapuram ...	5½	
Eraniei to Rajakamangalam road joins ...	5½	Bridged.
Rajakamangalam Branch Channel ...	7	
Friday Market ...		
Joins road from Nagercoil to Colachel via Rajakamangalam ...		

24. Dharmapuram road Kottar 43rd mile. Cape road Dharmapuram—5½ miles.

Leaves Kottar 43rd mile Cape road	...	0	
Dharmapuram village	...	5½	
Sea beach Puthenthurai	...	6½	

25. Parakudi road from 44th mile Cape road to Manakudi via Parakudi—7 miles.

Leaves Kottar 44th mile Cape road	...	0	
Parakudi village	...	2½	
Manakudi Granary	...	7	Anchal Office.

25. (a) Thovala Thazhacudy road (from 48th mile M. S. Road to Thazhacudy 3½).

Main Southern Road 48th mile	...	0	
Road from Layam to Chembakaraman-puthur crosses	...	1½	
N. P. Channel	...	3	(Bridged).
Thazhacudy	...	3½	Anchal Office.

25. (b) Veeranamangalam Road (from 44th mile M. S. Road to Boothapandy Via Thirupathisaram 5 miles).

Main Southern Road	...	0	
Thirupathisaram road from 48th mile	...		
M. S. Road joins	...	½	
Veeranamangalam	...	2½	
Theraykaval	...	2½	Bridged.
Road to 45th mile M. S. Road Via	...		
Bheemanagary joins	...	2½	
Road to Thovala joins	...	3	
Thazhacudy	...	3½	Anchal Office.
Thazhacudy Periaculan	...	3½	
Joins Thittuvilai Aramboly road	...	5	

25. (c) 47th Mile Cape road to Thamaraculam 8½ miles.

Branches from 8th E.g. 47th mile Cape road.	...	0	
Thamaraculam Village	...	¾	
Do. Salt Pans & Circle office	...	3½	

26. Marungur road from 46th mile Cape road—3 miles.

Leaves 46th mile Cape road at Suchindram Bridge	...	0	
Joins 4th mile Eathencattumadam road	...		
Marungur	...	3	

27. Anjugramam road from 47th mile Cape road—6½ miles.

Leaves 46½ mile Cape road	...	0	
Crosses Eathencattumadam road	...	2	
Maruthuvamalay main Branch Sub-way.	...	3	
Joins Anjugramam Chowkey	...	6	

28 Eathencattumadam road—7½ miles.

Leaves 48th mile M. S. Road	...	0	
Marungur road joins	...	4	
Mylaudy village...	...	5½	P. W. D. Camp Shed.
Crosses Anjunganam road	...	5½	
Puthanar (bridged)	...	5½	
Joins 48th mile Cape road	...	7½	

29. Road from Balaramapuram to Puar road—8½ miles

Leaves Balaramapuram 8½ mile M. S. road	...	0	
Trace from Olathani to Avanaculyumpalam meets	...	1½	
Road from Thiravarathur Pulluvilai crosses	...	4½	
Trace 3 miles long from Arumalai to Pulluvilai crosses	...	5½	
Road to P. W. D. Camp Shed joins	...	7½	P. W. D. Camp Shed 1 mile.
Puar	...	8½	Anchal Office.

30. Road from Balaramapuram to Kattakaday road—7 miles

Leaves 9th mile M. S. Road at Balaramapuram	...	0	
Trace from Neyyattinkara to Malakonon joins Ooruttambalam	...	3½	
Trace from 6th mile M. S. Road to Ooruttambalam and thence to Colacherry joins	...	3½	
Kulathummel	...	6	
Kattakaday	...	7	Anchal Office.

31. Road from Balaramapuram to Vizhinjam—5½ miles.

Leaves Balaramapuram at 9th mile M. S. Road	...	0	
Vizhinjam	...	5½	

32. Road from Nemom to Vizhinjam—5½ miles.

Leaves Nemom 6th mile M. S. Road	...	0	
Meets Thiruvellam Vizhinjam road in miles 8 and fur. 4	...	5½	

33. Road from Trivandrum to Thiruvellam and thence to Vizhinjam—9 miles.

Trivandrum	...	0	Anchal Office.
Thiruvellam Karamanai (bridged)	...	3	
Karamanai to Thiruvellam road joins	...	3½	
Branch road to Kovalam joins	...	7½	Camp Shed in 5th furlong of Kovalam to Vizhinjam road.
Junction with Balaramapuram Vizhinjam road	...	9½	
Road from 6th mile M. S. Road joins	...	8½	
Police Station	...	8½	
Vizhinjam.	...	9	

34 Road from Vichinjam to Puvar—7½ miles.

Leaves 5th mile Balaramapuram Vichin-	0	
jam road ..	4	Causeway provided.
Karichal Backwater ..	5	
Road from Thiruvarathur to Pulluvilai	7½	
joins ..		
Puvar ..		

35. Road from Puvar to Shenguritty—4 miles.

Leaves Puvar ..	0	Camps bud and Anchal Office.
Neyyar crossing near Puvar ..	½	
Trace to Palayar branches ..	1½	
Shenguritty (joins Kollencode road) ..	4	

36. Road from Neyyattinkara to Puvar—6½ miles.

Leaves Neyyattinkara 12½ miles M.		
S. Road ..	0	Post Office.
Panangattukarai channel (bridged) ..	1	
Trace from 11th mile M. S. Road		
joins ..	2½	
Thiruvarathur ..	3	
Road from Thiruvarathur Pulluvilai		
(4 miles long) branches ..	3½	
Trace from Arumanur to Pulluvilai		
(3 miles long) branch ..	4½	
Puvar ..	6½	Chowkey, P.W.D. Camp Shed (1½ miles from here) & Anchal Office

37. Road from Amaravilai to Anaparaibalam—10 miles.

Leaves Amaravilai 14th mile M. S.		
Road ..	0	
Road from 19th mile M. S. Road joins		
at Ravanauchera ..	4½	
Penackamadu market ..	8½	
Vellaradai ..	9	
Kovillur ..	10	Camp Shed.
Anaparaibalam joins road to Cola-		
sagram ..	10	

38. Road from Quilon to Shencottah 59½ miles.

Quilon ..	0	Residency, 1st class Bungalow Post and Telegraph Offices, Anchal Office, Railway Terminus, Chudhram &c.
Level crossing S. I. R. ..	3½	
Elamballoor ..	7½	P. W. D. Camp Shed.
Road to Karikode Backwater (½ mile) joins	7½	
Kundara ..	8	Railway Station.
Vadakekara Road 7½ mile joins	8½	
Kundara Chittumala road (¼ miles) joins.	9	
Kundara Village ..		Anchal Office.
Over bridge ..	10½	
Level crossing ..	11½	

Level crossing	12½	
Over bridge	12½	
Level crossing	13½	
Do. do	15½	Railway Station, Kot-tarakara.
Road to Vellianellur river (10 miles) and road to Travellers' Bungalow joins ...	15½	2nd Class T. B., Post and Anchal Offices, Chattram &c.
Road to 10th mile Adur Sastankotta road via. Kunnattur joins ...	15½	
Main Central Road crosses in 47th mile...	16½	
Road to Kunnikode Railway Station joins	22½	
Road from Avaneeswaram to Pathanapuram joins...	23	P. W. D. Camp Shed within ½ mile.
Punalur Road to Nedungam and paper mill road joins ..	27½	Taluk Cutcherry ½ mile from here.
*Punalur Road to Railway Station joins...	27½	Railway Station, Anchal Office, Post Office, 2nd Class T. Bungalow.
Road to Anchal (5 miles) and Punalur Temple road (½ mile) joins ...	28	
Suspension bridge over Kalladay river and road to Kayanculam joins ...	28	
Edamannur	33	
Road to Edamannur Railway Station ...	33½	Chuthram.
Road to Yaroer 9 miles joins ...	34½	
Ottakal	38½	Do.
Theemala 46½ mile Trivandrum-Shencottah road joins	41½	Railway Station, Post Office & Anchal Office. Camp Shed.
Camp George	42½	
Kaladoorty river (bridged)	44½	
Do. do. Coffee Estate road joins ...	44½	
Anachady stream (bridged)	44½	
Do. estate road joins	44½	
Mulyapanjam river bridged	48	
Road to Palaruvi joins	49	
Kalrutty estate road joins	49½	
Aryankavu	49½	2nd Class T. Bungalow.
Do. Pass	51½	
Under bridge S. I. R.	52½	
Puliya Village-Road to Thekkumode joins...	54½	Chowkey & Anchal Office.
Road to Moolagarachanpara Depot (2 miles) joins	55½	
Palankudiyeruppu road (½ mile) joins ...	56½	
Road to Pambhigattam joins	58½	
Shencottah	59	2nd Class T. B., Post & Telegraph Offices & Anchal Office. Railway Station, &c.
Road to Kulathupuzha Chowkey 4 miles joins	59½	
Road to Samburvadagara joins	59½	
Travancore frontier	59½	3½ miles to Courtallum.

39. Road from Kayankulam to Punalur—35½ miles.

Kayankulam	...	...	0	Post Office, Anchal Office, Magt's Court & 2nd class T. B.
Road to Mavelikara joins	...	...	1½	
*Pullikal	...	...	4½	2nd Class T. B. and Anchal Office.
Joins road from Shasthancottah (11½ miles)	...	...	7½	
Joins Main central road	...	...	15½	
Leaves do.	...	...	16½	
*Adur	...	...	18	2nd Class T. B., Post Office and Anchal Office.
Road to Kappathur joins	...	...	19½	
Do. Koniyyur do.	...	...	26½	
Kalanjur stream (bridged)	...	...	28½	
*Road Avaneeswaram joins	...	...	27½	
*Pattanapuram	...	...	27½	Anchal Office & 2nd Class T. B.
Nedungam road joins	...	...	33½	
Shaliakara stream (bridged)	...	...	33½	
*Punalur junction with Quilon-Shencottah road 28th mile	...	...	35½	2nd Class T. B., Post Office, Anchal Office, Chuthram, Railway Station, &c.

40. Road Ayur to Kulattupuzha—16 miles.

Ayur—(35½ mile, main central road)	...	...	0	Chuthram.
Ayur P. W. D. Inspection Shed	...	...	½	
Anchal Police Station	...	...	4	
Road to Panalur joins	...	...	4½	
Yaroor road to Edamannur joins	...	...	7	
*Kulattupuzha meets 40th mile Trivandrum Shencottah road	...	...	16	2nd Class T. B., Anchal Office, Chuthram &c.

41. Road from Pattanapuram to Koniyyur—11 miles.

*Pattanapuram village	...	...	0	2nd Class T. B., Anchal Office.
Leaves Kayankulam—Pannalur road in	...	...	26½ miles	
Kalanjur	...	...	0	
Kudalure	...	...	3	
Konni (Koikal ferry)	...	...	4	
Road to Koniyyur river joins	...	...	9½	Divisional Forest Office ½ mile from here. Anchal Office.
Road to Rani do.	...	...	11	

42. Road from Koniyyur to Ranni—14 miles.

Koniyyur—leaves road to Pathanapuram	...	...	0	Anchal Office.
Kumbala ferry	...	...	3½	
Road to Kozhencherry joins	...	...	4	
Mylapurra	...	...	6	
Ranni Inspection Shed	...	...	13	Anchal Office.
Ranni river ferry	...	...	14	

43. Road from Kumbala to Kozhencherry—10 miles.

Leaves 4th mile of Koniyyur Ranni road	...	...	0	
Road to Kaipathur do.	...	...	1½	
Pathanamthitta Magistrate's Court	...	...	1½	
Pathanamthitta	...	...	2	Anchal Office.
Kozhencherry	...	...	10	P. W. D. Camp Shed and Anchal Office.
Ranni river crosses	...	...	10	

43 (a) Road from Avaneeswaram 22nd mile (Quilon Shencottah Road) to Pathanapuram 5½ miles.

Avaneeswaram	...	0	
Do. Railway Station	...	3	
Do. Camp Shed	...	1½	Camp shed
Yenadi River crosses	...	3½	Junghar and Ferry.
Pathanapuram—Junction with Kayankulam Punalore Road	...	5½	

44. Road from Kaipathur to Pattanamittita—4 miles.

Kaipathur—Koni river ferry	...	0	
Omallur Mundagan	...	1½	
Road from Kumbala Kozhencherry joins at Pattanamittita	...	4	Magistrate's Court ½ mile from here.

45. Road from Elankolam to Kaipathur—7 miles.

Leaves road from Kayankulam to Punalur in 1½ miles	...	0	
Elankolam village	...	3	
Kaipathur village	...	7	Anchal Office.
Koni river ferry joins	...		
Kaipathur Pattanamittita road	...		

46. Road from Sassthancottah to 8th mile Kayankulam Punalur road—10 miles.

Sassthancottah	...	0	P. W. D. Camp Shed & Anchal Office.
Road to Adur joins	...	0	
Do. to Pattakadavu	...	0	
Poruvazhi	...	3	
Anayady bridge	...	5	
Kayankulam to Punalur road joins	...	10	

47. Road from Sassthancottah to Pattakadavu—4 miles.

Sassthancottah	...	0	P. W. D. Camp Shed and Anchal Office.
Road to Adur joins	...	0	
Do. to 8th mile Kayankulam to Punalur road joins	...	0	
Pattakadavu landing Astamudy lake	...	4	

48. Road from Adur to Sassthancottah—11½ miles.

* Adur—leaves Main Central Road 57½ mile	...	0	2nd Class T. B. and Anchal Office.
Kadambanad Syrian Church	...	6	
Road to Kottarakara via Kunnathur joins	...	10	
Sassthancottah	...	11	P. W. D. Camp Shed ½ mile from here and Anchal Office.

49 Road from Kozhithottam (19½ miles Trivandrum—Shoranur Canal) to Sassthancottah Pattakadavu Road - 6½ miles.

Kozhithottam (49½ miles on the Main Canal route from Trivandrum to Shoranur)	...	0	
Ohavara—Road from Neeudakara joins	...	8	
Joins at 3½ miles of Sassthancottah Pattakadavu Road	...	6½	

50. Road from Mavelikara to Thrikunnupuzha—10½ miles.

Mavelikara	0	
Do. to Thazhakara	½	Hospital.
Do. Puthiakavu Market	½	
Do. Kuttitheruvu Road		
Junction	1	
Do. Inspection shed	1½	P. W. D. Camp Shed.
Thattarambalam. Junction with Chettikulangara Road	2½	
Karipuzha bridge across the Krishnapuram Canal	3½	
Muttom	5	
Nangayarkulangara		
Junction with 4½ miles	6½	
Karthigapalli—Haripaud Road		
Karthigapalli (Junction with Haripaud Road) Market	7½	
Karthigapalli Bridge across the Danapadical Canal	7½	
Thrikunnupuzha 69th mile Main Canal		
Route	10	Police Station.

51. Road from Mavelikara to Pandalam—10¼ miles.

Mavelikara-Thazhakara, Junction with Mavelikara Thrikunnupuzha road and Saverimala Village road	0	Hospital.
Vettiaur bridge	5½	
Aryankudi bridge	7½	
Muttar bridge	9½	
Pandalam. Junction with 65½ mile Main Central Road	10¼	

52. Road from Kayankulam to Chettikulangara—2½ miles.

Mavelikara—Thrikunnupuzha Road 5½ miles.

Kayankulam	0	Post Office, Anchal Office, Magistrate's Court & 2nd class T. R.
Chettikulangara Bhagavathi Temple	4	
Thattarambalam Junction with 2½ miles Mavelikara Thrikunnupuzha Road	5½	

53. Road from Paripalli (30½ miles Trivandrum - Quilon) to Madathore

2½ miles.

Paripalli. Leaves 30½ miles Trivandrum—Quilon Road	0	
Road to Varkalai Joins	½	
Road to 26½ miles of (Trivandrum—Quilon) Road Joins	3½	
Pallikal	4	Anchal office & Police Station.
Nellamail	9	P. W. D. Camp Shed.
Crosses M. C. Road 28½ miles	10½	
Kadakkal	14	Police Station, Forest Timber Depot & Anchal Office.
Madathore—Joins 31½ miles Trivandrum—Shencottah Road	21½	

54. Road from Kottarakara to 10th mile of road from Adur to Sasthancottah via Kunnathur—11½ miles.

Kottarakara road from Quilon to Shen-		
cottah 17 miles joins	...	0
Kunnathur Inspection Shed	...	7½
Kallada River Ferry	...	7½
Kunnathur	...	8
Sasthancotta to Adoor 10 miles road joins	...	11½

55. Road from Perumbavur to Alwaye—10 miles.

Perumbavur—Main Central Road, 142½			Inspection shed.
miles	...	0	Branch Post Office
Road to Puthencruz joins	..	...	Anchal Office and P. W. D.
Alwaye	...	9½	Division Office.
			Residency, Railway Station,
			Sub-Post Office and Telegraph
			Office P. W. D. Inspection shed.
Do. road to Paravur joins	...		
Do. road to Edapally joins	...	10	
Do. Periyar river (ferry unbridged)	...		

56. Road from Alwaye to Parur—9½ miles

Alwaye	...	0	Alwaye river and Anchal
			Office.
Alangad	...	1½	
Parur	...	9½	Zillah Court, Camp Shed
			Anchal Office and Post
			Office P. W. D. Inspection
			shed.
Landing in chakarakadavu Canal	...	10½	

57. Road from Vaikom to Udiampurur - 12 miles.

Vaikom	...	0	Temple & Anchal Office
Ithipuzha river (bridged)	...	3	
Murinjapuzha river	...	6	Unbridged Ferry.
Puthotta ferry	...	7	Anchal office, Police
			Station and Chowkey.
Udiampurur	...	12	Anchal Office, Cochin
			boundary Kandana.
			P. W. D. Inspection shed

58. Road from Muvattupuzha to Western Frontier—
16½ miles and thence to Ernakulam.

Muvattupuzha	...	0	Sub-Post Office, Ins-
			pection shed, Telegraph
			Office & Anchal Office.
Kozhencherry	...	8	
Road to Perumbavur joins	...	10	
Puthencruz	...	11½	Inspection shed
Mamalay—(Western frontier)	...	16½	
*Thirupunithuray (Cochin territory)	...	18½	P. & T. Offices.
Ernakulam	...	24½	T. B. Post Office.
			Telegraph Office.
			Railway station.

59. Road from Muvattupuzha to Todupuzha—12 miles.

Muvattupuzha starts from 130½ miles Main Central Road ...	0	{ Inspection shed, Sub-Post Office & Anchal Office. Telephone Office.
Todupuzha river (being bridged) ...	½	{ Village Anchal Office.
Vashakulam ...	5½	{ Taluk Cutcherry Sathrom & Anchal Office.
Todupuzha road to Palacozhi branches & Lalam ...	11½	
Karikode—Road to Karimannoor joins ...	12½	
Cart road ends ...	18	Karilode Forest Bungalow.

60. Road from Ettumanur to Lalam—10½ miles.

Leaves Ettumanur 103 miles of Main Central Road ...	0	
Village road to Arattukadavu joins ...	½	
Kathachira Bridge ...	3½	
Village road to Punnathara joins ...	3½	
Kidangur ...	4½	Anchal office & Police out post.
Jungle stream Bridged ...	5½	
Trace to Marangattu Palli joins ...	5½	
Jungle stream Bridged ...	6½	
Cherpungal ...	6½	
Jungle stream B idued ...	7	
Poliannur Wazhoor Road joins ...	8	
Jungle stream Bridged ...	8½	
Poliannur Inspection shed ...	8½	P. W. D. Camp shed ½ mile from here.
Trace to Elakad joins ...	9½	
Lalam Road to Ponkunnam joins ...	10½	
Pali Ramapuram Road joins ...	10½	
Ends at Bridge across Lalam Stream ...	10½	

61. Kottayam Kumily Road 69½ and thence Ammanaickanoor—143 miles.

*Kottayam starts from M. C. road 95½ ...	0	{ 1st class Travellers' Bungalow ½ mile from here.
Kottayam Taluk Cutcherry ...	½	{ Post, Anchal & Telegraph Office.
Meets Main Central road 95½ ...	½	{ Motor Transport Co's Office
Kanjikuzhi direct road from Puthupalli joins ...	2½	
Do. Canal (bridged) ...	2½	
Road to Vadavathur joins ...	3½	
Jungle Stream (Bridged) ...	4½	
Trace to Kidangoor & Thiruvangur joins ...	5½	
Road to Puthupalli joins ...	5½	
Jungle stream (Bridged) ...	8	
Do. Do. ...	8½	
Pampady ...	10½	{ Anchal Office, Sathrom & Police Station.
Do. Inspection shed ...	10½	P. W. D. camp shed ½ mile from here.

61. Kottayam Kumily Road 69½ and thence

to Ammananickanoor—143 miles (contd).

Nedungam road joins ...	10½	
Changanachery to Wazhoor road joins...	13½	
Pannagom Thodu Bridged ...	14½	
Pulianur Wazhoor Road joins ...	16½	
Trace from Kadaincaud joins ...	16½	
*Wazhoor Travellers' Bungalow ...	17½	2nd class Travellers' Bungalow ½ mile from here.
Jungle Stream (Bridged) ...	18	
Jungle Stream Bridged ...	18½	
Tollgate ...	18½	
Jungle stream Bridged ...	1 ½	
Peermade Taluk Boundary ...	19½	
Road to Lallam joins ...	21 ½	
Trace to Cherakudavu joins...	21½	
Road to Cheruvalli joins ...	23½	P W.D. Inspection shed ¼ mile from here.
Kanjirapally Inspection Shed }		
Road to Manimalai joins ...	24½	{ Post and Telegraph Office, Police Station & Anchal Office.
Thambalacaud trace joins ...	24½	
Kanjirapally ...	24½	
Kanjirapally river (bridged)...	24½	
Road to Erattupettah joins...	24½	
Edakkunnam trace joins ...	28½	
Jungle stream bridged ...	27½	
Do. ...	30½	
Do. ...	31½	1st Class Travellers' Bungalow. P. W. D.
Do. ...	32½	Camp Shed ½ mile from here.
*Mundakayam ...	33½	
Trace to Kuttikal joins ...	33½	Anchal Office & Police Station.
Mundakayam river (bridged) ...	33½	2nd Class Travellers' Bungalow, about one furlong away.
Road to Peruvanthanam Village joins ...	38½	
Bridle path to Peermade joins ...	43	
Bridle path to Arudai joins...	44½	
Road to Peermade Residency joins ...	45½	
Travellers' Bungalow ...	46½	2nd Class Travellers' Bungalow.
Carriage road to Residency joins ...	46½	Ropeway Top Station about 7 furlongs
Churchill road joins ...	46½	Post & Telegraph Office and Anchal Office.
Arudai ...	49½	
Arudai river (bridged) ...	49½	
Granby roads joins ...	51½	
Pambanar river (bridged) ...	51½	
Glenmary road joins ...	51½	

Paykanam Estate road joins	..	56 $\frac{1}{2}$	
Road to Arnakal estate joins	...	60	
Periyar river bridged	...	60 $\frac{3}{4}$	Post & Telegraph Office & Anchal Office.
*Road to Travellers' Bungalow joins	...	60 $\frac{3}{4}$	2nd class Travellers' Bungalow, about six furlongs away.
Road to Wallardy estate joins	...	62	
Road to Chenkara estate joins	...	68 $\frac{3}{4}$	
Muliyapanjan Thondu	...	67 $\frac{3}{4}$	
Road to (British) Thekaday	...	67 $\frac{3}{4}$	
Approach road to Travellers'			
Bungalow joins	...	69 $\frac{1}{2}$	2nd Class Travellers' Bungalows, about six furlongs away.
Road to Vandanmettu joins	...	67 $\frac{1}{2}$	
Kumily	...	70	Post & Telegraph Office Anchal Office, Customs house and frontier gate and Police Station and Satrom.
Cumbom	...	82	
Periakolam	...	115	
Thavathamputhy	...	123	
Batlagondoo	...	131	
*Ammansickanoor	...	145	
*Krishna Naik's tope	...	120	
Kodaikanal (by bridge path)	...	132	

61(a). Kanjirappalli Kunnumbhagam road-9 $\frac{3}{4}$ miles.

Leaves Kanjirappalli 24 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles Kottayam

Kumili road	...	0
Cheruvalli road	...	4
joins	...	
Jungle stream bridged	...	2 $\frac{1}{2}$
Erumaly trace joins	...	3 $\frac{1}{2}$
Chirakadavu trace joins	...	4 $\frac{1}{2}$
Jungle stream unbridged	...	5 $\frac{1}{2}$
Do. Do.	...	6 $\frac{1}{2}$
Kunnumbhagam Inspection Shed	...	6 $\frac{3}{4}$
Wazhur Stream unbridged	...	6 $\frac{3}{4}$
Road to Banni joins	...	7 $\frac{1}{2}$
Jungle stream bridged	...	7 $\frac{1}{2}$
Manimala road to Karugachal joins	...	7 $\frac{1}{2}$
Jungle stream unbridged	...	8 $\frac{1}{2}$
Do. Do.	...	8 $\frac{1}{2}$
Do. Do.	...	8 $\frac{1}{2}$
Do. Do.	...	9 $\frac{1}{2}$
Ends at Manimalai river	...	9 $\frac{1}{2}$

P. W. D. Camp Shed.

Anchal Office and Police
Station.

61. (b) Church Hill Road (formerly known as Cardamom Hill road) $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles.

Leaves $46\frac{1}{2}$ miles of Kottayam Kumili Road ...	0	{ The road is metalled up to this. The Penschurst Estate road which is in continuation is an earth road
Road to Ashby and Bison Valley Estate joins ...	1	
Estate road to Staybrook Bungalow joins ...	1	
Road to Pambanar joins ...	$2\frac{3}{4}$	
Estate road to Twyford Vembanad & Co. joins ...	$3\frac{1}{8}$	
Estate road to Kolikannam and Cheenthalar joins ...	5	
Road to Bonami and Penschurst Estate joins ...	$5\frac{1}{2}$	

61. (c) Road from 3rd mile Church Hill road to Pambanar via Granby $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles.

Leaves $\frac{1}{2}$ Church Hill road ...	0
Ladram-Kaduvakanam road joins ...	$3\frac{3}{8}$
Pambanar Factory joins K. K. road ...	$5\frac{1}{2}$
	$5\frac{3}{8}$

62. Road from Changanacherry to Wazhur- $19\frac{1}{2}$ miles.

*Changanacherry ...	0	{ 2nd class Travellers' Bungalow, Post and Telegraph Offices & Anchal Office.
Main Central road $8\frac{1}{2}$ crosses ...	$\frac{1}{4}$	
Road to Chettipuzha Convent joins ...	$2\frac{1}{8}$	
Road to Puthupalli joins ...	$4\frac{1}{8}$	
Do. Mallapalli joins ...	$9\frac{1}{2}$	{ Inspection shed 3 furlongs from here, Anchal office and Police station.
Karugachal Camp Shed approach road joins ...	$9\frac{1}{8}$	
Do. Kunnubagom road joins ...	$9\frac{1}{2}$	
Village road to Pathupalli joins ...	$9\frac{5}{8}$	
Jungle stream Bridged ...	$10\frac{1}{8}$	
Do. Do. ...	$11\frac{1}{8}$	
Trace to Nedungam Joins ...	$11\frac{1}{8}$	
Road to Pambody joins ...	$11\frac{1}{8}$	
Jungle stream Bridged ...	$12\frac{1}{8}$	
Do. Do. ...	$13\frac{1}{8}$	
$13\frac{1}{2}$ mile of Kottayam Kumili road joins ...	$15\frac{1}{8}$	
Wazhur on $17\frac{1}{2}$ mile of Kottayam Kumili road ...	$19\frac{1}{2}$	

62 (a). Karugachal Kunnumbagom Road 9½ miles.

Leaves Karugachal 9¼ miles Changana- seri Vazhur road	0	P. W. D. Campshed, Anchal office and Police station.
Nedungam	1½	Trigonometrical.
Nedungam trace joins	1½	Station ½ a mile to the south.
Jungle stream bridged	3½	
Kangada Village and School	5	
Jungle stream bridged	6½	
Kadanikad trace joins	7½	
Ends at Manimala 7¾ miles of Kanjirap- palli Kunnumbagom road	9½	

62 (b). Manimala Ranni Road 10½ miles.

Leaves Manimala 7¾ miles of Kanjirap- palli Kunnumbagom road	0	
Submersible bridge	½	
Plachery	5½	
Jungle stream Laton's Archbridge	8½	
Ends at Parambuzha Kadavu in Ranni river	10½	Junghar and ferry.

62 (c) Road from Perumbavur to Kothamangalam 11½ miles

Perumbavur—starts from 142½ mile M. C. road	0	
Road to Thirkaryur branches	10	
Road from Muvattupuzha joins	11½	
Thirkaryur stream bridged	11½	
Kothamangalam	11½	P. W. D. Inspection shed ½ mile.
Hig's Range Road commences	11½	

63. High Range Bridle path from Kothamangalam to

Munnar 59 miles, & to Devikolam 64½ miles.

Kothamangalam	0	P. W. D. Camp Shed, Anchal Office & Dispensary, Ex- perimental Post Office.
Chellad-two Streams bridged	8	
Thattaland Periyar river ferry & Pungar	7	P. W. D. Camp shed on the left bank of the river. Road metalled up to this.
Kuttenpuzh	11½	P. W. D. Camp Shed.
Kuttenpuzha river bridged	12	
Pnyancuty Camp shed	17½	Do. do. ½ a mile
Thoduppayar river bridged	22	from here.

Kunjiyar camp shed	24½	P. W. D., Cartable
Kunjiyar river (bridged)	26	road up to here.
Karinthiyi	33	Temporary Camp Shed
Urallyar stream Bridged.	33	
Nadayar river Bridged.	34½	
Mankolam Rubber Estate	37½	P. W. D. Camp Shed ½ mile from here.
Pesga	49	Temporary P. W. D. Camp Shed.
Kallar Tea Estate	53	Cart-road commences Brahman, non-Brahmin & coolie Sathram.
*Munnar	59	Chief Engineer's Bungalows, European Planters' Club, & First Class T. B. Post Office } a mile & Telegraph } (Post and Telegraph Office Magistrate's Court & First Class T. B. & Anekal Office & Government Hospital.
*Perikolam Cutcherry	64½	

64. Northern outlet road—Metalled cart road 36½ miles
from Munnar to Chinnar & thence to Coimbatore.

*Munnar	0	Engineer's Bungalow, European Planters' Club, Post & Telegraph Offices & Chief Engineer's Bungalow & First Class T. B. and Anekal Office. Sathram.
Perrivarry Tea factory (river bridged)	2	
Kannimallai Tea factory (river bridged)	4	P. W. D. coolie lines.
Naymacad Estate	6	
Naymacad Saddle	8	
Thalliar (river bridged)	13	Post Office.
Vagavarai bazaar and Lakkam Estate	14½	
Chapplekad	15	P. W. D. Camp Shed.
Karpur Odal	22	
Marayoor	26	P. W. D. Camp shed ½ mile from here. Anekal Office & Dispensary.
Chinnar (river bridged)	36½	Frontier Chowkey office P. W. D. Camp Shed ½ mile.
† Manpatty	47½	Travellers' Bungalow.
† Udamalpet	54½	
† Pollachie	72½	P. W. D. Shed, Post and Telegraph Office and Travellers Bungalow & S. I. R. Station.
† Coimbatore	97½	S. I. Railway Station.

65. Bridle path from Second mile Munnar-Devicolum road
to Bodimettu 19 miles & thence to Ammanaikanur.

Munnar Devicolum road 2nd mile stone.	0	District Magistrate's Court
*Devicolum Cutcherry ...	3	Anchal Office, Post & Telegraph Offices 1st class T. B. & Govt. Hospital. $\frac{1}{2}$ Mile.
Manaly Estate ...	4	
Old Devikolum factory ...	6	
Chinnakanal Estate ...	9	
Cardamom Hill road branches ...	10 $\frac{1}{2}$	
Panniar Stream (bridged) ...	11	
*Bodimettu ...	19	Frontier showkey, and 2nd Class T. B.
† Bodinaikkanur ...	30	Cart road commences.
† Periakolam ...	49	
† Ammanaikanur ...	77	S. I. Railway Station.

66. Road from Munnar to top station 21 miles Kannan Devan Hill Produce
Company's Light Railway & thence to Ammanaikanur.

*Munnar Light Railway starts ...	0	Anchal Office, Post & Telegraph Office, Engineer's Bungalow, European Planters' Club, Chief Engineer's Bungalow, 1st class T. B. & Hospital Sathrum $\frac{1}{2}$ a mile.
Nettikudi Bridge ...	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	
Mattupatti ...	7	Post Office.
Palar Salt Bankshall ...	11	
Kavangulam ...	18 $\frac{1}{2}$	Post Office.
Ellapatty Chowkey ...	20	Frontier Chowkey.
Ellapatty frontier ...	20 $\frac{1}{2}$	
Top station Light Railway ends ...	21	Bridle path only and wire rope way for goods.
Bottom station Korangany... ..	28	
† Bodinaikkanur ...	40	
† Periakolam ...	59	
† Ammanaikanur ...	87	S. I. Railway Station.

67. Cardamom Hill road Bridle path—81 miles.

Starting point at 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles of bridle
path to Bodimettu viz. 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles from
Munnar & 7 miles from Devicolum Cutcherry.

Anairangal ...	0
	2 $\frac{1}{2}$

Road to Uehili KuttumettuSasthan- para	7½	Poopara Revenue Camp Shed, & Anchal Office.
Road from Patbinnettampadi joins	12	
Road to Kuthirapanjan Mett Joins	15	
Udambansholla	18	Cardamom Office. Anchal Office.
Road to Thevaramettu joins	18½	
Kaloundal	37½	Cardamom Office.
Kallar Crossing	28	
Cartroad from Ramakkal mettu to Erat- tayar joins		P. W. D. Camp Shed about 500 ft. from here.
Do. Do. leaves	29½	
Road to Ramakkalmettu to Rattayar		
Road joins	32	
Pambadumparai Estate	32½	
Road from Cumbamattu joins	37½	Cardamom Office.
Vandamettu	39	Anchal Office.
Kumili Chowkey meets Kottayam		
Kumili road	11	

68. Road from Ponkunnam to Lalam—13 miles.

Leaves 21¾ mile Kottayam-Kumili road	0	
Blankulam	4	
Jungle stream bridged	5½	Elikolam.
Thambalakad Trace Joins ..	6	
Trace from Vazhamattom to Vilauga- para Kadavu Joins	7½	
Pooovurni Pagoda	10	
Meenachal river (unbridged) Junghar and Ferry	12½	
10¼th mile Ettumanur-Lalam road } ..		

69. Road from Kanjirapalli to Erattupetta—10 miles.

Leaves 4¾ mile Kottayam-Kumili road	0	
Jungle stream bridged	1½	
do. do.	1½	
do. do.	2½	
do. do.	6½	
Thidanad	7	
Chittar River bridged	7½	
Meenachil river crossing Erattupetta ...	10½	River unbridged. Jungar and Ferry maintained.
meets 7½ miles Lalam Punjar Road ..		

70. Lalam Poorjar road—10 miles.

Lalam. Leaves end of Ettumanur. Lalam road	0	
Road to Thoduquzha Joins	0	
Jungle stream Bridged	1½	

Jungle stream Bridged	...	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	
Bharananganam	...	3	Anchal Office
Jungle stream bridged	...	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	
Ambara Village	...	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	
Panakal Thodu bridge	...	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	
Road to Mankombu loaves	...	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	
Kondur Paknthy Cutcherry	...	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	
Jungle stream bridged	...	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	
Approach road to Erattupetta	Inspection		
Shed	...	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	Inspection Shed, one furlong from here
Meenachil river unbridged	Erattupetta		
Crossing	...	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	Junglar and ferry.
Poonjar	...	9	Anchal Office.
Ends at Poonjar river	...	10	

71. Ettumanur-Vaikam road—17 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles.

Leaves 104th mile main Central Road	...	0	
Kanakari temple	...	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	
Srimularangam Market	...	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	Anchal Office.
Koravalangad to Kurupanthura road	...		
crosses	...	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	
Jungle stream unbridged	...	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	
Village road to Muttuchira Joins	...	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	
Kaduthurithi	...	8 $\frac{1}{2}$	Anchal Office.
Stream unbridged	...	8 $\frac{1}{2}$	
Appanchira bridge	...	9 $\frac{1}{2}$	
Vadayar stream	...	14 $\frac{1}{2}$	Unbridged.
Vaikam	...	17 $\frac{1}{2}$	Anchal Office.

71. (a) Road from Kuravilangad to Kurupanthura 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles.

Kuruvilangad 109 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles M. C. Road	...	0	Anchal Office.
Village road to Muttuchira and Kaduthurithi Joins	...	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	
Vaikam road Joins	...	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	
Ends in Kurupanthura landing	...	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	

71. (b) Road from Alleppey to Ambalapuzha 8 miles.

Alleppey Commercial Canal Iron Girder bridge	...	0	T. B. 1st class. Post and Tel. Office, Anchal Office and Sathram.
Branch road to Kallercoda Village 1 furlong Joins	...	2	
Village road to Thakazhi 4 miles long Joins	...	8	Taluk cutcherry, Kandalakshi cutcherry, Police Station and Sub-Registrar's Office.

72. Road from Ramapuram to Pizhagu 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles.

Ramapuram Church	...	0	
Pizhagu—joins 7th Lalam to Todupuzha Road	...	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	

73. Lalam-Thodupuzha road—13 miles

Begins 1st mile Lalam Punjar road	0	
Anthinal—Road Melkavu branches	4½	
Stream bridged	5	
Stream bridged	7½	Pizhagu P. W. D. Camp Shed.
Nalapara ridge	10½	
Karikunnam	13½	Police Station.
Kolani bridge Palacozha Thodupuzha road Joins	15½	
Thodupuzha River ferry	17½	
Thodupuzha	18	Sathram Taluk Cutcherry, Anchal Office & Post Office.

74. Kuthattukulam-Ramapuram road—6½ miles.

Kuthattukulam	0	119½ mile M. C. road
Ramapuram	6½	Church, Anchal Office and Police Station.

75. Palacozha-Thodupuzha road—12½ miles.

Palacozha	0	129½ mile M. C. Road.
Marial bridge	4	
Porapuzha	6	
Joins Lallam Thodupuzha road at Kolani bridge	9½	Sathram Taluk Cutcherry, Anchal Office & Post Office.
Thodupuzha	12½	

76. Palacozha-Piravom road—10 miles.

Palacozha	0	121½th M. C. Road.
Vadakara, Kuthattukulam Market road joins	1½	
Anchal box near Pambakuda	5½	Anchal box village road.
Onakur	6½	Bridge
Piravom	9½	P. W. D. Camp Shed market & Police Station.
Piravom landing	10	Excise Circle Office, Anchal Office & Preventive Station.

77. Muvattupuzha-Kothamangalam road—3 miles.

Muvattupuzha	0	32nd mile M. C. road.
Perumattam bridge	1	
Karakunnam	2	
Mathirapally	5½	Stream bridged
Kothamangalam joins Perumbavur to Kothamangalam road 12th mile	7½	

78. Kuthattukulam market to 2nd mile Palacozha Piravom road—2½ miles.

Kuthattukulam	0	120th mile M. C. road
Vadakara	2½	Joins 2nd mile Palacozha Piravom road.

78a. Road from Perumbavur to Puthencruz—11½ miles.

Perumbavur starts from	0	Inspection shed.
Always Perumbavur Road	0	Branch P. Q.
Puthencruz—Joins Western frontier Road 12th mile		Puthencruz 2 miles off.

78b. Road from Thodupuzha to Karimannur—6 miles.

Thodupuzha Starts from 13th mile		
Moovattupuzha Thodupuzha Road	...	0
Road to Kaliar Estate branches	...	2½
Karimannur	...	6
Proverthy Cutocherry.		

78c Road to Kaliar Estate from Karimannur road 6 miles.

Starts from 3rd mile Karimannur road	...	0
Kaliyar Estate road commences	...	4
Ends in Kalliar Estate	...	6

79. Backwater Route from Trivandrum to Trichoor and Shoranoor via Cochin—198 miles.

Trivandrum	{ Vullacadavoo	...	0	Canal Anchal Office.
	{ Chakay	...	1½	
Veli backwater begins	...	3½	Backwater.	
Do. ends and Chauankaray canal begins	...	4		
Chauankaray Canal ends and backwater begins.	...	11	Canal.	
Anjengo Canal begins	...	14½	Backwater	
Crosses Vamanapuram river	...	16	} Canal.	
Canal ends	...	16½		
Anjengo Fort	...	17½	} Backwater	Post and Telegraph Office.
Kozhithottum—Warkallay Canal begins	...	20½		
Vetoor landing place	...	22½	} Canal.	P. W. D. Camp shed.
No. 1 Tunnel begins	...	22½		
Do. ends	...	22½		
Chilakoor landing place and road to Warkallay	...	23½	} Canal.	Post Office
No. 2 Tunnel begins	...	24½		Anchal Office and
Do. ends	...	24½		Police Station.
Nadayara—Road to Warkallay crosses Irroor	...	26½	} Canal.	
	...	27½		
	...	27½		
Canal ends and Edava backwater begins	...	28	} Back water.	
End of Edava backwater and Paravur canal begins	...	31½		
Paravur Anchal and transit boat office	...	32½		
Maniyankulam bridge	...	32½	} Canal.	
Do. canal ends and backwater begins	...	32½		
Opposite Paravur Bar	...	33½		Backwater.
Backwater ends and Quilon canal begins	...	36	} Canal.	
Quilon small bridge	...	39½		Do.
* Do. big do.	...	40½		First class Travellers
Do. Iron Girder Bridge	...	40½	} Canal.	Bungalow, Post and
Quilon canal ends and backwater begins	...	40½		Telegraph Office, S.I.
Quilon Residency	...	41		Railway Station & Anchal Office.

79. Backwater Route from Trivandrum to Trichur and Shoranoor via Cochin—
198 miles—contd.

Thavally Palace...	41½	Backwater.
Opposite Neendakaray ...	44½	
Backwater ends and Chavaray canal begins ...	46½	} Canal.
Chavaray bridge ...	47½	
Kozhithottam Bridge Road to Sasthaucotta.	49½	
Pannana canal ends and backwater begins ...	50½	} Backwater
Clawpanay ...	56½	
* Ayiramthengoo ...	58½	} 2nd class Travel- lers' Bungalow.
Opposite Kayankulam bar ...	59½	
Canal to Kayankulam branches ...	60½	
Backwater ends and river begins ...	67½	} Natural stream
Trikunnapuzhay ...	69	
Thottapalli Chira and lock ...	73½	
River ends and Karumady canal begins.	75	
Karumady bridge—Road from Ambala- puzha to Thagazhi crosses. .	78½	} 2nd class T. B.
* Karumady ...	78½	
Canal ends and river begins...	79½	} Canal.
Branch canal to Alleppey turns off ...	86	
River ends and Vembanad backwater begins ...	88	} River Commercial Office & 1st class T. B. at Alleppey are 3 miles away.
* Alleppey ...	88	
Separates from Vembanad Lake via		} Post and Telegraph Office near T. B. and Commercial office and T. B. at Alleppey are 6 miles away.
Vattakkayal ...	91	
Thannirmukkam ...	105	} Inspection Shed & Police sta- tion & Post & Anchal Office. Chowkey
Vaikam ...	111	
Arunkutty ...	123	} Travellers' Bungalow Post and Telegraph Office.
* Cochin ...	132	
Ernakulam ...	132	} Railway station.
Chakkarakadavoo ...	145	
Parur ...	148	} Inspection shed, Post and Telegraph Office and Anchal Office.
Karunpadana ...	161	
Trichur ...	178	} Cochin.
Shoranore Ry. Station ...	198	

80. Canal Route from Trivandrum Kalpalakadavu to Kovalam via Tiruvellum—
6½ miles.

Trivandrum.—Vallakadavu ...	0	} Anchal Office.
Srivaragham bridge ...	1	
Sri Mulam lock and bridge.	2½	} Karamanay River.
Canal ends ...	2½	
Thiruvellam bridge ...	31	
Kovilam ...	6½	

81. Along the western bank of backwater from Thannirmukkam to Arunkutty.

Thannirmukkam ...	105	} Inspection Shed, Post and Tele- graph Office and Anchal Office.
Shertallay ...	111	
Arunkutty ...	123	Do.

82. Vaikam to Kandanad by backwater and canal miles 16.

Vaikom Jetty ...	...	0	Main backwater.
Poothottia Ferry ...	...	10	Watch station.
Kandanad Bridge ...	...	16	Camp Shed.

83. Vaikam to Muvattupuzhay by river.

Vaikam ...	...	...	Post Office and Inspection Shed and Anchal Office.
Puthotta ...	...	117	
Vetticotmukku ...	...	121	
Piravam ...	...	127	Anchal Office Inspection Shed $\frac{1}{2}$ mile away.
Muvattupuzhay ...	---	147	Branch Post office and Inspection Shed and Anchal office.

84. Ernakulam to Alwaye by river.

*Ernakulam on Main water gate ...	132	Travellers' Bungalow, Post and Telegraph Office.
Varapuzha ...	141	} Do Do. S. I. R. Station and Anchal office.
Alwaye ...	152	

85. Vaikam to Kottayam by canal.

Vaikam	...	...	0	Post office and Inspection Shed and Anchal office.
Kottayam Seminary Landing	...	16½		
*Kottayam Town & Taluk Cutcherry	...	1		Travellers' Bungalow, Post and Telegraph Office & Anchal Office

86. Canal route from Puvur to Thengapatnam—8 miles.

Puvur ...	...	16	
Poliyur bridge ...	...	18 $\frac{1}{2}$	Anchal Office.
Collencode Village ...	...	19	These distances are the old A. V. M. Canal distances from Trivandrum.
Marthandanthurai bridge ...	...	19 $\frac{1}{2}$	
Do. village ..	...	20	
Authichanthoray ...	...	22	
Poonthurai ...	...	23	
Thengapatnam ...	...	25 $\frac{1}{2}$	

87. Aroothy Canal from Puthenthodu near Kottayam Division Cutcherry Landing to the Meenachil River (Kottayam River) near Kottayam Seminary Landing (where Vaikam canal begins).

Leaves Puthenthodu or Vetticund Canal ...	...	0	
Joins the Meenachil or Kottayam River...	...	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	

SOUTH INDIAN RAILWAY.

Branches $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \textit{Travancore Branch.} \\ \textit{Shoranur Cochin State Railway.} \end{array} \right.$

SOUTH INDIAN

Travancore.

Form Madras Beach.	Road Up.											
	No.	No.	No.	No. 60		No.	No.	No. 150		No. 154		
	153	362	148	P.		366	76	P.		P.		
	P.	S.	P.	From Jan to May	From June to Dec.	S.	P.	From Jan to May.	From June to Dec.	From Jan to May.	From June to Dec.	
Miles.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	
427	5-25	6-50	10-30	3-0	12-45	15-28	19-15	...	...	...	A	
432	5-11	6-37	10-17	2-18	12-31	15-17	19-3	...	...	...		
436	4-55	6-23	10-1	1-5	12-19	15-0	18-49	...	...	...		
441	4-35	6-5	9-45	2-20	...	11-45	18-34	...	...	...		
446	4-20	5-15	9-30	12-7	11-50	14-30	18-20	...	...	...		
447	...	...	9-13	11-42	11-49	...	17-50	...	...	23-50	25-13	
449	...	...	9-8	11-38	11-33	...	17-23	...	...	22-43	23-13	
452	...	...	8-58	11-29	11-23	...	17-13	...	...	22-33	23-3	
457	...	...	8-31	11-1	...	...	16-59	...	...	22-18	21-48	
461	...	...	8-20	11-0	11-0	...	16-47	...	...	22-6	21-36	
464	...	...	8-13	10-8	10-4	...	16-35	...	...	21-53	21-23	
467	...	...	8-0	10-30	10-30	...	16-20	...	...	21-40	21-10	
471	...	...	7-1	10-2	10-2	...	15-3	...	...	21-8	20-58	
473	...	...	7-10	10-17	10-17	...	15-5	...	...	21-0	20-30	
475	...	...	7-1	...	...	...	15-5	...	...	21-7	20-3	
481	...	...	6-5	...	10-3	...	15-44	...	...	20-58	20-28	
484	...	...	6-1	9-5	9-48	...	15-35	...	...	20-49	20-15	
490	...	...	6-3	9-40	...	...	15-15	...	...	20-42	20-11	
493	...	...	6-10	9-29	9-20	...	15-4	...	...	20-27	19-51	
495	...	...	5-59	9-12	9-12	...	14-10	...	...	19-14	18-39	
500	...	...	5-34	8-57	8-57	...	14-31	...	...	19-53	18-48	
505	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19-35	18-0	
509	...	...	8-37	8-37	...	11-11	10-20	18-23	...	...		
513	...	...	7-53	7-59	...	14-32	13-40	17-43	...	...		
517	...	...	7-25	7-35	...	14-5	13-5	17-10	...	...		
521	...	...	6-49	6-49	...	12-30	11-25	16-27	...	...		
525	...	...	6-25	6-15	...	11-54	10-50	16-2	...	...		
529	...	...	6-13	6-13	...	11-44	10-15	15-50	...	...		
533	...	...	5-2	5-2	...	11-31	10-15	15-35	...	...		
537	...	...	5-4	5-44	...	11-1	10-15	15-18	...	...		
541	...	...	5-22	5-22	...	10-4	10-11	14-40	...	...		
545	...	...	5-0	5-0	...	10-25	10-15	14-21	...	...		

(SR) European Refreshment-rooms.

(a) Station where Boat available for Trivandrum.

† Through Train to Madurai.

RAILWAY.

Branch.

Stations.	Read Down.									
	No. 149 P.	No. 75 P.	No. 351 S.	No. 153 P.	No. 599 P.		No. 363 S.	No. 147 P.	No. 151 P.	
					From June to Decem- ber.	From Jan. to May.				
	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
Mauliyachi J.	...	6-0	7-15	...	11-45	12-0	13-5	15-55	20-35	
(L. R.)										
Naraiikkinar	...	...	7-30	...	...	13-14	13-20	16-11	20-51	
Gangukitondan	...	...	7-35	...	12-13	12-34	13-35	16-31	21-11	
Talayutha	...	...	8-0	...	...	12-48	13-50	16-47	21-27	
Tinnevely Bridge	A	6-43	8-12	...	12-35	13-0	14-3	17-0	21-40	
Tinnevely (E. R.)	D	6-33	...	10-5	12-50	13-15	...	17-32	...	
Tinnevely Town	...	7-2	...	10-15	12-50	13-24	...	17-42	...	
Pettai	...	7-12	...	10-25	13-8	13-36	...	17-55	...	
Malakkalur	...	7-25	...	10-41	...	13-48	...	18-10	...	
Sermadevi	...	7-37	...	11-1	13-50	14-0	...	18-26	...	
Viravanallur	...	7-49	...	11-11	13-11	14-12	...	18-42	...	
Kullidukuriel	...	8-3	...	11-27	13-52	14-25	...	18-58	...	
Ambasamudram	A	8-12	...	11-37	14-1	14-34	...	19-8	...	
D	8-20	...	11-45	14-9	14-42	...	19-20	...	...	
Kizha Ambur	...	8-33	...	12-0	...	14-55	...	19-36	...	
Ashwarkurichi	...	8-42	...	12-10	14-27	15-4	...	19-45	...	
Ravanasamudram	...	8-50	...	12-19	...	15-13	...	19-56	...	
Kila Kadaiyann	...	8-58	...	12-27	14-39	15-29	...	20-0	...	
Mettur	...	9-13	...	13-42	...	15-44	...	20-25	...	
Pavur Chutram	...	9-30	...	13-54	15-3	16-55	...	20-40	...	
Tenkasi (for Covert- lam)	...	9-49	...	13-16	15-21	16-14	...	21-5	...	
(Shencottah (E. R.)	A	10-2	...	13-30	15-34	16-27	...	21-20	...	
D	6-0	10-22	...	...	15-54	16-48	...	...	...	
Arayankavu	...	6-44	11-2	...	16-30	17-30	...	...	...	
Tennalai	...	7-28	11-37	...	17-1	18-10	...	...	...	
Edamanna	...	8-0	12-18	...	17-48	18-47	...	...	...	
Punalur	A	8-33	12-41	...	18-11	19-10	...	...	...	
D	8-48	12-51	...	...	18-21	19-20	...	...	...	
Anvaneeswaram	...	9-3	13-6	...	18-36	19-35	...	...	...	
Kottarakara	...	9-32	13-23	...	18-58	19-58	...	...	...	
Kundara	...	9-58	13-51	...	19-21	20-21	...	...	...	
Quilon (E. R.) (c) A	...	10-20	14-10	...	19-40	20-40	...	...	...	

(L. R.) Light Refreshments

*Through Train from Madras.

SHORANUR-COCHIN STATE RAILWAY

From Madras (Central).	Read Up.			Stations.	Read Down.		
	No. 97 P.	No. 95 P.	No. 15 Mail.		No. 96 P.	No. 98 P.	No. 16 Mail.
Miles.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.		H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
260	21 57	13 42	9 35	A. Shoranur J. (E. R.) (I. R.) (a)D	5 20	11 10	14 35
261	21 52	13 37	9 30	↑ Cheruthuruthi	5 26	11 18	14 41
265	21 40	13 27	9 20	↑ Mutturawai	5 36	11 30	14 51
270	21 22	13 12	9 5	↑ Wadakkancheri	5 50	11 54	15 5
274	21 9	12 57	8 50	↑ Mulagunthukavu	6 2	12 10	15 17
280	20 42	12 42	8 35	D. } Trichur	6 16	12 24	15 31
284	20 32	12 33	8 27	A. } { D.	6 24	12 34	15 39
284	20 20	12 23	8 17	↑ Oilur	6 36	12 49	15 51
289	20 3	12 9	8 3	↑ Pudukad	6 50	13 5	16 5
295	19 44	11 52	7 46	↑ Irinjalakuda	7 7	13 25	16 22
299	19 31	11 41	7 35	↑ Chalakkudi	7 28	13 43	16 40
403	19 11	11 23	7 17	↑ Adoor	7 39	13 55	16 51
405	19 1	11 15	7 9	↑ Karukutty	7 48	14 6	16 59
408	18 49	11 5	7 0	↑ Angamali	7 57	14 17	17 5
412	18 39	10 55	6 50	↑ Chowwarra	8 7	14 27	17 13
414	18 31	10 45	6 43	↑ Alwaye	8 15	14 36	17 26
421	18 12	10 31	6 26	↑ Idappalli	8 30	14 54	17 41
425	18 0	10 20	6 15	D. Ernakulam (E R) (b) 1	8 40	15 5	17 51

(E. R.) European Refreshment-room.

(a) Junction for the main line.

(b) For Cochin.

(I. R.) Indian Refreshment-room.

PASSENGER FARES.

Miles.	First Class.				Second Class.				Third Class.				Miles.	First Class.				Second Class.				Third Class.			
									Boat Mail.		Other trains.											Boat Mail.		Other trains.	
	Rs.	A.	Rs.	A.	P.	A.	P.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	Rs.		A.	P.	R s A.	A.	P.							
1	...	3	...	1	6	...	9	...	6	36	2	4	1	2	...	8	7	...							
2	...	3	...	1	6	...	9	...	6	37	2	5	1	3	...	8	7	3							
3	...	3	...	1	6	...	9	...	6	38	2	6	1	3	...	8	7	6							
4	...	4	...	2	...	1	...	...	9	39	2	7	1	4	...	9	7	6							
5	...	5	...	2	6	1	3	1	...	40	2	8	1	4	...	9	7	9							
6	...	6	...	3	...	1	3	1	...	41	2	9	1	5	...	9	8	3							
7	...	7	...	3	6	1	6	1	3	42	2	10	1	5	...	9	8	6							
8	...	8	...	4	...	1	9	1	6	43	2	11	1	6	...	9	8	6							
9	...	9	...	4	6	2	...	1	6	44	2	12	1	6	...	10	8	9							
10	...	10	...	5	...	2	3	1	9	45	2	13	1	7	...	10	9	...							
11	...	11	...	5	6	2	6	2	3	46	2	14	1	7	...	10	9	3							
12	...	12	...	6	...	2	6	2	6	47	2	15	1	8	...	10	9	6							
13	...	13	...	6	6	2	9	2	6	48	3	...	1	8	...	10	9	6							
14	...	14	...	7	...	3	...	2	9	49	3	1	1	9	...	11	9	6							
15	...	15	...	7	6	3	3	3	...	50	3	2	1	9	...	11	9	9							
16	...	1	...	8	...	3	6	3	...	51	3	3	1	10	...	...	9	...							
17	...	1	...	8	6	3	9	3	3	52	3	4	1	10	...	...	9	...							
18	...	1	...	9	...	3	9	3	6	53	3	5	1	11	...	...	9	...							
19	...	1	...	9	6	4	...	3	6	54	3	6	1	11	...	...	9	...							
20	...	1	...	10	...	4	3	3	3	55	3	7	1	12	...	...	10	...							
21	...	1	...	11	...	5	...	4	3	56	3	8	1	12	...	...	10	...							
22	...	1	...	11	...	5	...	4	6	57	3	9	1	13	...	...	10	...							
23	...	1	...	12	...	5	...	4	6	58	3	10	1	13	...	...	10	...							
24	...	1	...	12	...	5	...	4	9	59	3	11	1	14	...	...	10	...							
25	...	1	...	13	...	6	...	5	...	60	3	12	1	14	...	...	10	...							
26	...	1	...	13	...	6	...	5	...	61	3	13	1	15	...	...	11	...							
27	...	1	...	14	...	6	...	5	3	62	3	14	1	15	...	...	11	...							
28	...	1	...	14	...	6	...	5	6	63	3	15	2	...	...	...	11	...							
29	...	1	...	15	...	7	...	5	6	64	4	...	2	...	...	...	11	...							
30	...	1	...	15	...	7	...	5	9	65	4	1	2	1	...	...	11	...							
31	...	1	...	1	...	7	...	6	3	66	4	2	2	1	...	...	11	...							
32	...	2	...	1	...	7	...	6	6	67	4	3	2	2	...	...	12	...							
33	...	2	...	1	...	7	...	6	6	68	4	4	2	2	...	...	12	...							
34	...	2	...	1	...	8	...	6	9	69	4	5	2	3	...	...	12	...							
35	...	2	...	1	2	8	...	7	...	70	4	6	2	3	...	...	12	...							

* These fares apply only on the main line of Madras-Tuticorin and Dhanushkodi Sections.

PASSENGER FARES—*contd.*

Miles.	First Class.		Second Class.		Third Class.		Miles.	First Class.		Second Class.		Third Class.	
	Rs.	A.	Rs.	A.	Rs.	A.		Rs.	A.	Rs.	A.	Rs.	A.
71	4	7	2	4	...	12	106	6	10	3	5	1	2
72	4	8	2	4	...	12	107	6	11	3	6	1	2
73	4	9	2	5	...	13	108	6	12	3	6	1	2
74	4	10	2	5	...	13	109	6	13	3	7	1	3
75	4	11	2	6	...	13	110	6	14	3	7	1	3
76	4	12	2	6	...	13	111	6	15	3	8	1	3
77	4	13	2	7	...	13	112	7	...	3	8	1	3
78	4	14	2	7	...	13	113	7	1	3	9	1	3
79	4	15	2	8	...	14	114	7	2	3	9	1	3
80	5	...	2	8	...	14	115	7	3	3	10	1	4
81	5	1	2	9	...	14	116	7	4	3	10	1	4
82	5	2	2	9	...	14	117	7	5	3	11	1	4
83	5	3	2	10	...	14	118	7	6	3	11	1	4
84	5	4	2	10	...	14	119	7	7	3	12	1	4
85	5	5	2	11	...	15	120	7	8	3	12	1	4
86	5	6	2	11	...	15	121	7	9	3	13	1	5
87	5	7	2	12	...	15	122	7	10	3	13	1	5
88	5	8	2	12	...	15	123	7	11	3	14	1	5
89	5	9	2	13	...	15	124	7	12	3	14	1	5
90	5	10	2	13	...	15	125	7	13	3	15	1	5
91	5	11	2	14	1	0	126	7	14	3	15	1	5
92	5	12	2	14	1	0	127	7	15	4	...	1	6
93	5	13	2	15	1	0							
94	5	14	2	15	1	0							
95	5	15	3	...	1	0							
96	6	...	3	...	1	0							
97	6	1	3	1	1	1							
98	6	2	3	1	1	1							
99	6	3	3	2	1	1							
100	6	4	3	2	1	1							
101	6	5	3	3	1	1							
102	6	6	3	3	1	1							
103	6	7	3	4	1	2							
104	6	8	3	4	1	2							
105	6	9	3	5	1	2							

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Ltd).

COLACHEL, AGENTS, MADURA Co., Ltd.

Throughout the year, including the period of the South West-Monsoon provided sea is not too rough for boats to work, the fortnightly coasting steamers of the Company *going northward only* call at Colachel.

Cargo can be booked through, via Bombay, to London and Liverpool also to the chief American, Australian and European ports.

Residents in Travancore and South Travancore desirous of importing any goods from the United Kingdom or the Continent should instruct their friends at home to ask for, and procure, a through Bill of Lading to Colachel optional port Alleppey, (transhipment at Colombo) and to confine their booking as far as possible entirely to the British India Steamers from Home, as this procedure saves consignees from having to pay transhipment and other agency charges in Colombo which are heavy and always incurred when goods destined for Colachel arrive in Colombo by steamers other than those of British India line, unless they happen to be on a through Bill of Lading. There are no direct steamers from Europe to Colachel, so all goods must be transhipped at Colombo.

Consignees are strongly advised to arrange their shipments from Europe so that they may arrive at Colachel in the fine weather season viz., October to May inclusive. There is then little risk of overcarriage owing to rough sea preventing boats at Colachel working, and boat hire charges are less during these months than in the Monsoon months of June to September.

Passengers can be booked to Bombay or intermediate ports at the following rates;

	First Class.	Second Class.	Deck.
Alleppey	Rs. 15-0-0	7-8-0	3-0-0.
Cochin	30 0-0	15-0-0	5-0-0.
Calicut	38-0-0	19-0-0	8-0-0.
Tellicherry	}		
Cannanore			
Mangalore			
Bombay	49-0-0	24-8-0	10-0-0
	60-0-0	30-0-0	12-0-0.
	90-0-0	45-0-0	13-0-0.

Passengers from South Travancore proceeding to Europe between October and May inclusive can have their heavy baggage shipped from Colachel as cargo thus saving themselves much trouble and obviating the expense of cart and railage to Tuticorin and Colombo or other ports of departure of the various passenger liners. Cases may be securely hooped and marked at Colachel at slight cost and every precaution will be taken for their safe delivery on board.

Adequate marine insurance if desired can be effected through Madura Co., Ltd at lowest rates.

For further particulars apply to

Madura Co., Ltd.
Colachel.

TRAVANCORE CUSTOMS RULES.

SHORANORE—COCHIN RAILWAY.

Tariff valuation.	Rate of duty.	
Rs. as. p.	Rs. as. p.	Import duty is leviable
1. Tobacco... ..	30 0 0	per candy. on the articles specified in
Do. Snuff Bottles		the margin. Export duty
64 Tolas 2 2 0	8	per cent. is leviable on the articles
English Tobacco		exported from the stations
used for smoking		on the line in the Travancore
lb. 3 8 0	Do.	State as per list ap-
Cigarettes <i>ad valorem</i>	Do.	ended.
Goodak lb. 8 0	Do.	
2. Indoope Indian } md. \$200 tolas }	Rs. 1 0 0	
3. Salt, ordinary salt cannot be imported except on account of Government.		
4. Opium and ganja cannot be imported except by Government contractor.		

2. Railway officials residing in Railway premises or within Railway limits within Travancore State, are not exempt from customs dues but must pay them on any dutiable articles imported or exported by them. A Travancore Customs officer will be at the station on the arrival and departure of each train to assess such articles and receive the prescribed duty. In case of such Railway employees who may find it inconvenient to go to the Customs office.

3. A Customs House official shall be permitted to be present at the Railway parcels office or goods shed to conduct passengers and others clearing parcels or goods to the Customs House for examination.

4. Whenever modifications are made in the export or import tariff, the same shall be communicated to the agent.

5. The Travancore Government will grant licenses (copy subjoined) free of charge on the application of the traffic manager for such platform vendors who may wish to sell tobacco, cigars, &c. The tobacco sold in the Railway premises must be tobacco on which duty has been already paid to the Travancore Government. The payment of duty on all dutiable articles imported or exported, subject to a penalty, shall be made a condition of the agreements executed with the Railway by all such vendors.

6. The way bills, invoices, receipts and station registers of all goods and parcels traffic received at stations shall be open to the inspection of the Customs Department for the purpose of enabling them to levy duty.

7. Customs Houses have been erected to control the exits from stations and the Railway Police or the Station Master at the stations where there is no Railway Police, will be responsible for consignments of goods or parcels containing dutiable articles not being removed except by those exits.

8. No duty shall be leviable on goods or parcels until removed from the Railway stations except in the case of Railway servants (*vide para 2 supra*). Such duty will be payable at the Customs Houses as the goods or parcels are passing out.

9. No duty shall be leviable on any goods arriving at a station where Customs duty is levied which, instead of being delivered at that station, are re-consigned to another station without passing from the Railway premises. This does not affect the levying of Customs duty at the ultimate

destination where the goods or parcels will be treated in the same way as if sent direct.

10. Customs duty shall not be levied on unclaimed goods or parcels nor on goods or parcels mis-sent to a Customs station.

The former will be treated in the same way as unclaimed goods generally under the Railway rules and, except perishables will be disposed of out of Travancore. Nothing in this rule shall be taken as prohibiting Travancore Customs officers from levying duty on such goods on their removal by the purchasers from the Railway premises into Travancore.

11. Passes will be given free of charge to the Customs Houses on goods or parcels despatched from one goods station to another in Travancore. These passes should be sent by the consignors to consignees with the goods or parcels receipt and the goods will be passed free of duty at destination on the authority of such passes.

12. Licensed vendors shall not be allowed to import tobacco under any circumstances.

13. The Railway authorities shall permit the Travancore Customs officers to make searches and examinations under the Travancore Tobacco Regulation and the Rules and Notifications in respect of tobacco bought and sold in Travancore stations.

Frontier Chowkeys.		Frontier Chowkeys.	
Dutiable Articles.		Dutiable Articles.	
<i>Exports.</i>		<i>Exports.</i>	
1	Copra.	43	Timber—Blackwood.
2	Cocoanut.	44	Do. Teak.
3	Coir.	45	Do. Thambgom.
4	Cables tarred and untarred.	46	Do. Anjili.
5	Coir fibre.	47	Do. Jack.
6	Cocoanut husk (green).	48	Do. Venga.
7	Areca nut without husk.	49	Do. Thembavu.
8	Do. in husk.	50	Do. Agil.
9	Jaggery.	51	Do. Thevatharam.
10	Laurel nuts.	52	Do. Irul.
11	Pealed Coffee.	53	Do. Ventrak.
12	Parchment Coffee.	54	Do. Kote teak.
13	Cherry Coffee.	55	Do. Elavu.
14	Cocoanut oil.	56	Do. All other kind.
15	Laurel oil.	57	Planks of above timber.
16	Lemon grass oil.	58	Mango-wood planks
17	Hides tanned and untanned.	59	Knees and ribs used in ship-building.
18	Do. cow.	60	Do. Do. for small vessels.
19	Elk skin.	61	Do. Do. for boats.
20	Goat skin.	62	Bamboos.
21	Sheep.	63	Palmyra rafters.
22	Deer.	64	Boats of Anjili.
23	Kid.	65	Do. of all other kinds of timber.
24	Squirrel skin.		
25	All other hides or skin.	66	Poonay masts.
26	Buffalo horns.	67	Logs for catamaran vamboc.
26a	Horns of Deer, Bison, wild Goat, Antelope &c., with head or without heads.	68	All other kinds
		69	Kora grass, used for making mats.

Frontier Chowkeys.		Frontier Chowkeys.	
Dutiable Articles.		Dutiable Articles.	
27	Ginger unscrapped, Malabar.	70	Gum kino.
28	Dry Ginger.	71	Fuel.
29	Gelingal.	72	Canes.
30	Salt fish.	73	Do. split.
31	Tamarind.	74	Rattans.
32	Molasses.	75	Brush fibre, raw and prepared.
33	Arrow root—flour.		
34	Do root.		
35	Turmeric.		NOTE.
36	Pingil.		Elephants' tusks and hollows are Government monopoly and cannot be exported without a rahadary from the Dewan or the Commercial Agent.
37	Kuteholum.		
38	Pepper.		
39	Opium.		
40	Plumbago.		
41	Timber—Sandalwood.		
42	Do. Ebony.		

(No. P. D. 1530, dated 4th November, 1902)

It is hereby notified for general information that the taking by sea or by land out of Travancore, of skins and feathers of all birds of other than domestic birds except (a) feathers of ostriches and (b) skins and feathers exported *bona fide* as specimens illustrative of Natural History is prohibited (P. D. No. 1680, dated 26th November 1902)

It is hereby notified that cotton-prints imported in length of 2½ yds. and upwards and which are finished articles with a selvage and a fringe at their end are taxable as apparel at 5 per cent. *ad valorem*, as they have already received the manipulation preparing them for use as apparel. (No. P. D. 224, dated 17th February 1903.)

It is hereby notified that Tinned Iron cans containing petroleum when imported, should be assessed to duty at 5 per cent. as they have an intrinsic value and should not, as hitherto, be passed free as packing material (No. P. D. 3-0 dated 15th March 1903).

It is hereby notified for general information that the levy of a cess of one-fourth pie per pound on all tea exported by sea from the ^{24th April 1903.} 15th August 1903. is sanctioned (No. P. D., dated 28th March 1903).

It is hereby notified that vinegar (in casks) and green copra imported into the State on or after the 24th February 1903, are exempted from all Customs duty in excess of two and a half per cent. *ad valorem* (No. P. D. 506, dated 10th April 1903.)

It is hereby notified that Carbons imported into Travancore for use with boring and drilling machines though indispensable for the working of the drilling machines for which they are intended, are often used for hand boring machines and therefore do not completely fulfil the definition of 'component parts' of machinery under item No. 14 of the Tariff Notification No. P. D. 198, dated 11-2-1903, and that they are accordingly liable to duty at 5 per cent. *ad valorem*. (No. P. D. 620, dated 7th May 1903.)

Refusing to the Customs Notification P. D. No. E, dated the 28th March 1903, it is hereby directed that, until further orders, no cess should be levied on exports of *refuse tea* used for chemical purposes and unfit for consumption as tea. (No. P. D. 857, dated 4th July 1903).

It is hereby notified that box, backs and swells imported for use in jute mills are liable to Customs duty when *unshaped*, and exempt when *shaped* as they may then be correctly described as component parts of the power looms. Rough bobbin ends in their unshaped form are liable to duty as they are merely blocks of beech wood of a certain size, having no special character warranting a presumption that they may be used for a particular purpose only. (No. P. D. 903, dated 8th July 1903).

In continuation of Circular No. P. D. 887, dated the 4th July 1903, it is hereby notified that no cess should be levied on "Refuse Tea." (No. P. D. 1022, dated 30th July 1903).

It is hereby notified for general information that the articles specified below are exempted from so much of the duty to which they are liable on import into Travancore under head 8 or 8, as the case may be, of "Arms, Ammunition, Military Stores," of the Tariff Notification No. P. D. 198, dated 11th February 1903, as in excess of a duty of 10 per cent. *ad valorem*.

Verniers or sight elevators.	Brushes jags, mops.
Ventimeters or wind gauges.	Recoil pads or heel pads.
Reflectors.	Aim Reflectors.
Barrel coolers.	Barrel cleaners or pulls through.
Sight covers.	Turn screws.
Sliding bars for sights.	Sight for guns.
Cleaning rods.	

(No. P. D. 1043, dated 3rd August 1903).

It is hereby notified for general information that memorials of a public character intended to be put up in a public place, including the materials used or to be used in their construction, whether worked or not, are exempt from Customs duty. (No. P. D. 1067, dated 6th August 1903).

It is hereby notified for general information that the patent liquid fuel apparatus used for heating a boiler with petroleum, falls properly under the same category as the boiler for use with which it is imported. If the boiler is a prime-mover or a component part of one, the liquid fuel apparatus may also be regarded as a component part and may be passed free of import duty under item No. 14 "General Duties" of the Import Tariff Notification P. D. No. 198, dated 11th February 1903. (No. P. D. 1100 of 12th August 1903).

It is hereby notified for general information that in future all articles such as watches, &c., that might be passed free of duty when forming part of a passenger's baggage, may be passed free on re-importation after being sent for repair provided that the Customs officer is satisfied;

(1) that the same article was exported without payment of draw back not more than two years previous to the date of re-import;

(2) that it is private personal property re-imported for personal use and not merchandise for sale. (No. P. D. 1101, dated 12th August 1903).

It is hereby notified that, as pneumatic tools are said to consist of a tool-holder which may contain a chisel, hammer, drill or any other tool, a

closed cistern for storing the air, an air-compressor to pump air into the cistern, and a piece of rubber tube, and, in order to get any practical advantage out of the tools, the pump or air-compressor by which the cistern or receiver is charged must be worked by steam power, the whole apparatus should be passed free of duty as machinery under item No. 14 "General Duties" of the Tariff Notification No. P. D. 198, dated the 11th February 1903. (No. P. D. 1183, dated 25th August 1903).

It is hereby notified that, if non-alcoholic Hop Bitter Ale is labelled as "practically non-alcoholic" it may be assessed to duty at 5 per cent. *ad valorem* under No. 5 "General duties" of the Tariff Notification No. P. D. 198, dated 11th February 1903, and not at the special rate prescribed in No. "Liquor, &c." of the said Notification. (No. P. D. 1200, dated 25th August 1903).

It is hereby notified that certain portions of ice-making plant, namely ice moulds, water tanks, ammonia coils, ammonia valves and pipe fittings when imported with and as essential component parts of a complete ice machine worked by steam or other non-animal power, may be admitted free of duty. But when they are imported under any other conditions duty should be charged. (No. P. D. 1211, dated 29th August 1903).

It is hereby notified that a "mechanical stoker" is not necessarily a component part of a machine but that, when such stokers are worked by steam or other non-animal power, they may be regarded as machinery themselves and passed free of duty under item No. 14 "General Duties" of the Tariff Notification No. P. D. 198, dated 11th February, 1903 (No. P. D. 1576, dated 5th October 1903).

The following Rules passed regarding the carriage of petroleum in Native passenger ships are sanctioned.

1. No petroleum which is dangerous within the meaning of the Indian petroleum Act 1899 (VIII of 1898) shall be shipped on board any ship proceeding or departing from Travancore, and other petroleum shall be carried on board such a ship otherwise than in accordance with the following conditions namely:—

(a) The master, owner or agent shall give notice to the Custom officer before permitting any petroleum to be shipped.

(b) Each consignment of petroleum shipped shall be covered by a declaration made and signed by the shipper in Form A. (hereto annexed if the petroleum has been imported into British India or Travancore and otherwise in Form B.)

(c) Petroleum shall be shipped either in tins enclosed in outer wooden cases or in hermetically sealed iron or steel drums.

(d) The nature of every consignment of petroleum shipped shall be marked on the outside of the package containing it.

(e) Petroleum shall be stored separate from all other cargo and, as far as possible, away from lights or fires, and none shall be stored in any hold adjoining an engine or boiler.

(f) There shall be a water-tight bulkhead between the engine room and any hold in which petroleum is stored, and the sluice valves of such bulkhead shall be shut down and padlocked.

(g) Save where electric light is used, no petroleum shall be shipped or discharged except between sunrise and sunset, no lights other than electric lights shall be lit in a hold in which petroleum is stored; and no smoking shall be permitted in or near such hold.

(h) No person shall, otherwise than along with or with the authority of, an officer of the ship, be permitted to visit a hold in which petroleum is stored.

(i) No more passenger shall be carried than can with safety be accommodated in the ships' boats in case of accident, unless the vessel is a coasting one proceeding on a short voyage and there are provided life belts sufficient for such passengers as cannot be accommodated in the boats.

(j) At any port in which a ship carrying petroleum is for the time being the customs officer, or such other officer as he may nominate in this behalf may take and test any consignment of such petroleum or any single case or drum thereof.

(k) If any petroleum tested under clause (j) is found to be dangerous petroleum defined as aforesaid the whole consignment of which petroleum tested formed a part shall be liable to confiscation.

2. If petroleum is found on board any Native passenger ship, clearance shall not be granted without the consent of the Commercial Agent or the Dewan Peishkar as the case may be.

3. Whoever commits a breach of any of these rules shall be punishable with fine which may extend to two hundred rupees and when the breach is a continuing one, with a further fine which may extend to twenty rupees for every day after the first during which the breach continues.

FORM A.

We hereby do declare that the cases and drums marked as follows:—

presented for the shipment on the S. S. contained imported petroleum and that the petroleum is contained in the original packages in which it was imported into this country.

Place

Shippers.

Date.

FORM B.

We hereby declare that the whole of the petroleum contained in the case of drums marked and presented for shipment on S. S. is petroleum which is covered by flash point certificate No. dated from the Commercial Agent appointed by the Government for testing petroleum, a true copy of which certified to by us, is herewith attached.

Place.

Shippers.

Date.

(No. P. D 1599, dated 7th November 1903).

The Bombay Government having proposed that in modification of the present practice of weighing 10 per cent. of the packages in the case of tin plates imported in the Bombay customs House and then passing the whole consignment on the weight so ascertained, provided that the difference between the marked and the actual weight does not exceed 3 per cent. in the case of any particular package the allowance of 2 per cent. in future be calculated on the average ascertained weight of consignment, the Government of India have sanctioned the proposal on condition that no shortage in weight exceeding 5 per cent. shall be allowed in the case of any package.

Published for general information.

(No. P. D. 9, dated 5th January 1904).

It is hereby notified that exemption from the import duty leviable thereon under the Tariff Notification No. P. D. 185, dated the 28th January 1904, is granted with respect to the following articles when imported direct into Travancore by any unit of His Majesty's Regular forces serving in India for the use of such unit:

Arms (including rifles, guns and pistols, lances, lanceheads, swords) and parts and appurtenances thereof.

Ammunition.

Bicycles.

Type-writers.

Instruments for telegraphic or visual signalling and their appurtenances.

Telephones and appurtenances.

Accoutrements and parts thereof, and materials for their manufacture and repair.

Uniforms and parts thereof, and materials for their manufacture and repair.

Medals and decorations—including medal ribbons.

Saddlery of a military pattern.

Binoculars.

Telescopes.

Veterinary instruments and appliances.

Range finders and parts thereof.

Drawing, surveying and educational, and gymnastic instruments, apparatus, and appliances and parts thereof.

Tools and machinery for regimental workshops.

Appliances for games.

(No. P. D. 385, dated 29th February 1904).

It is hereby notified that exemption from the import duty leviable thereon under Tariff Notification No. P. D. 181, dated the 28th January 1904, is granted to the articles mentioned in the following list, when imported direct into Travancore by an officer of His Majesty's regular forces serving in India for his own use; provided that under the Regulation and orders for the time being in force, the officer is required to maintain the articles in question for the due performance of his military duty.

Lists of Articles.

Rifles of regulation military pattern, and parts and appurtenances thereof.

Ammunition for ditto.

Uniform and accoutrements appertaining thereto.

Saddlery of regulation military pattern.

Binoculars.

Telescopes.

Medicines and drugs.

Medical, Surgical, veterinary instruments and appliances.

Range finders.

Drawing and surveying instruments.

Medals and decorations.

(No. P. D. 386, dated 29th February 1904).

It is hereby notified for general information that under item No. 59 "General Duties" of the Tariff Notification No. P. D. 135, dated 28th January 1904, "Cranes, water-cranes, water tanks and standards, wire and other materials" for fencing are exempt from duty when imported by or under the orders of a Railway Company irrespective of the purpose for which they may be used.

(P. D. No. 1158, dated, 6th July 1904).

It is hereby notified that the following diary appliances are exempt from import duty to which they are liable under "General Duties" of the Tariff notification P. D. 135, dated 28th January 1904 when constructed

so that they can be worked by manual or animal power—viz. cream separators, milk sterilizing or pasteurizing plant, milk straining and cooling apparatus, churns, butter dryers and butter workers (P. D. No. 1838, dated 29th October 1904).

It is hereby notified for general information that the duty of two rupees imposed on "Indoooppu" (item No. 4 of Import Tariff Notification No. P. D. 170, dated the 23rd January 1913) is reduced to Re. 1 as. 8 per Indian maund of 8,200 tolas. (P. D. No. 623, dated the 9th April 1905).

In continuation of Notification No. P. D. 223, dated 7-2-1905, it is hereby notified that imitations of the cloths described in No. 83 and 84 of the Schedule attached to the above notification should, for the present, be assessed to duty on an *ad valorem* basis (No. 1104, dated 30th June 1905).

It is hereby notified that His Highness the Maharaja has been pleased to grant a general exemption from customs duty in respect of articles imported into Travancure for the official use of the Consulates of the countries enumerated below. The exemption sanctioned in each case will only be applicable within the limits specified:—

Germany.—Coats of arms, flags and other objects (such as stationery, official forms, etc.) sent by German Government to their consular representatives in India for official use.

Russia.—Stamps, seals, chancery books, official forms, shields and flags for the use of Russian Consulates.

Norway.—Flags, shields, books and printed matter—on presentation at the Customs house, of a certificate given by the Consulate for which the articles are destined that they are for its exclusive use.

Sweden.—Shields and other office requisites for Consulates on a written application from the Consular Officer concerned.

United States of America.—Official store sent out by the Government of the United States of America to their Consuls.

Mexico.—Shields, flags, seals, and stationery sent by the Government of Mexico to their Consular Officers in India provided that each package bears in a visible manner the official seal of the person of department sending the same, and provided that the shipment is accompanied by a list contents, duly authenticated by a proper official seal. (No. 1221, dated 26th July 1905).

It is hereby notified that as the entry "Iron bar" Lowmoor and similar qualities in Tariff Notification No. P. D. 17, dated the 23rd January 1905, is intended to include "angles" and tees of the Lowiron, Lowmoor angle iron should be assessed to duty at the tariff valuation of Rs. 370 per ton. If however the iron is galvanised, tinned or lead coated the assessment should be made on an *ad valorem* basis and that the rate of duty should in either case be one per cent only. (No. 120, dated 1-8-05).

It is hereby notified that all Piravagay Notifications regarding the levy of counterrailing duties on sugar brought into Travancore from certain countries and about the form of certificates of origin to be required from importers are hereby cancelled, excepting Notification No. P. D. 657, dated 1st June 1906, No. P. D. 1193, dated 9th September 1901 and No. P. D. 829, dated 6th May 1905, counterrailing duties under which still remain in force.

As Notification No. P. D. 183, dated 2-3-04, has been cancelled, the only certificates which importers will now be required to produce are those prescribed in the revised rules published along with Notification No. P. D. 1740, dated the 2nd November 1905. (No. P. D. 1741, dated 2-11-05.)

In supersession of the Customs Notification No. P. D. 1763, dated 6th December 1902, His Highness the Maha Rajah has been pleased to pass the following revised rules for the identification of sugar chargeable with an additional or special duty imposed under Piravagay Notification (Customs), published in the Government Gazette and for the assessment and collection of such additional or special duty with effect from the 1st November 1902.

1. For the purposes of these rules:—

“*Customs Port*” shall mean any place in Travancore declared to be a port for the shipment and landing of goods.

“*Customs Officer*” includes every officer of Sea Customs for the time being in separate charge of a Sea Customs Office or duly authorised to perform all or any special duty of an officer so in charge.

“*Ware-house*” denotes any place appointed or licensed wherein dutiable goods may be deposited without payment of duty on the first importation thereof.

2. Where any sugar is imported into any Customs Port the owner shall declare to the Customs Officer in what country such sugar was produced and shall furnish him with such other information as may be necessary to enable him correctly to assess the additional or special duty (if any) chargeable under sections 9 and 10.

3. (i) Where the information required by Rule 2 is not furnished, the Customs Officer shall deposit and detain the sugar in such part of the customs-house premises as he may deem suitable.

(ii) The owner of any sugar deposited and detained under sub-rule (i) may, at any time, clear such sugar on payment of the additional or special duty leviable thereon and of the other charges payable to the Customs Officer whether for wharfrage fees or otherwise, in respect of the same.

(iii) For the purposes of sub-rule (ii) and for the purposes of calculating the surplus payable to the owner under the next succeeding Rule, the additional or special duty leviable upon any sugar has not been furnished be assessed at such rate not exceeding the highest rate of additional or special duty leviable upon any class of sugar as the Government may, by general or special order, fix in this behalf.

4. If any sugar is not entered and cleared for home consumption or warehoused within four months from the date of entry of the vessel, such sugar may, after due notice to the owner (if his address can be ascertained) and in the local Gazette, be sold by public auction and the proceeds thereof shall be applied first to the payment of freight, primage and general average if the goods are held by the Customs Officer; next, to the payment of the duties which would be leviable on such sugar if it was then cleared for home consumption, and next to the payment of other charges (if any) payable to the Customs Officer in respect of the same.

5. The Customs Officer may accept the information required by these Rules in any form which he may consider sufficient; and he shall accept it if given in the form and manner hereinafter prescribed.

6. Where sugar is imported into any customs port from a bonded warehouse in the United Kingdom and exported thence without drawback to any customs port, the owner shall furnish the Customs officer with a certificate in form A.

7. Where refined sugar, having passed through a refinery in the United Kingdom, the owner shall furnish the Customs Officer with a certificate in form B.

8. (1) In the case of any sugar:—

(a) Which though nominally imported into the United Kingdom in transit to be re-exported thence to any port in the same or another bottom; or

(b) Which has been imported into any port from any country other than the United Kingdom;

the owner shall furnish the Customs Officer with one of the following documents, namely:—

(i) Where the sugar was produced in the country from which it was exported either to the United Kingdom or direct to Travancore a certificate by the exporter in form G.

(ii) Where the sugar was produced in a country other than that from which it was exported either to the United Kingdom or direct to Travancore, a certificate by the shipper in form H.

(3) Where any sugar referred to in sub-rule (i) has been exported from a port in any country other than the United Kingdom or any British possession to the United Kingdom or to any port, the certificate shall be attested by the British Consular Officer at the port in such country.

(8) Where in any case referred to in sub-rule (2) the British Consular Officer so desires, the certificate shall have been approved and communicated to him by local Chamber of Commerce.

*4) Where in any case referred to in sub-rule (2) the sugar is alleged to be the produce of a country which is a party to the Brussels Sugar Convention of 1902 a certificate granted by a duly authorised Customs Officer of that country as to the origin of the sugar shall be accepted as sufficient proof of its origin (No. 5493/S. R. 786 dated 3-4-06.)

9. (a) Where any country, dependency or colony of the British Government pays or bestows directly or indirectly any bounty or grant upon the exportation thereof of any articles, and the articles chargeable with duty under the provisions of the Import Tariff, then upon the importation of such article into Travancore, whether the same is imported directly from the country of production, or otherwise, and whether it is imported in the same condition as when exported from the country of production, or has been changed in condition by manufacture or otherwise, the Dewan may by notification in the Government Gazette, impose an additional duty equal to the net amount of such bounty or grant, however the same may be paid or bestowed.

(b) The net amount of such bounty or grant as aforesaid will be from time to time, ascertained, determined and declared by the Dewan by notification in the Government Gazette.

10. (a) Where the rate of duty or other taxation imposed in any country dependency or colony under the British Government upon sugar not pro-

duced therein exceeds the rate of duty or other taxation imposed upon sugar produced therein by more than an equivalent of six francs per one hundred kilograms in the case of refined sugar, or five francs and fifty centimes per one hundred kilograms in the case of other sugar, then upon the importation of any sugar from such country, dependency or colony into Travancore, whether the same is imported directly from the country of production or otherwise and whether it is imported in the same condition as when exported from the country of production and has been changed in condition by manufacture or otherwise, the Dewan may, by notification in the Government Gazette, impose in addition to any other duty or taxation imposed under the Import Tariff notification, a special duty not exceeding one moiety of such excess.

(b) The Dewan may, from time to time, by general or special order, declare for purpose of sub-section (a)

(1) what articles or substances containing any saccharine material shall be deemed to be "sugar" and what kind of sugar shall be deemed refined sugar" or "other sugar" respectively.

(2) what sums in the currency of Travancore shall be deemed to be the equivalent of "francs" and "centimes" respectively.

(c) The amount of the excess referred to in sub-section (a) shall be from time to time, ascertained, determined and declared by the Dewan by notification in the Gazette.

FORM A.

Certificate of origin for sugar not manufactured in the United Kingdom.

(RULE 5)

I, the undersigned Collector of Customs, do hereby certify that the sugar designed below is about to be exported in the vessel _____ to (a) _____ destined for (b) _____ and consigned to (c) _____ and that the said sugar is the product of (d) _____

No. & description of packages.	Marks.	Nos.	Net wt in cwt.	Description of sugar whether beet or cane.	Polarisation

Signature.

Port of
Date

Collector of Customs.
(in the United Kingdom)

Official Stamp

- (a) Port to which shipped.
- (b) Country of destination.
- (c) Consignee in India.
- (d) Country of production.

FORM B.

Certificate of origin for sugar manufactured in the United Kingdom

(Rule 6)

I, the undersigned Collector of Customs do hereby certify, that the sugar designated below is about to be exported in the vessel _____ to (a) _____ destined for (b) _____ and consigned to (c) _____ and that the said sugar

has been manufactured in the United Kingdom from raw sugar imported from the countries endorsed hereon.

No. & description of packages.	Marks.	Nos.	Net wt.	Description of sugar whether beet or cane.	Polarisation.

Port of
Date

Signature.
Collector of Customs.
(in the United Kingdom)

Official stamp.

- (a) Port to which shipped.
(b) Country of final destination.
(c) Consignee in India.

FORM G.

Declaration by exporter at a Foreign Port as to the origin of sugar produced in the country from which it was exported either to the United Kingdom, or direct to India.

Rule 7, sub-head (i)

I, A, B, declare that the consignment of cwt. of beet-cane sugar of degrees of polarisation, in bags marked and addressed as follows:—
and shipped on 180 per steamer
consigned to Messrs. & Co. of (a)
was produced in (b)

- (a) Insert name of Port in the United Kingdom, India
(b) Insert name of country of export

Exporter's signature.....

Certified that I believe the above declaration to be true.

Signature of Consul at Foreign
Port of exportation.

FORM H.

Declaration by shipper at a foreign port as to the origin of sugar produced elsewhere than the country of export.

(Rule 7, sub-head (ii))

I, A, B, declare that the consignment of cwt. of beet-cane sugar of degrees of polarisation, in bags marked and addressed as follows:—
and shipped on , per steamer
consigned to Messrs. & Co. of (a)
was produced in (b) and exported
thence on bond on the for transit
through (c) to (d) for shipment to
India.

- (a) Insert name of Port in the United Kingdom, India
(b) Insert country of production.
(c) Insert name of country.
(d) Port of shipment.
(e) Name of place whence the sugar was exported in transit.
(f) Port of shipment.

I produce and annex to this declaration the bills of lading and other relevant documents attested by the Customs and other officials at (c) and at (f).

Shipper's signature

Certified that I have examined the document mentioned, and believe the foregoing declaration to be true.

Signature of Consul at Foreign
Port of exportation.

38. Under Section 16 of Regulation VI of 1903, all the Second Class Magistrates in the States are authorised to issue warrants for searching any place in which there is reason to believe that opium liable to confiscation is kept or concealed. (No. P. D. 1969, dated 30th November 1900).

It is hereby notified that "continuous galvanised iron roofing" shall be assessed to customs duty at 1 per cent *ad valorem* as "iron plates, sheets (other than corrugated) and strips other kinds galvanised etc." under item, 15 general duties" of the Import Tariff No. S. R. 216 dated 31st January 1906 (10th March 1906).

It is hereby notified that "Condenser and Evaporator Coils" imported for use in connection with Hall Steam driven refrigerator plant are exempt from duty as they are "component parts of Machinery" as defined in the proviso to item No. 14 "general duties" of the Import Tariff Notification No. S. R. 216 dated 31st January 1906, inasmuch as they are indispensable for the working of the Steam refrigerator plant and are not adapted for any other purpose. (19th March 1918).

It is hereby notified for general information that the rules passed for the exemption of passengers' baggage from customs duty dated 22nd December 1905 and published on page 1304 of the Government Gazette dated the 26th December 1905, applies only to imports by sea and not by land. No. ¹¹⁵¹¹ S. R. 1502 -dated 7th July 1906.)

It is hereby notified for general information that the bringing by sea or land into Travancore of America or West Indian cotton seed except such as has been fumigated to the satisfaction of the Customs Officer is strictly prohibited. (14005/S. R. 1890 dated 22.8.06.)

It is hereby notified that sub-target aiming apparatus imported by a regiment for regimental purpose will be admitted free of duty under the heading "Drawing, Surveying and Educational and Gymnastic instruments, apparatus and appliances and parts thereof" in Notification No. P. D. 985 dated 29th February. (No. 15094/S. R. 2008 dated 6.9.06.)

It is hereby notified that the undermentioned articles used for printing and lithographing purposes are exempt from customs duty viz.

Roller Moulds,
Roller Frames and Stock,
Roller Composition,
Standing Screw and Hot Presses,
Perforating Machines,
Gold Blocking Presses,
Stereo-typing Apparatus,
Metal Furniture,
Paper Folding Machines,
Paging and Numbering Machines,

so far as they are liable to duty under the Import Tariff Notification No. S. R. 216 dated 31 January 1906. (No. 15211/S. R. 2025 dated 11-9-06.)

No. S. R. 4714 dated 17th September 1907.

It is hereby notified under sanction of His Highness the Maha Raja that stereo-typing metal is liable to import duty under Article 15 'General Duties' of the Tariff Notification No. S. R. 400, dated the 6th February 1907 and not exempt from duty under Article 57 of the schedule.

No. S. R. 1158 dated 15th February 1908.

In modification of Article X of the Export Tariff, it is hereby notified under sanction of His Highness the Maha Raja, that a uniform duty of two and a half per cent, calculated on a tariff valuation of three rupees per cwt. is fixed on all exports of fish—raw or dried—salted or unsalted—with effect from 15th Kunbhom 1083.

No. S. R. 5033 dated 27th June 1908.

It is hereby notified, under sanction of His Highness the Maha Raja that the rule regarding payment of extra half-hire to boatmen working on Sundays as per schedule (c) annexed to the rules for the better regulation of boat service at the Ports of Colachel and Quilon passed under date the 21st November 1878, is cancelled in respect of the Port of Quilon.

Rules for the levy of customs duty at the Arakkutty frontier on goods carried by passengers steam launches, sanctioned by His Highness the Maha Raja under date the 25th August 1908 corresponding to the 14th Chingom 1084.

1. All steam launches entering or leaving Travancore territory through the Arakkutty frontier shall anchor for about 30 minutes close to the shore in front of the Kottaparam preventive station.

2. Prior to the arrival of the steam launch off Kottaparam, the master in charge of the launch shall cause the passengers to have their boxes, bundles packages etc., ready for the inspection of the Excise Officers on duty.

3. At Kottaparam, the Excise Officers on duty will board the launch for examining baggage and levying duty.

4. In the case of baggage belonging to respectable passengers, the Senior Excise Officer on duty may, if he thinks fit, pass without formal search such packages as are declared by the owner to contain nothing dutiable. But no passenger can claim this procedure as a matter of right.

5. Passengers are allowed to carry free, for immediate personal use,—

(1) salt	not exceeding $\frac{1}{4}$ seer
(2) cigars	Do. 24 in number
(3) cigarettes	Do. Do.
(4) tobacco	Do. 5 kulanchos
(5) snuff	Do. 1 kulanchoo
(6) foreign liquor	Do. 1 quart
(7) country liquor	Do. 1 Do.
(8) opium or ganja	Do. $\frac{1}{2}$ tola weight

6. Passengers shall not be allowed to carry with them any salt opium or ganja except as provided for in the preceding rule; nor shall they have in their possession, without a valid permit, any arms, ammunition, military stores or liquor exceeding one quart.

7. Duty will be levied on board the launch only on the following goods provided that the quantity carried by each passenger does not exceed the limit shown against each article:—

Imports.

Cigars	...	...	5 lbs.
Cigarettes	...	...	5 Do.
Beedi	...	...	5 Do.
Goodak	...	...	5 Do.
Snuff	...	...	1 bottle for 54 tolas.

Exports.

Cocoanuts	...	...	5 in number.
Arecaut without husk	...	...	2 lbs.
Do. with husk	...	...	2 Do.
Jaggery	...	...	2 Do.
Coffee	...	...	2 Do.
Molasses	...	...	2 Do.
Tamarind	...	...	2 Do.
Pepper	...	...	2 Do.
Turmeric	...	...	2 Do.

8. In the case of all goods, which exceed the limits prescribed in Rule 7 and in the case of all dutiable articles other than those described in the said rule, the duty chargeable on them shall be paid at the customs house at *Arunkutty*, and the goods shall not be passed unless and until such duty is paid. Such goods will be seized by, or at the instance of, the Senior Excise Officer on duty and delivered to the officer in charge of the chowkey, who will deal with them under the customs rules.

9. The owner of any goods seized under rule 8 shall be at liberty to accompany the seizing officer to the customs house but on no account can he be compelled to do so.

10. The officer levying duty on board the launch shall grant the usual customs receipts for all amounts received by him at once.

11. Officers who have to conduct searches and levy duty under these rules are particularly enjoined to conduct such searches and levy such duty without causing unnecessary inconvenience to passengers. Any discourtesy on their part will be seriously noticed.

No S. R. 7143, dated 4th September 1908

In modification and Notification No. P. D. 947, dated the 3rd June 1905 published at page 702 of the Government Gazette dated 13th June 1905 it is hereby notified, under sanction of His Highness the *Maha Raja*, that the export duty now levied on prepared palmyra fibre is abolished with effect from 1st Kanun 1084.

No S. R. 7288, dated 14-9-08.

NOTIFICATION.

It is hereby notified that under the "Boat Rules" for the Port of Alleppey passed under date the 22nd Purattasi 1050/6th October 1874 His Highness the *Maharajah* has been pleased to appoint the Custom Inspector of Alleppey to be *ex-officio* "Boat Master" for the said Port of Alleppey and to invest the said Boat-Master with the powers of a Magistrate of the Third Class.

No. S. R. 818 dated 10-10-08.

It is hereby notified with the sanction of His Highness the Maharaja, that the duties leviable in respect of sugar produced in Russia, are remitted with effect from the 1st September 1908, provided that such sugar is imported into Travancore,

(a) direct from the country of production; or

(b) through another country which is also a party to the Brussels Sugar Convention of 1902 without having been transhipped at or unloaded in, or carried through, any country which is not a party to the said convention, and provided also that it is accompanied by a certificate of origin, such as is required in respect of sugar produced in other countries which are parties to the Brussels Sugar Convention of 1902.

No. S. R. 9231, dated 28-11-08.

In continuation of Notification Nos. P. D. 567 and P. D. 568 dated 1st June 1898, it is hereby notified, under sanction of His Highness the Maha Raja, that the substances known as "Dressalin" and "Velvet pulp," are exempt from Customs duty when they are imported by the owner of a cotton weaving mill and are shown to the satisfaction of the customs authorities to be intended for use in the seizing of cotton goods.

No. S. R. 9489, dated 2-12-08.

It is hereby notified under sanction of His Highness the Maha Raja that Clause (b) of exception I in item No. 10 under "arms, ammunition and military stores" of the import tariff Notification, No. S. R. 1519, dated 29-2-08, under which a sword, a revolver or a pair of pistols are exempted from customs duty when imported by an officer of His Majesty's Regular Forces, applies, up to date of their retirement, to all Military Officers whether in Military or Civil employ.

No. S. R. 91, dated 2-1-09.

It is hereby notified, with the sanction of His Highness the Maha Raja, that in future, duty will be levied during nights on dutiable articles carried through the Chowkeys of Arakutty and Arumboly by *bona fide* travellers for their immediate personal consumption.

Revised Rules for the regulation of boat service at the Port of Travancore, passed with the sanction of His Highness the Maha Rajah, under date the 8th February 1909/27th Makaram 1934.

1. The Excise Inspector in charge of the port for the time being shall have control over all boats and crew plying in the port and he shall also be styled 'Port Officer'.

2. No boat shall be permitted to carry goods or passengers from or to any ship or vessel at the port unless such boat has been registered and numbered, and the owner has taken out a license in the manner hereinafter mentioned.

3. Whenever the owner of any boat wishes to take out a license, he shall present in person to the Port Officer an application in writing specifying the dimensions of his boat, the number of the crew, and the quantity of cargo or the number of passengers it is to be permitted to carry.

4. The Port Officer shall, on receipt of such application, inspect the boats and on being satisfied that it is seaworthy call upon the owner to sign a declaration that he understands and consents to conform to these rules. He shall then register the boat according to Form A annexed.

5. A fee of Rs. 2 shall be paid for registering every boat.

6. The owner of each registered boat shall have granted to him a license according to Form (B) annexed.

7. Every registered boat shall bear on a conspicuous part of it the number mentioned in the register. The number shall be cut on a white ground not less than 6 inches in length and shall be painted black in English and Malayalam.

8. Merchants and other owners of goods, and shipping and landing agents, and their contractors, are at liberty to make their own arrangements with licensed boat-owners for the boats required for shipping and landing and for passengers. They may also apply to the Port Officer for boats, in which case the latter shall arrange for the same.

9. Merchants and other owners of goods, and shipping and landing agents and their contractors, may settle with boat-owners direct the rates of boat hire for shipping and landing cargo and for passengers. The annexed Schedule C lays down the maximum rates of boat hire allowed, which may however be revised from time to time under sanction of the Dewan. When boats are obtained through the intervention of the Port Officer, the maximum rate of boat hire shall be paid.

10. The ordinary hours for boats to ply will be between 5 A. M. and 6 P. M. No plying of boats shall be allowed at other times without the special permission of the Port Officer.

11. No boat shall be permitted to take off or land goods or passengers except within the prescribed limits of the Port.

12. Two-thirds of the measurement tonnage of each boat shall be the maximum quantity of cargo it may carry; and the number of passengers it shall take in shall be according to the following scale, viz., boats carrying one or two tons 6 passengers; boats carrying over two tons, for every ton in excess, 4 passengers.

13. Each boat shall have the full complement of rowers entered in the Port Officer's office. Boats loaded with two tons and under shall have one steersman and three rowers and boats carrying over two tons, for every ton in excess, one additional rower.

14. There shall be a general descriptive register (Form D) kept of all competent Tindals and able-bodied rowers who are registered as crew of boats, and each Tindal or rower shall be furnished by the Port Officer with a metal plate bearing his No. in the general register, which metal plate shall be produced whenever demanded.

15. No boat shall carry more than the number of passengers of such quantity of cargo specified in Rule 12.

16. All owners of boats shall submit their boats for the inspection of the Port Officer whenever he calls upon them to do so; and they shall likewise carry out such repairs to the boats as may be ordered by him. Any refusal to attend to such order shall subject the owner to the suspension of his license, which will be entirely withdrawn, should such refusal be continued for one month.

17. Whenever a boat becomes, in the opinion of the Port Officer unworthy the license will be withdrawn.

18. Whenever a license is withdrawn, the Port Officer shall obliterate the number on the boat.

19. Transfer of boat from one owner to another shall be duly registered in the Port Officer's office within one week of such transfer.

20. Boat-owners refusing, without reasonable cause shown to the satisfaction of the Port Officer, to let on hire boats for which licenses have been granted, or allowing their men to ply boats beyond the prescribed time, or acting contumaciously or unreasonably, or otherwise failing to conform to the above rules shall be subject to the suspension or cancellation of their licenses, at the gravity of the offence and circumstances of each case might, in the discretion of the Port officer. equire and they shall further be subject to any penalty to which they may be liable under the provisions of the Penal Code.

21. These rules are not to be considered to interfere with ships' boats or pleasure boats, taking off or landing passengers or their luggage or ships' stores all of which, however, must be embarked or disembarked within the limits of the Port and also during the prescribed hours only.

22. Should the owner of a registered boat desire the cancellation of the registration, he shall give a month's notice in writing to the Port Officer who shall on expiry of the term cause the register number to be obliterated, and enter the cancellation in the register book.

23. All disputes regarding boat hire, or any other matter connected with the boat service, between shippers or passengers and boat owners or boatmen, shall be decided by the Port Officer.

24. These revised rules shall come into operation on the 1st Kumbhom 1084.

FORM A.

Register of Licensed Boats belonging to the Port of Trivandrum.

No. of boat in the register.	Name of owner.	Place of residence of owner.	Occupation of owner.	No. of crew	Capacity of boat.	Dimensions in length and thickness.	Date of License.

Signature of Port Officer .

FORM B.

I hereby permit to use the boat herein-under specified at the Port of Trivandrum under the restriction and subject to the penalties laid down in the rules sanctioned by the Government under date the 8th February 1909.

I have on personal inspection found the said boat to be sound and sea-worthy.

No. in Register.	Date of Registry.	Dimensions.		Capacity of boat.	No. of passengers & without cargo.	No. of crew.	Name of crew.	Remarks.
		Length.	Thickness.					

Signature of Port Officer.

FORM C.

Schedule of boat hire for the Port of Trincomalee.

No.	Articles.	Boat hire.			Remarks.
		Ra.	ch.	c.	
1	Coffee ...	...	1	8	
2	Fish ...	...	1	8	
3	Other grains ...	...	1	8	
4	Local nuts ...	...	1	8	
5	Copra ...	...	1	8	
6	Arecanuts ...	...	1	8	
7	Salt ...	5	...	...	
8	Paddy ...	5	...	...	
9	Gararind ...	...	2	...	
10	Fish ...	...	2	...	
11	Jaggery ...	...	2	...	
12	Hides ...	...	5	...	
13	Totton twist ...	...	5	...	
14	Long cloth ...	...	5	...	
15	Paper and gunnies ...	...	5	...	
16	Copra ...	...	5	...	
17	Garmeric ...	...	5	...	
18	European twist ...	...	5	...	
19	Silk ...	...	5	...	
20	Provisions and oilman stores ...	...	5	...	
21	Liquors ...	...	5	...	
22	Pea ...	...	5	...	
23	Ginger ...	...	5	...	
24	Joir ...	...	5	...	
25	Crockery ...	...	4	...	
26	Umbrella ...	...	4	...	
27	Crackers ...	...	4	...	
28	Preserves ...	...	4	...	
29	Spice ...	...	4	...	
30	General cargo ...	...	2	...	
31	Metals ...	...	2	...	
32	Ballast ...	...	2	...	
33	Picks ...	...	4	...	
34	Timber ...	...	4	...	
35	Coconuts with-out husks ...	...	2	...	
36	Do. with husk ...	...	2	...	
37	Passengers ...	...	10	...	

Two-thirds the above rates for all vessels other than steamers.

Half-hire to be added when a boat is used on Holidays or beyond the hours specified in Rule 10 during ordinary days.

RULES OF HIRE FOR BOAT.

					cha.
Single Boat with 4 oars in fair weather to steamers	...	28			
Do. do. 3 oars do. do.	...	21			
Do. do. 4 oars do. to other vessels	...	21			
Do. do. 3 oars do. do.	...	14			

Day, foul weather half hire to be added to the above rates.

Night, fair-weather double the above rates, and night, foul weather four rates.

A boat detained over 1½ hours double boat hire, over 3 hours 4 rates and so on.

Boats detained along side after 6 p. m. double boat hire in all such cases will be charged to the ships.

FORM D.

Register of able-bodied boatmen of the Port of Trivandrum.

General No.	Date of Registry.	Name of boatmen.	Age.	Place of residence.	Occupation.	Tindals should be distinguished from the rest by a Remark in this column.

No. S. R. 5900, dated 25-8-09.

It is hereby notified for general information that pictures imported from abroad for the purposes of being bound up in books to be printed in Travancore would be admitted free of customs duty and not treated as "works of art" under item 18 General duties of the Customs Notification No. S. R. 753, dated the 30th January 1909.

No. S. R. 6252, dated 8-9-09.

It is hereby notified, for general information that His Highness the Maha Raja is pleased to restrict the bringing by sea or land into Travancore of any apparatus of wireless telegraphy, to cases in which such apparatus is imported by person to whom a license to establish a system of wireless telegraphy has been granted.

No. S. R. 6253, dated 8-9-09.

It is hereby notified, under sanction of His Highness the Maha Raja that dried cassava roots should be classed as farinaceous foods "other sorts" and assessed to an import duty of 5 per cent ad valorem.

No. S. R. 6419, dated 18-9-09.

It is hereby notified, under sanction of His Highness the Maha Raja four additional chowkeys will be established in the following stations in

the Shencottah taluk, viz. Poolanondiyirappu, Elathur, Ayiondi and Samburadakkara tentatively for one year with effect from the 1st Thulam 1085 and that the subjoined rules are prescribed for affording convenience to the inhabitants of that taluk who have to take articles subject to customs duty from one part of the taluk to another through intervening British territory.

(1) Persons desirous of taking articles subject to customs duty from one part of Shencottah to another through intervening British territory shall deposit in the Chowkey nearest to the place of export the full amount of the duty payable on the articles.

(2) The amount so deposited will be kept as anamath until the same is refunded or credited to Government.

(3) The officer in charge of the chowkey in which the money is deposited will grant a certificate to the exporter giving a full description of the article, the quantity exported and the amount deposited on account of duty.

(4) The certificate so granted shall be produced before the officer in charge of the chowkey nearest to the place of import; and such officer shall after satisfying himself as to the identity of the article, make an entry in the certificate stating that the identical articles have been imported and return the document to the holder thereof.

(5) The certificate returned under rule 4 shall be produced before the officer in charge of the chowkey through which the article was exported within 48 hours from the time of export and such officer shall examine the certificate and refund the amount deposited by the exporter.

(6) In case the depositor fails to produce the certificate as required by clause 5 *supra*, he will forfeit all claim to the refund of his deposit which will then be credited to Government under customs receipts.

No. S. R. 8491, dated 8th December, 1909.

It is hereby notified under sanction of His Highness the Maha Raja that the subjoined rules are prescribed for affording convenience for the transport of articles subject to customs duty from one part of Travancore territory to another past the Arukutty chowkey, with effect from 1st Dhanu 1085.

(1) Persons desirous of taking articles subject to customs duty from one part of Travancore territory to another, past the Arukutty chowkey, shall deposit in the Arukutty chowkey the full amount of the duty payable on the articles.

(2) The amount so deposited shall be kept as anamath until the same is refunded or credited to Government.

(3) The officer in charge of the Arukutty chowkey will grant to the transporter a certificate giving a full description of the article, the quantity transported, its destination and the amount deposited on account of duty.

(4) The certificate so granted and the article transported shall be produced within twelve hours before the Preventive Petty Officer having jurisdiction at the place of destination and such officer shall, after satisfying himself as to the identity of the articles make an entry in the certificate that the identical articles have been transported to their destination and return the document to the holder thereof.

(5) The certificate returned under Rule 4 shall be produced before the officer in charge of the Arukutty chowkey within 24 hours from the time of issue and he shall examine the certificate and refund the amount deposited by the transporter.

(6) In case the depositor fails to produce the certificate within 12 hours before the Preventive Petty Officer as required by clause 4 or with-

in 24 hours before the officer in charge of the Arukatty chowkey as required by clause 5, he will forfeit all claim to the refund of the deposit which will then be credited to Government under Customs receipts.

No. S. R. 4388, dated 10-8-10.

Under Section 6 of Regulation VII of 1063, it is hereby notified that the tentative arrangement sanctioned under Notification No. S. R. 2531, dated 11-5-1908, and No. S. R. 5590, dated 12-8-1909, for two years from the 1st Vaikasi 1083/14th May 1908, permitting the import of salt into the High Ranges, through routes where the Chowkeys have been established, on payment of the duty of one British Rupee per maund at such Chowkeys, is made permanent.

No. S. R. 5123.

REVISED RULES TO REGULATE THE EXEMPTION OF PASSENGERS' BAGGAGE FROM CUSTOMS DUTY, PASSED UNDER SANCTION OF H. H. THE MAHARAJA DATED 8TH SEPTEMBER 1910.

(1) When the *bona fide* baggage of a passenger accompanies him it does not form part of the cargo of the ship nor is it included in the ship's manifest; such baggage will be exempt from the payment of customs duty.

(2) *Bona fide* baggage shall include wearing apparel and personal effects provided that the articles are not for sale and are imported for the personal use of the passenger or for the use of members of his family travelling with him; but it shall not include the following articles on which duty must be paid in all cases:—

- (a) Arms, ammunition and all other articles enumerated under "Arms, Ammunition and Military Stores" in the Import Tariff Notification.
- (b) Alcoholic liquor exceeding two quarts, perfumed spirit exceeding one quart.
- (c) Cigars and cigarettes exceeding 24 in number, whether in opened or unopened boxes and other tobacco exceeding half a lb. in weight.
- (d) All other articles enumerated under "Liquors, Opium, Salt, Salted fish and Tobacco" in the Import Tariff Notification.
- (e) Pianos, pianolas, carriages, motor cars, and motor cycles.
- (f) Articles for household use such as furniture, pictures, carpets, glass crockery, cutlery and silver and plated ware except such articles (other than furniture or carpets) as shall appear to the customs authorities to be imported in a moderate quantity and to be required for the personal use of the passenger whilst travelling or immediately upon his arrival at his destination.

(3) Notwithstanding anything to the contrary in Rule I *bona fide* baggage landed at any customs port, within one month before or after the arrival of a passenger in Travancore may, subject to the exceptions specified in Rule 2, be passed free at the discretion of the Customs Officer.

No. S. R. 5932 dated 15th October 1910.

In modification of Notification No. S. R. 5484, dated 3rd October 1910, published at page 1505 of the Government Gazette dated 11th October 1910 it is hereby notified, under sanction of His Highness the Maha Raja that Jaffna tobacco, unmanufactured, will be allowed to be imported into Travancore by sea, on payment of a duty of Bh. Rs. (90) ninety per candy and subject to a maximum quantity of (2,000) two thousand candies for

the Alleppey Port and (3,745) three thousand seven hundred and forty five candies for the Quilon Port or (5,745) five thousand seven hundred and forty five candies for the whole state, in any Malayalam official year. Any quantities imported through the Ports, in excess of the maximum specified, will be subject to duty at the rate of Bh. Rs. (900) nine hundred per candy.

No. S. R. 6810, dated 8th December 1910.

In continuation of Government Notification dated 15th August 1905 published on page (1003) (a) of the Gazette dated 22nd August 1905, it is hereby notified that all Officers in charge of Excise Circles are also invested with the powers conferred upon the Excise Commissioner with respect to Customs, Marine, Opium, Salt and Tobacco, under the Regulations and the Rules relating thereto, within their respective Circles, as defined for the purposes of the Excise Administration of the State

CUSTOMS NOTIFICATION.

No. S. R. 1409.

In supersession of the tariff values fixed by the Import Tariff Notification No. S. R. 805, dated the 18th March 1916, it is hereby notified, under Sections 22 and 23 of the Sea Customs Regulation, V of 1088, and Sections 10 and 11 of the Land Customs Regulation, II of 1091, that the tariff value stated in column 4 of the schedule hereto annexed have been fixed for the articles specified in column 2 thereof.

Huzar Cutcherry,
Trivandrum, 29th May 1916.

M. KRISHNAN NAIR,
Deputy.

TRAVANCORE IMPORT TARIFF.

No customs duties will be levied on—

(1) goods imported by land, sea or backwater into Travancore being the produce or manufacture of British India or of the territories of the Cochin State.

(2) goods which are not the produce or manufacture of British India or the territories of the Cochin State which shall have already paid duty in British India or the Cochin State;

(3) Coimbatore or other British Indian produce passing through the Travancore backwaters to British Cochin or to the Cochin State, and the produce of the Cochin State directly proceeding through Travancore to British Cochin or to some other parts of the Cochin State itself.

Proviso—The above rules do not apply of tobacco (raw and manufactured), salt, opium and spirits which should pay import duties as under, whether they are imported direct from foreign countries or from or through British India or the Cochin State:—

(a) Tobacco as per Nos. 25 to 27 in the 1st column of the Import Tariff.

(b) Salt Do. No. 23 do. do.

(c) Opium can be imported only by Government or its contractor after paying duty to the British Indian Government †

(d) Spirits as per Nos. 7 to 13 in the 1st column of do.

* Vide Notification No. 263 dated 4th February 1906-20th May 1905, published at page 126 of the Travancore Government Gazette dated 25th May 1905-13th June 1905.

† Vide Proclamation dated 30th Karthidigam 1099-13th August 1884, published at page 844 of the Travancore Government Gazette dated 26th August 1884-13th January 1904.

Schedule.

No.	Names of articles.	Per.	Tariff valuation.	Duty.
I.—FOOD, DRINK AND TOBACCO.				
Fish.				
1	Fish, Salted, wet or dry	Indian mound of 52, lbs moudraupois weight.	Rs. As. P.	Such rate or rates of duty not exceeding twelve annas, as the Lawan may, by not fixation in the Gazette, from time to time prescribe. (Present rate 7½ as. per mound.)
2	Fishmaw, including singally and scallion, and sharkfin	..	ad valorem.	7½ per cent.
3	Fish, excluding salted fish (see No. 1)	..	"	7½ "
FRUITS AND VEGETABLES.				
4	Fruits and vegetables, all sorts, fresh, dried, salted or preserved—			
	Almonds without shell	..	..	..
	" in the shell	..	..	..
	" (Kagazi) { Persian	..	..	..
	" { European	..	..	..
	Cashew or cajoo kernels	..	..	..
	Cocoanuts, Straits	..	..	..
	" other	..	..	..
	" kernel (kopra)	..	..	..
	Currants	..	..	..
	Dates, dry, in bags	..	..	..
	" wet, in baskets and bundles	..	..	..
	" in pots, boxes, tins and crates	..	..	..
		..	..	..

General Duties—(contd.)

No.	Names of Articles.	Unit	Tariff valuation.	Duty.
I.—FOOD, DRINK AND TOBACCO—contd.				
FRUITS AND VEGETABLES.—contd.				
			Rs. As. P.	
	Figs, Persian, dried	cwt.	12 0 0	7½ per cent.
	Girdle	55	6 0 0	7½ "
	Pistachio nuts	15	15 0 0	7½ "
	Prunes, Bussora (aln-Hokhara)		ad valorem.	7½ "
	Raisins, black...		15 15	7½ "
	" kishmish, Persian Gulf		12 0 0	7½ "
	" Munakka ...	cwt.	12 0 0	7½ "
	" other sorts...		ad valorem.	7½ "
	Walnuts all descriptions		15	7½ "
	All other sorts of fruits and vegetables, fresh, dried, salted or preserved		15	7½ "
GRAIN, PULSE AND FLOUR.				
5	Grain and pulse, all sorts, including broken grain and pulse, but excluding flour (see No. 6)		ad valorem.	2½ per cent.
6	FLOUR		"	7½ "
LIQUORS *—				
	Ale, beer and porter...	Imperial gallon or 6 quart bottles		Rs. As. P. 0 4 6
8	Cider and other fermented liquors	"		0 4 6

* (1) European liquors which have paid the foreign import duty in British India are exempted from duty. (Vide Notification dated 23rd Andy 1040, published at page 2-3 of the Travancore Gazette dated 25th Andy 1040/8th August 1905.)

(2) Country liquors imported into Travancore from British India or Sirkar Cochin are exempted from duty. (Vide Notification No. 806, dated 31st K. Rikadagon 1040.)

L—FOOD, DRINK AND TOBACCO—*contd.*

Liquors—*contd.*

Liquors, cordials, mixtures, and other preparations containing spirit—

- (a) Entered in such a manner as to indicate that the strength is not to be tested
 (b) If tested

Imperial gallon or 6 quart bottles of the strength of London proof.

Rs. As.

Rs. As. P.

14 10 0
 11 4 0
 and the duty to be increased or reduced in proportion as the strength of the spirit exceeds or is less than London proof.

10 Perfumed spirits

Imperial gallon or six quart bottles.

11 Spirit which has been rendered effectually and permanently unfit for human consumption

12 All other sorts of Spirit

Imperial gallon or 6 quart bottles of the strength of London proof.

ad valorem.

7½ per cent.
 11 4 0
 and the duty to be increased or reduced in proportion as the strength of the spirit exceeds or is less than London proof.

13 Wines—

Champagne and all other sparkling wines not containing more than 42 per cent of proof spirit

All other sorts of wines not containing more than 42 per cent. of proof spirit

Provided that all sparkling and still wines containing more than 42 per cent. of proof spirit shall be liable to duty at the rate applicable to "All other sorts of Spirit"

Rs. As. P.
 4 6 0

1 12 0

General Duties.—(contd.)

No.	Names of articles.	Per.	Tariff valuation.	Duty.
PROVISIONS, AND OILMAN'S STORES.				
14	Vinegar, in casks —		ad valorem.	2½ per cent
15	Provisions, Oilman's Stores, and Groceries, all sorts, excluding vinegar in casks (see No. 14)—			
	Bacon		ad valorem.	7½ "
	Beef and Pork		"	7½ "
	Bêche de mer		"	7½ "
	Butter		1 6 0	7½ "
	Cassava, Tapioca or Sago		11 9 0	7½ "
	Cheese		ad valorem.	7½ "
	China preserves in syrup	cwt. (net)	2½ 0 0	7½ "
	" " dry, candied	lb.	0 5 0	7½ "
	Cocum	cwt.	5 0 0	7½ "
	Ghi	"	70 0 0	7½ "
	Margarine		ad valorem.	7½ "
	Vinegar not in casks—			
	Ferdian		"	7½ "
	Ferdian		"	7½ "
	All other sorts of provisions, oilman's stores and groceries		"	7½ "
SPICES.				
16	Spices all sorts.—			
	Betelnuts, raw, whole, split, or sliced, from Goa...	cwt.	14 0 0	7½ "
	" " " " Straits and Dutch East Indies	"	9 0 0	7½ "
	" " whole, from Ceylon	"	11 8 0	7½ "
	" " raw, split, (sun-dried) from Ceylon	"	25 0 0	7½ "
	" " all other sorts	"	ad valorem.	7½ "
	Chillies, dry	cwt.	15 0 0	7½ "
	Cloves	"	36 0 0	7½ "
	" " exhausted	"	14 0 0	7½ "

	Cloves Stems and bonds in seeds, sar-lavang	...	...	...	...	...	10	0	7½ per cent.
	Ginger, dry	...	...	...	...	...	13	0	7½ "
	Mace	...	...	...	...	...	15	0	7½ "
	Nutmegs	...	...	...	...	...	16.	1	6
	" in shell	...	...	...	...	...	...	0	5
	Pepper, black	...	...	...	...	...	...	0	8
	" white	...	...	...	...	...	cwt.	34	0
	All other sorts of spices	...	...	...	...	...	...	60	0
								ad valorem.	7½ "
	SUGAR.								
17	Confectionery	...	...	...	...	...		ad valorem.	7½ per cent.
18	Sugar, all sorts, including Molasses and Saccharine produce of all sorts, but excluding confectionery see No. 17) —								
	Sugar, crystallised, bout	...	...	...	...	...	cwt.	15	17
	" " and soft, refined in China	...	...	...	...	...	...	15	12
	" " " from Japan	...	...	...	...	...	...	15	12
	" " " from Egypt	...	...	...	...	...	...	15	12
	All other sorts of sugar —								
	Sugar crystallised, and soft, from Java 22 Dutch standard and above.	...	...	...	...	...	cwt.	14	13
	" " " from Java, 16 to 22 Dutch standard.	...	...	...	...	...	...	13	4
	" " " and soft 15 Dutch standard and under	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	0
	" " " and soft from Mauritius equal to 16 Dutch standard and over	...	...	...	...	...	...	15	4
	Melasses from Java	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	8
	" " other countries	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	8
	Sugar, all other sorts, including saccharine produce of all kinds	...	...	...	...	...	...	ad valorem.	10 "
	TEA								
19	Tea —								
	Tea, black	...	...	...	...	...	lb.	0	10
	" green	...	...	...	...	...	...	0	9
	OTHER FOOD AND DRINK.								
20	Coffee	...	...	...	...	...	cwt	45	0
21	Hops	...	...	...	...	...	...		7½ per cent.

General Duties.—(contd.)

No.	Name of articles.	Per.	Tariff valuation.	Duty.
FOOD, DRINK AND TOBACCO—contd.				
OTHER FOOD AND DRINK.—contd.				
22	Indappa	Indian maund of +2½ lbs, avoirdupois weight.	Rs. As. ...	The rate at which excise duty is for the time being leviable on salt manufactured in the place where the import takes place. (Present rate Rs. 1 per Maund).
23	SALT— N. B.—Ordinary salt cannot be imported except on account of Government.			
24	All other sorts of food and drink not otherwise specified 1. TOBACCO—RAW AND MANUFACTURED—IMPORTED FROM FOREIGN COUNTRIES BY SEA.	...	ad valorem.	7½ per cent.
25	Tobacco, unmanufactured. (a)	lb.	...	Rs. As. P. 1 0 0
26	Cigars and Cigarettes	...	ad valorem.	50 per cent. Rs. As. P. 1 8 0
27	All other sorts of tobacco, manufactured... ..	lb.	...	

(a) In the case of Jaffna tobacco, (unmanufactured), import duty will be levied at the reduced rate of Rs. 90 per candy under the conditions specified in Notification No. 5933 S. R., dated 18th October 1910, subject to the modification that any quantities imported through the Alleppey and Quilon ports in excess of the maxima therein prescribed will be liable to duty at the rate of Rs. 1 per pound.

2. TOBACCO IMPORTED FROM BRITISH INDIA WHETHER BY SEA OR LAND.

Snuff	...	...	...	...	...	...
English tobacco used for smoking	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cigars	...	...	...	...	...	...
Goodak	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cigarettes (5)	...	...	...	...	...	...
Unmanufactured, raw and cased, dutiable under the bounding system governed by separate rules.						

Bottle of 54 tolas.

2	2	0	8 per cent.
3	8	0	8
3	8	0	8
0	8	0	8
ad valorem.			8

II.—RAW MATERIALS AND PRODUCE AND ARTICLES MAINLY UNMANUFACTURED.

23 COAL, ETC.

Coal, coke and parent fuel	...	...	...	...	...	...
----------------------------	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----

ton.

Rs. 0 As. 8

GUMS, RESINS, AND LAC.

23 Gums, resins and Lac, all sorts—

Copal	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gutche and gambier (natural)	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gamboge	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gum Ammoniac	...	...	...	...	...	...
19 Arabic	...	...	...	...	...	...
19 Bdellium	...	...	...	...	...	...
19 Benjamin, res	...	...	...	...	...	...
19 Borneo	...	...	...	...	...	...
19 Bynabol (amara myrrh)	...	...	...	...	...	...
19 Olibanum or frankincense	...	...	...	...	...	...
19 Persian (false)	...	...	...	...	...	...
Myrrh	...	...	...	...	...	...
Resin	...	...	...	...	...	...
All other sorts of gums, gum-resins, and articles made of gum or gum-resin						

wt.

lb.

wt.

wt.

wt.

wt.

wt.

ad valorem.

20 0 0

1 12 0

30 0 0

16 0 0

ad valorem.

31 0 0

80 0 0

34 0 0

ad valorem

10 0 0

12 0 0

11 0 0

ad valorem.

7½ per cent.

7½

7½

7½

7½

7½

7½

7½

7½

7½

7½

7½

7½

(b) No. P. D. 880 dated 23rd June 1903.—It is hereby notified, under sanction of His Highness the Maha Raju, that a duty of 8 per cent on a tariff valuation of Rs. 3 as. 8 per lb., will be levied in future on Beedies (allowing one-half of the total weight as tare and one-half net).

General Duties—(contd.)

No.	Names of articles.	Per.	Tariff valuation.	Duty.
II—RAW MATERIALS AND PRODUCE AND ARTICLES MAINLY UNMANUFACTURED—contd.				
HIDES AND SKINS, RAW.				
30	Hides and skins, raw or salted	...	...	Free.
METALLIC ORES, AND SCRAP IRON OR STEEL FOR RE-MANUFACTURE.				
31	Iron or steel, old	cwt.	Rs. 3 8 0	2½ per cent.
32	Metallic ores, all sorts	...	ad valorem	7½ "
OILS.				
33	Petroleum, including also naphtha and the liquids commonly known by the names of rock oil, Rangoon oil, Burma oil, kerosene, paraffin oil, mineral oil, petrolene, gasoline, benzol, benzoline, benzine, and any inflammable liquid which is made from petroleum, coal, schist shale, peat or any other bituminous substance, or from any products of petroleum, but excluding the following classes of petroleum	Imperial gallon.	...	Rs. As. P. 0 1 6
	Petroleum which has its flashing point at or above two hundred degrees of Fahrenheit's thermometer and is proved to the satisfaction of the Customs Officer to be intended for use exclusively for the hatching of jute or other fibre, or for lubricating purposes	...	ad valorem.	7½ per cent.
	Petroleum, which has its flashing point at or above one hundred and fifty degrees of Fahrenheit's thermometer and is proved to the satisfaction of the Customs Officer to be intended for use exclusively as fuel or for some sanitary or hygienic purpose	...	ad valorem.	...
34	All other sorts of animal, essential, mineral, and vegetable non-essential oils— Coconut oil	cwt.	Rs. 38 0 0	7½ "
	All other sorts of oils	...	ad valorem.	7½ "

SEEDS.									
15	Oil-seeds imported into Freezone by sea from British India or the territories of any Native Princes or Chief in India	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Free.
35	Seeds, all sorts, excepting oil-seeds as per office in No. 35	...	...	...	...	...	ad valorem.	7½	per cent.
TALLOW STEARINE AND WAX.									
37	Tallow and stearine, including grease and animal fat, and wax of all sorts, not otherwise specified.	...	...	...	...	...	ad valorem.	7½	"
TEXTILE MATERIALS.									
38	Cotton, raw	...	...	...	...	...	...	Free.	
39	Wool, raw	...	...	...	...	...	...	Free.	
40	Textile Materials, the following:—								
	Silks and raw silk including cocoons:—								
	Bokhara	...	...	...	...	...	...	7½	per cent
	Ploos	...	...	...	...	...	...	"	
	Raw silk—yellow Chantari, including re-reared	...	...	...	...	...	...	"	
	“ from India—China and places in China, other than Shang' ai, including re-reared	...	...	...	...	...	...	"	
	Mathow	...	...	...	...	...	...	7½	"
	Panjam	...	...	...	...	...	...	7½	"
	Po'shan	...	...	...	...	...	...	7½	"
	Siam	...	...	...	...	...	...	7½	"
	White Shang' ai, Tonkin or Dupion	...	...	...	...	...	...	7½	"
	“ other kind, including re-reared	...	...	...	...	...	...	7½	"
	Other kinds of China, including re-reared	...	...	...	...	...	...	7½	"
	Waste and Ruche	...	...	...	...	...	...	7½	"
	All other sorts including cocoons	...	...	...	...	...	...	7½	"
	Raw Flax, Hemp, Jute and all other manufactured textile materials not otherwise specified.	...	...	...	...	...	...	7½	"
WOOD AND TIMBER.									
41	Firewood.	...	...	...	...	...	...	2½	per cent
42	Wood and timber, all sorts, not otherwise specified, including all sorts of ornamental wood.	...	...	...	...	...	...	7½	"

General Duties—(contd.).

No.	Names of articles.	Per.	Tariff valuation.	Duty.
II—RAW MATERIALS AND PRODUCTS AND ARTICLES MAINLY UNMANUFACTURED— <i>contd.</i>				
ISCRILANSEUR.				
43	Can sand rattans ...	...	ad valorem.	7½ per cent.
44	Corals and shells, including Tortoise shell—			
	Chanks—large shells, for cameos	...	...	7½ per cent.
	white, live	...	...	7½ "
	" dead	...	...	7½ "
	Cowries ...	...	...	7½ "
	Cowries, bismar, common	...	...	7½ "
	yellow, superior quality	cwt.	5 0 0	7½ "
	" Maldiva ...	"	7 0 0	7½ "
	" Sankali ...	"	1 5 0	7½ "
	Mother of pearl, sacro	...	ad valorem.	7½ "
	Nakhu ...	cwt.	105 0 0	7½ "
	Tortoise shell	lb.	13 0 0	7½ "
	" nakh	"	5 0 0	7½ "
45	All other sorts, including articles made of shell, not otherwise described	...	ad valorem.	7½ "
	Ivory, manufactured—			
	Elephants' tuskers ...	cwt.	300 0 0	7½ "
	" tusks (other than hollows, centres and points), each exceeding 20 lb in weight, and hollows, centres and points each weighing 10 lb, and over	"	250 0 0	7½ "
	Elephant tusks (other than hollows, centres and points) not less than 10 lb, and not exceeding 20 lb, each, and hollows, centres, and points each weighing less than 10 lb	"	750 0 0	7½ "
	Elephants' tusks each less than 10 lb. (other than hollows, centres, and points).	"	150 0 0	7½ "
	Sea-horse or moys teeth, each not less than ½ lb.	"	100 0 0	7½ "
	" " " " 3 lb and under ½ lb.	"	1 5 0 0	7½ "
	" " " " less than 3 lb.	"	115 0 0	7½ "

46	All other sorts, unmanufactured, not otherwise specified	...	ad valorem.	7 1/2 per cent.
47	Minerals, all sort, including animal bones and the following chemical minerals:— Basilic acid, citric acid, carbonate of potash, sulphate of potash, nitrate of lime, bicarbonate of soda and mineral superphosphates.	...	Free.	
48	Precious stones and pearls, uncut	...	ad valorem.	7 1/2 per cent.
49	Polys of wood, rags, and other paper-making materials	...	Free.	
50	Articles of raw materials, and products and articles, mainly unmanufactured, not otherwise specified	...	ad valorem.	7 1/2 per cent.

III—ARTICLES WHOLLY OR MAINLY MANUFACTURED.

APPAREL.

53	Apparel, including drapery, beds and covers and military, and other uniforms and accessories, but excluding mantles and accessories exempted from duty (No. 11) and all other goods (No. 12)	...	ad valorem.	7 1/2 per cent.
54	Uniforms and accessories, including boots, imported by a public servant for his personal use.	...	Free.	

ARMS, AMMUNITION AND MILITARY STORES.

55	[Including also a year's reservation those included in Nos. 13 to 56 of this schedule, which are "arms" within the meaning of the Treaty of Commerce, Arms, Regulation, V or 10th, and any other laws which are in force, by Notification in the Gazette, and are to be "Arms" or "Military Stores"]	...	ad valorem.	7 1/2 per cent.
56	Subject to the exemptions specified in No. 15 Arms, Ammunition and Military Stores, that is to say:—	...	Free.	

- (1) Firearms other than pistols, including gas and air guns and rifles.
- (2) Firearms of the same, whether single or double.
- (3) Pistols.
- (4) Cartridges for the same, whether single or double.
- (5) Magazine springs and magazine springs for firearms, including gas guns and rifles.
- (6) Gun stocks and breech blocks.
- (7) Revolver cylinder, for each cartridge they will carry.
- (8) Actions (including actions and water), breech bolts and their heads, including pins, and lock (or other locking arms).
- (9) Machines for making, loading or casing cartridges for rifled arms.
- (10) Machines for cupping cartridges for rifled arms.

Each

Rs.	Ars.	
50	0	
40	0	
30	0	
20	0	
10	0	
8	0	or 20 per cent. ad valorem.
6	0	or 10 per cent. ad valorem.
2	8	or 5 per cent. ad valorem.
1	8	or 2 per cent. ad valorem.
10	0	or 10 per cent. ad valorem.
2	8	or 5 per cent. ad valorem.

General Duties—(cont.)

No.	Names of articles.	Per	Tariff valuation	Duty
III.—ARTICLES WHOLLY OR MAINLY MANUFACTURED—<i>contd.</i> ARMS, AMMUNITION AND MILITARY STORES—<i>contd.</i> Proviso 1—No duty in excess of 50 per cent. ad valorem shall be levied upon any of the articles specified in items Nos. 1 to 10 of this entry when, by a person entitled in reasonable quantity, for his own private use, by any person lawfully entitled to possess the same. Proviso 2—When any article which has been or will be imported, and upon which duty has been levied or is liable under items Nos. 1 to 10, are purchased retail from the importer by a person who is entitled as aforesaid, in connection with any other private use, the importer may apply to the Customs for, and may obtain for such any of the duties thereon not in excess of 2 per cent. ad valorem, if the importer is entitled to a drawback on the value of such article in other respects entitled to such refund or drawback, he shall avail himself accordingly.				
51	Gaucheदार for cannon, rifles, guns, pistols and sporting purposes.	...	ad valorem.	20 per cent.
52	Subject to the provisions of sub-section 5 of all articles, other than those specified in items No. 53, which are minor parts of arms or the mounting of the Indian Arms Act (valued as rings and for arms which are durable as hardware, except those, all tools used for cleaning or putting together the same, all machine for mounting, loading, discharging or unloading of arms, and any other rifle arms and all other parts of arms or arms and military stores, and any article which the Government is entitled to use until may be used for the purpose of the Government of India Act or "ammunition" or "military stores" for the purpose of this Act.	...	"	"
53	The following classes of Arms, Ammunition and Military Stores:— (c) Articles falling under the 51, 52, 53, 54, or 10, items of No. 51	...	...	Free.

	when they appertain to a firearm falling under the 1st or 2nd item and are fitted into the same case with such firearm;			
	(b) Arms forming part of the regular equipment of an officer entitled to wear a diplomatic, military, or naval uniform;			
	(c) A sword, a revolver, or a pair of pistols, when accompanying an officer of His Majesty's regular forces, or a commissioned officer of a volunteer corps, or certified by the commandant of the corps to which such officer belongs, or, in the case of an officer not attached to any corps by the officer commanding the station or district in which such officer is serving, to be reported by the officer for the purposes of his equipment;			
	(d) Swords and revolvers which are certified by an Inspector-General of Police in British India to be part of the ordinary equipment of members of the Police force under his charge;			
	(e) Swords forming part of the equipment of Indian commissioned officers of His Majesty's army;			
	(f) Swords for presentation as army or volunteer prizes;			
	(g) Arms, ammunition, and military stores imparted with the sanction of the Government of India for the use of any portion of the military forces of a Native State in India which may be maintained and organised for Imperial Service;			
	(h) Muzzle-lances and patent ammunition imported by officers commanding British and Indian regiments or volunteer corps for the instruction of their men.			
51	Explosives, namely, blasting gunpowder, blasting gelatine, blasting dynamite, blasting nitro-basis, blasting tonite, and all other sorts, including detonators and blasting fuse.	--	ad valorem.	7½ per cent.
CARRIAGES AND CARTS.				
57	Carriages and carts including motor-cars, motor-cycles and motor-cycles, bicycles, tricycles, jinrikishas, bath chairs, perambulators (rockers), wheelbarrows, and all other sorts of conveyances and component parts thereof.	--	ad valorem.	"
CHEMICALS, DRUGS, AND MEDICINES.				
58	Anti-plague serum	...	...	Free.
59	Opium, or opion	...	ad valorem	2 per cent.
60	Opium† and its alkaloids	...	...	Rs. 4 As. 0
		Seer of 80 to lbs.		

† Opium cannot be imported except on account of Government.

Liquors, Opium, Salt, Salted Fish, Tobacco and Silver. (contd.)

No.	Names of articles.	Per.	Rate of duty.
II—ARTICLES WHOLLY OR MAINLY MANUFACTURED—contd.			
CHEMICALS, DRUGS AND MEDICINES			
61	Quinine and other alkaloids of cinchona	...	Free.
62	Chemicals, drugs and medicines, all sorts not otherwise specified	...	per cent.
	Acid, sulphuric	cwt.	ad valorem.
	Alum, Indian (sajj-khar)	...	3 0
	Alum	...	4 8
	Arsenic (Chin n anail)	...	17 0
	... other sorts	cwt.	ad valorem.
	Salammoniac	...	26 0
	Soda ash	...	4 0
	Soda bicarbonate...	...	5 8
	Sulphate of copper	...	20 0
	Sulphur (brimstone), floor	...	7 0
	... " " " " " " " "	...	7 0
	... " " " " " " " "	...	ad valorem.
	All other sorts of chemical products and preparations, not otherwise specified	...	...
	Alum, black	...	...
	... Sacchar	...	...
	Alum-wood	...	...
	Azofatide (Jing)	cwt.	120 0
	... " " " " " " " "	...	80 0
	Azary, Persian	lb.	ad valorem.
	Benzoin (bamboo camphor)	...	0 8
	Bismuth (malaikara)	cwt.	ad valorem.
	Columb root	lb.	7 0
	Camphor, refined, other than powder	...	1 4
	... " " " " " " " "	cwt.	ad valorem.
	Cassia lignea	...	17 0

China root (cholechin), rough

" " , scraped

Cocaine...

Cubeba...

Gulabul, China...

Pellitory (akalkari)

Peppermint, crystals

Salap...

Senna leaves

Storax, liquid (rose mellea or salarsa).

All other sorts of drugs, medicines, and narcotics...

...

...

...

cwt.

...

...

cwt.

...

cwt.

...

10 0

19 0

ad valorem.

85 0

10 0

ad valorem.

110 0

ad valorem.

40 0

ad valorem.

7 1/2

7 1/2

7 1/2

7 1/2

7 1/2

7 1/2

7 1/2

7 1/2

7 1/2

7 1/2

CUTLERY, HARDWARE, IMPLEMENTS AND INSTRUMENTS.

- 63 The following Agricultural Implements, when constructed so that they can be worked by manual or animal power namely winnowers, threshers, mowing and reaping machines, elevators, seeders, chaff-cutters, root cutters, horse and bullock rams, ploughs, cultivators, scudgers, harrows, clod-crushers, seed-drills, hay-tedders and rakes.

- 64 Clocks and watches, and parts thereof

- 65 Cutlery

- 66 The following Dairy appliances, when constructed so that they can be worked by manual or animal power, namely, cream separators, milk sterilizing or pasteurizing plant, milk heating and cooling apparatus, churns, butter dryers, and butter workers.

- 67 Electroplated ware

- 68 Iron ware, ironmongery and tools, all sorts, not otherwise specified

- 69 Instruments, apparatus, and appliances, imported by a passenger as part of his personal baggage and in actual use by him in the exercise of his profession or calling

- 70 Telegraphic instruments and apparatus, and parts thereof, imported by or under the orders of a railway company

- 71 Water-lifts, sugar-mills, oil-presses, and parts thereof, when constructed so that they can be worked by manual or animal power.

- 72 All other sorts of implements, instruments, apparatus and appliances, and parts thereof, not otherwise specified

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ad valorem.

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ad valorem.

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ad valorem.

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...

...

...

...

Free.

7 1/2

7 1/2

per cent.

Free.

7 1/2

7 1/2

per cent

Free.

2 1/2

2 1/2

per cent.

Free.

7 1/2

7 1/2

pent.

	Turpentine	...	...	...	...	...	Imperial gallon.	3	4	74	31
	Verdigris	...	...	...	...	...	...	ad valorem		16	19
	Vermilion, Canton	...	...	...	...	...	Box of 90 bundles.	150	0	71	19
	Zinc, white, dry	...	...	...	...	...	...	ad valorem.		76	31
	All other sorts, of paints, colours and painter's materials not otherwise specified, including glue and putty...	...	...	...	...	...	...	"		75	31
	FURNITURE CABINETWARE AND MANUFACTURES OF WOOD.										
74	Furniture, cabinetware, and all manufactures of wood not otherwise specified	...	...	...	...	...	...	ad valorem.		75	31
	GLASSWARE AND EARTHENWARE.										
75	Glass and glassware, all sorts, Chinese and Japanese ware lacquered ware, earthenware, China and porcelain.	...	...	...	...	...	...	ad valorem.		75	31
	HIDES, SKINS AND LEATHER.										
6	Hides and skins not otherwise specified, leather and leather manufactures, all sorts, not otherwise specified.	...	...	...	...	...	...	ad valorem.		75	31
	MACHINERY.										
77	Machinery, namely, prime-movers and component parts thereof, including boilers and component parts thereof; also including locomotive and portable engines, steam-rollers, fire-engines and other machines in which the prime-mover is not separable from the operative parts.	...	...	...	...	...	...	ad valorem.		21	31
	Machinery (and component parts thereof), meaning machines or sets of machines to be worked by electric, steam, water, fire or other power not being manual or animal labour, or which before being brought into use require to be fixed with reference to other moving parts; and including belting of all materials for driving machinery.	...	...	...	...	...	...				
	Provided that the term does not include tools and implements to be worked by manual or animal labour, and provided also that only such articles shall be admitted as component parts of machinery as are indispensable for the working of the machinery and are, owing to their shape or to other special quality not adapted for any other purpose.	...	...	...	...	...	...				
	Note.—This entry includes Machinery and component parts thereof made of substances other than metal, but excludes the articles exempted under Nos. 78, 79 and 80.	...	...	...	...	...	...				

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General Duties—(contd.)

No.	Names of articles.	Per.	Tariff valuation.	Duty.
III.—ARTICLES WHOLLY OR MAINLY MANUFACTURED—contd.				
Machinery—contd.				
78	Machinery and component parts thereof as defined in No. 77 imported by the owner of a cotton spinning or weaving mill and proved to the satisfaction of the Customs Officer to be intended for use in a cotton spinning or weaving mill	...	...	Free.
79	The following articles used in the manufacture of cotton namely, bobbins (warping) forks for looms, halds, hald cords, hald knitting needles, laces, lugs and needles for dobbies, pickers (buffalo and others), picking bands, picking levers, picking sticks (over and under), reed pliers, reeds, shuttles (for power looms), strappings, spring the looms and walt forks	...	...	Free.
80	Drawing-in-frames imported by the owner of a cotton weaving mill and proved to the satisfaction of the Customs Officer to be intended for use in the weaving of cotton.	...	...	Free.
81	Machinery and component parts thereof reaming machines or parts of machines to be worked by manual or animal labour.	...	ad valorem.	7½ percent.
METALS, IRON AND STEEL.				
82	Iron—			
	Angle—			
	Angle T, Lowmoor or Swedish and similar qualities	...	ad valorem.	2½
	" other than Lowmoor or Swedish and similar qualities,	...	145	2½
	" other than Lowmoor or Swedish and similar qualities, if galvanised,	ton.	ad valorem.	24
	tinned or lead-coated	...	"	34
	All other sorts	...	ad valorem.	24
	Bar, Rod and Channel, including Channel for carriages—	...	"	34
	" bar Lowmoor and similar qualities	...	ad valorem.	24
	" Swedish and similar qualities	...	200	2½
	" " " " nail-rod, round-rod, and square, under half an inch in diameter	ton.	210	24

82	Swedish and charcoal if galvanised, tinned, or lead coated	ton.	ad valorem.	2½	46
	other kinds	ton.	145	2½	46
	anti-rond round road, and square, under half an inch in diameter	ton.	155	2½	46
	if galvanised, tinned or lead-coated	ton.	ad valorem.	2½	46
	channel, including channel for carriages	ton.	55	2½	46
	All other sorts	ton.	55	2½	46
	Fig	ton.	55	2½	46
	Rice-Bowls	ton.	55	2½	46
83	Iron or Steel—				
	Anchor and cables	ton.	ad valorem.	2½	46
	Beams, joists, pillars, girders, screw-piles, bridgework, and other such descriptions of iron, or steel imported exclusively for building purposes	ton.		2½	46
	also ridging including guttering and continuous roofing.	ton.		2½	46
	Bolts and nuts, including lock bolts and nuts for roofing.	ton.		2½	46
	Hoops, and strips—				
	Hoops, Lowmoor or Swedish and similar qualities	ton.	55	2½	46
	other than Lowmoor or Swedish, if galvanised tinned, or lead coated	ton.	150	2½	46
	other kinds	ton.	ad valorem.	2½	46
	Strips, Lowmoor or Swedish and similar qualities	ton.	150	2½	46
	if galvanised, tinned, lead coated, aluminium coated chequered or planished.	ton.	55	2½	46
	other kinds	ton.			
	Nails, Rivets and Washers, all sorts—				
	Iron nails, round, wire and flat-headed	cwt.	14	2½	46
	other kinds, including galvanised tinned or lead coated	cwt.	ad valorem.	2½	46
	Steel nails, all sorts	cwt.	55	2½	46
	Rivets and washers, iron or steel	cwt.			
	Pipes and flanges, and fittings therefor, such as bends, boots, elbows, tees, sockets, flanges and the like.	cwt.		2½	46
	Rails, chairs, sleepers, bearing and fish plates, spikes (commonly known as dog spikes), switches, and crossings, other than those described in No. 94, also lever boxes, clips, and tie-bars	cwt.	ad valorem.	2½	46
	Sheets and plates, all sorts excluding discs and circles which are datable under No. 85.	cwt.	ad valorem	2½	46

[illegible]

Iron or steel cans or drums, when imported containing petroleum, which is separately assessed to duty under No. 33, namely:—			
Iron or steel cans, tinned other than petrol tins of two gallons capacity ...	can	0 3½	7½ per cent.
" cans or drums, not tinned, of two gallons capacity ...	"	0 2	"
" drums of four gallons capacity—	drum	1 0	7½ "
(a) with faucet caps ...		0 5	"
(b) ordinary ...	"	0 5	"
" all other sorts, including discs or circles and wire netting ...	"	ad valorem	7½ "
METALS, OTHER THAN IRON AND STEEL.			
86 Current silver, nickel, bronze, and copper coin of the Government of India ...	"	"	Free.
87 Gold bullion and coin ...	"	"	Free.
88 Lead, sheets, for tea-chests ...	"	ad valorem	2½ per cent.
89 Silver, Bullion or coin, not otherwise specified ...	ounce	"	Rs. As. 0 d
(See Nos. 86 and 136)			
90 Silver plate, silver thread and wire, and silver manufactures, all sorts ...	"	ad valorem	15 per cent.
Provided that where the silver contained in an article can be ascertained, or where an official or recognised certificate of assay, in such form as the Dewan may prescribe, is presented showing the amount of silver contained in an article, the Customs officer shall levy duty at the rate of 4 annas per ounce on the amount of silver so determined and at the rate of 7½ per cent ad valorem on the difference between the value of such silver calculated at the market value of silver and the real value of the article.			
91 All sorts of metals other than Iron and Steel, and manufactures thereof, not otherwise specified—			7½ "
Brass, ordnance and leaves, European...	"	ad valorem	7½ "
" " China ...	"	"	"
Brass patent or yellow metal, sheets and sheathing weighing 1 lb. or above per square foot, and brassiers, and plates ...	cwt.	65 0	7½ "
" " patent or yellow metal (old) ...	"	65 0	7½ "
" " sheets, flat or in rolls, and sheathing weighing less than 1 lb. per square foot. ...	"	ad valorem	7½ "
" " wire ...	"	"	7½ "
" " all other sorts ...	"	"	7½ "

General Duties,

No.	Name of articles.	Per.	Tariff valuation-	Duty.
III.—ARTICLES WHOLLY OR MAINLY MANUFACTURED—contd.				
METALS, IRON AND STEEL—contd.				
All sorts of metals other than Iron and Steel, and manufactures thereof not otherwise specified—contd.				
Copper, bolt and bar, rolled...	...	...	...	7½ per cent.
" braziers, sheets, plates and sheathing	...	cwt.	65 0	7½
" nails and composition nails	...	...	ad valorem	7½
" old	...	cwt.	45 0	7½
" pigs, tiles, ingots, cakes, bricks, and slabs...	...	...	62 0	7½
" China, white, copperware	...	lb.	2 4	7½
" foil or dampers, white, 10 to 11 in. x 4 to 5 in.	...	hundred leaves-	3 8	7½
" " coloured 10 to 11 x 4 to 5 in.	...	"	3 12	7½
" wire including phosphor-bronze	...	...	ad valorem	7½
" all other sorts, unmanufactured and manufactured, except current coin of the Government of India, which is free	...	...	4 10	7½
German silver	...	...	...	7½
Gold leaf	...	...	...	7½
Lametta	...	...	...	7½
Lead, all sorts (except sheets for tea-sheets,)	...	...	...	7½
Quick silver	...	lb.	3 0	7½
Sheet, bird	...	cwt.	26 0	7½
Tin, block	...	...	125 0	7½
Tin foil, and other sorts	...	...	ad valorem	7½
Zinc or spelter, nails	...	...	...	7½
" " tiles or slabs, soft	...	cwt.	50 0	7½
" " " " " " hard	...	...	90 0	7½
" " " " all other sorts, including boiler tiles	...	...	ad valorem	7½
All other sorts of metals and manufactures thereof...	...	...	...	7½

PAPER, PASTEBOARD, AND STATIONERY.				
92	Trade catalogues and advertising circulars imported by packet, book, or parcel post...			Free.
93	Paper and articles made of paper and paper mache, pasteboard, millboard, and cardboard all sorts, and stationery, including ruled or printed form and account and manuscript books, labels, advertising circulars, sheet or card almanacs, and calendars, Christmas, Easter, and other cards including cards in booklet form, including also waste paper and old newspapers for packing, but excluding trade catalogues and advertising circulars imported by packet, book or parcel post, ...	ad valorem	6½	per cent.
RAILWAY PLANT AND ROLLING STOCK.				
94	Railway material for permanent way and rolling-stock, namely, cylinders, girders, and other material for bridges, rails, sleepers, bearing and fish plates, fish-bolts, chairs, spikes, crossings, sleeper fastenings, switches, interlocking apparatus, brake gear, couplings and springs, signals, turn-tables, weigh bridges, engines, tenders, carriages, wagons, traversers, trollies trucks, and component parts thereof; also the following articles when imported by or under the orders of a railway company, namely, cranes, water cranes water tanks and standards, wire and other materials for fencing.	ad valorem	2½	"
	Provided that for the purpose of this entry "railway" means a line of railway subject to the provisions of the Indian Railways Act, 1890, and includes a railway constructed in a Native State, under the suzerainty of His Majesty, and also such tramways as the Governor General in Council may, by notification in the Gazette of India specifically include therein ...			
	Provided also that only such articles shall be admitted as component parts of railway material as are indispensable for the working of railway and are, owing to their shape or to other special quality, not adapted for any other purpose.			
YARNS AND TEXTILE FABRICS.				
95	Cotton twist and yarn, and cotton sewing or darning thread ...			Free.
96	" piece-goods, hosiery, thread, other than sewing or darning thread, and all other manufactured cotton goods not otherwise specified.	ad valorem	3½	per cent.
97	Second-hand or used Gunny Bags made of jute ...			Free.
98	Yarns and Textile Fabrics, that is to say:— Flax twist and yarn and manufactures of flax. ...	ad valorem	7½	per cent.

No.	Names of articles.	Per.	Tariff valuation.	Duty.
ARTICLES WHOLLY OR MAINLY MANUFACTURED (contd).				
YARNS AND TEXTILE FABRICS—(contd)			Rs. As.	
	Haberdasbery and Millinery	...	...	7½ per cent.
	Hemp manufactures.....	...	...	7½ "
	Hosiery, excluding cotton hosiery (see No. 98)	...	...	7½ "
	Jute twist and yarn and jute manufactures, excluding second hand or used gunny bags (see No. 96)	...	...	7½ "
	silk yarn, noils, and warps, silk thread, silk piece-goods and other manufactures of silk	...	...	7½ "
	Woolen yarn, knitting wool and other manufactures of wool including felt.	...	...	7½ "
	All other sorts of yarns and textile fabrics, not otherwise specified	...	...	7½ "
MISCELLANEOUS.				
99	Art, the following works of—(1) statuary and pictures intended to be put up for the public benefit in a public place, and (2) memorials of a public character intended to be put up in a public place, including the materials used, or to be used, in their construction, whether worked or not, ...	...	...	Free.
100	Art, works of excluding those specified in No. 99	...	ad valorem	7½ per cent.
110	Books, printed, including covers for printed books, maps, charts, and plans, proofs, music, and manuscripts	...	...	Free.
102	Brushes and Brooms	...	ad valorem	7½ per cent.
103	Building and Engineering materials, including asphalt bricks, cement chalk and lime, clay, pipes of earthenware, tiles and all other sorts of building and engineering materials not otherwise specified.	...	...	7½ "
104	Candles	...	...	7½ "
105	Cordage and rope and twine of vegetable fibre	...	...	7½ "
106	Fireworks.	...	...	7½ "

No.	Names of articles.	Per.	Tariff valuation.	Duty.
III.—ARTICLES WHOLLY OR MAINLY MANUFACTURED—(contd).				
MISCELLANEOUS—(contd.)				
127	Ten chests of metal or wood, whether imported entire or in sections, provided that the Customs officer is satisfied that they are imported for the purpose of the packing of tea for transport in bulk	...	...	$\frac{21}{100}$ per cent.
128	Toilet requisites not otherwise specified...	...	...	$\frac{7\frac{1}{2}}{100}$ "
129	Toys playing cards and requisites for games and sports	...	...	$\frac{7\frac{1}{2}}{100}$ "
130	Umbrellas, including parasols, and sunshades and fittings therefor	...	...	$\frac{7\frac{1}{2}}{100}$ "
131	The following articles, when imported by the owner of a cotton weaving mill and proved to the satisfaction of the Customs Officer to be intended for use in the weaving of cotton or the haling of woven cotton goods:— Amide blue, Bisulphate of soda china clay, Chloride of magnesium, Chloride of zinc, Drosses in Epsom salts, Frima, Furina Flannel treyng Glauber salts, Glycerine Glutins, substitutes, Head varnish Hoop iron, Hoop steel, Rivets balers, Sewing needles, Sising paste, sising wax, soda ash, starch, Yarns pulp	...	...	Free.
132	All other articles wholly or mainly manufactured, not otherwise specified.	...	ad valorem	$\frac{7\frac{1}{2}}{100}$ "
IV.—MISCELLANEOUS AND UNCLASSIFIED.				
133	Animals, living, all sorts	...	...	Free.
134	Coral	...	ad valorem	$\frac{7\frac{1}{2}}{100}$ "
135	Foodstuffs, beans and pollards	...	...	$\frac{7\frac{1}{2}}{100}$ "
136	specimens illustrative of natural science, including also antique coins and medals	...	...	Free.
137	All other articles not otherwise specified, including articles imported by post	...	ad valorem	$\frac{7\frac{1}{2}}{100}$ "

EXPORT TARIFF.*

No.	Description of goods.	Per.	Tariff valuation.		Rate of duty.
			Rs.	As.	
I	PRODUCE OF THE COCONUT TREE (a)—				
	1. Copra	cwt.	15	0	
	2. Coconuts	1,000	45	0	
	3. Coir	cwt.	9	0	
	4. Cables, tarred and untarred	do.	8	0	
	5. Coir fibre	do.	7	1	
	6. Coconut husk (green)†	do.	8	0	
	7. Pinnas	do.	5	0	5 per cent.
II	PRODUCE OF THE ARECANTH TREE (a)—				
	1. Arecanths without husk	Candy	100	0	
	2. do. in husk	do.	55	0	
III	PRODUCE OF THE PALMYRA TREE (a)—				
	1. Jaggery	cwt.	3	8	
	2. Palmyra fibre, raw	do.	12	8	
IV	GRAINS AND OIL SEEDS—				
	1. Paddy	do.	2	0	
	2. Rice... ...	do.	3	4	5 per cent., if exported by sea to British India or Sirkar Cochin and 3A s. per Mds. when exported by sea to other places. No duty on exports by land.

* As amended by Notification No. S. R. 2163, dated 4th May 1911.

(a) No commodities, other than those under Nos. 1, 2, and 17 and varieties of sugar under Nos. 3 and 11 of the 1st column of the above Schedule, shall be subjected to export duty at Edappally, and at Bagavadiottah or other than the above and pepper. Vide Notification No. 600 dated 15th Edavams 1040 and No. 767 dated 6th Edavams 1044 (18th May 1899) published at page 127 of the Gazette dated 1st Annu 1040 (13th June 1895) and at page 529 of the Gazette dated 6th Vycansy 1044 (18th May 1899.)

† 1,000 green coconut husks being considered as equivalent to one cwt. Vide Notification No. 1472 dated 23rd Mecnom 1065 published at page 431 of the Travancore Gazette dated 22nd April 1890 (18th Chittiray 1065).

Export Tariff— (contd.)

No.	Description of goods.	Per.	Tariff valuation.		Rate of duty
			Rs.	As.	
V	OILS--				
	1. Coconut oil	cwt.	12	8	} 5 per cent.
	2. Laurel oil	do.	8	0	
	3. Lemon grass oil	lb.	5	0	1 per cent.
VI	HIDES--TANNED AND UNTANNED--				
	1. Country buffalo	Scores.	40	0	} 5 per cent.
	2. Cow	do.	30	0	
	3. Elk skin	do.	20	0	
	4. Goat skin	do.	8	0	
	5. Sheep	do.	5	8	
	6. Deer	do.	4	0	
	7. Kid	do.	3	0	
	8. Squirrel skins	do.	40	0	
	9. All other hides or skins	do.	ad valorem.		
VII	GINGER--GREEN AND DRY--				
	1. Ginger unscrapped, Malabar	cwt.	10	0	} 5 per cent.
	2. Dry ginger	do.	15	0	
VIII	FISH--RAW OR DRIED--SALTED OR UNSALTED	do.	3	0	2½ per cent.
IX	TAMARIND	do.	2	8	5 per cent.

Note—Elephants' tusks and hollows are Government monopoly and cannot be exported without a rebadary from the Dewan, the Conservator of Forests or the Excise Commissioner.

Export Tariff—(concl'd.)

No.	Description of goods.	Per.	Tariff valuation.		Rate of duty.
			Rs.	As.	
X	SUGARCANE PRODUCE (a)— 1. Molasses	cwt.	5	0	5 per cent.
XI	TURMERIC OF EVERY KIND— 1. Turmeric (finger)	Do.	7	0	
XII	PEPPER (b)	Chandy.	...	...	5 Rupees.
XIII	OPIMUM PER CHEST OF 140 lbs. (c)	...	...	...	700 Rupees.
XIV	FURU†	Do.	...	...	10 pies.
XV	TEA*	lb.	...	...	½ pie.

(a) See note on page 46.

(b) Duty on pepper will be levied at all the Chowkeys of the State. *Vide* Notification No. 1771 dated 9th Meenam 1068 published at page 304 of the Travancore Government Gazette dated 28th March 1899 (16th Meenam 1038).

(c) *Vide* Notification No. 2308 dated 26th July 1890 (13th Andy 1035) published at page 599 of the Travancore Government Gazette dated 3rd August 1891 (21st Andy 1035).

* Duty is leviable only on exports by sea.

† Duty on firewood and charcoal has been abolished as a tentative measure for five years with effect from the 1st Meenam 1037 (*Vide* Notification No. S. R. 779 dated 9th March 1912).

No. S. R. 1117 dated 7th March 1911.

In supersession of Notification No. S. R. 1059 dated 11th February 1908, it is hereby notified, under sanction of His Highness the Maha Rajah, that the list of cotton piece-goods has been revised as follows, as per the Resolution of the Government of India in the Department of Commerce and Industry, No. 9321-9327-139, dated Calcutta, the 22nd December 1910.

List of Cotton Piece-goods.

Algambras.	Dress, plain or printed (cotton).
Angoras (cotton).	Drills, plain striped or checked
Apron cloth (cotton).	Duck.
Batistes (cotton).	Dungari.
Beaverteen (cotton).	Dusters (when joined by the warp).
Blankets (cotton).	Embroidered allover.
Holland and blind cloth (cotton).	flannels.
Book-binding cloth.	Ferts (cotton).
Brilliant.	Finluras.
Brocades (cotton).	Flannelette (cotton flannel)
Brochu.	Galateas.
Buckram (cotton).	Gambroons.
Calicoes.	Ginse (cotton).
Cambries, plain, dyed or printed.	Ghagias (cotton).
Cantons.	Gianghans (cotton).
Canvas (cotton).	Glass cloths (when joined by the
Canvas, French elastic (cotton).	warp (cotton)
Casement cloth (cotton).	Grenadines (cotton).
Cashmeres (cotton).	Gumchas.
Cellular cloth.	Hair-cords.
Checks, spots and stripes.	Handkerchiefs (in woven pieces)
Chiffons (cotton).	Harvards.
Chinese dyed cloths.	Hollands (cotton).
Chints, glazed or unglazed.	Italians (cotton).
Chocouris.	Jacquets, plain or bordered.
Chadars.	Jeans, plain, dyed or printed.
Chadar-pattas.	Lace curtain cloth.
Coatings (cotton).	Lace stripes.
Corduroy and corded cloth (cotton).	Lappets.
Cotton flakes	Lastings.
Counterpanes.	Lawie.
Crapes (cotton).	Lenos.
Crash (cotton).	Linenette (cotton).
Crepons (cotton)	Linings, plain, striped or mercerised
Crotunnes.	Longcloths.
Crimps (cotton).	Lungis.
Dunsmak, cotton table.	Lustres (cotton).
Davanias.	Madapollams.
Delaines (cotton).	Madras cloth.
Delametti.	Mareella.
Desinus.	Matte shirtings.
Dhotis.	Matting (cotton).
Diagonals (cotton).	Mattress cloth.
Diapers (cotton).	Meltons (cotton).
Dinuity.	Mercerised cloth.
Domestica.	Morinus (cotton)
Domettes (cotton).	Mexicans.
Dosotti.	Moleskins (cotton).
Dupettas.	Molleton cloth
Dorias.	Morias.

List of Cotton piece-goods.—contd.

Moreens (cotton).	Silecia.
Mulls, all kinds, plain or bordered	Slilotte, plain or stripes
Muslins (cotton), all kinds.	Spanish stripes (cotton).
Nain sooks.	Suraline.
Net (cotton).	Sussicloth.
Nun's veiling (cotton).	Suitings (cotton).
Oatmeal cloth.	Swansdown (calico).
Penelope canvas.	Tambours.
Pillow, calico, tacular.	Tamelus (unfinisbed).
Pique.	Tanjibs.
Plushette.	Tapestries (cotton).
Pompadour.	Tarlatans.
Pongens (cotton).	Teloths.
Poplinette (cotton).	Ticking, mattress or blind (cotton).
Prayer mats (cotton).	Towels (cotton) in woven pieces
Printed crepelle.	and towel cloth including
Prints.	Terz cloth.
Prints plain and (coloured).	Trouserings (cotton).
Putases.	Tulle (cotton).
Quiltings (cotton).	Turbans (cotton).
Quilts.	Turkey red cloth.
Radium cloth.	Tusser cloth (cotton) and Tus-
Rogattas.	serette.
Rep cloth (cotton).	Twoeds (cotton).
Sail cloth (cotton).	Twills (cotton), plain, dyed, or
Sarics.	printed.
Sarongs.	Umbrella cloth (cotton).
Sateens, plain, dyed or printed.	Valencias.
Satinette.	Velvets (cotton).
Satin stripes (cotton).	Velveteen (cotton).
Sararas (cotton).	Venetian cloth (cotton).
Serges (cotton).	Vestings or waistcoatings (cotton)
Shawls (cotton).	Voiles (cotton).
Sheetings.	Wadding.
Shirtings.	Zephyrs.

No. S. R. 1578, dated 16th March 1911.

In supersession of previous Notification on the subject, the following Rules are prescribed, tentatively for one year, under sanction of His Highness the Maha Raja, for warehousing goods in the Sirkar sheds and godowns at the port of Alleppey.

1. These Rules shall come into force on the 1st Madom 1086.
2. On all goods warehoused, warehouse rent will be charged as follows:—
 For the first seven days ... Free
 For the first month (continuing from the 8th day)—Single rate per week as per Schedule
 For the second month (continuing from the 8th day)—Double rates per week as per Schedule.
 For the 3rd month ... Treble rates per week.
 The rates will be similarly increased for every succeeding month.
 Fraction of a week will be counted as one week.

3. The above Rules do not apply to the open godowns or sheds which have been built for the temporary accommodation of shippers and which are not intended to be used as warehouses.

4. Goods may be stored in the open godowns or sheds for four days free of charge. In special cases, it shall be left to the discretion of the Assistant Excise Commissioner to extend the period of free occupation, on a written application, to the maximum period of seven days.

5. Persons using the open godowns or sheds in contravention of Rule 3 will be charged double warehouse rates from the date of occupation.

6. The warehouse rent shall be made to the officer in charge of the Customs House before the goods are removed from the warehouse. But in the case of export by steamers, the above charge may be recovered within 24 hours after the departure of the steamer, a penalty of one rupee being imposed for each day of default.

7. In the case of imports, the Assistant Excise Commissioner shall, whenever he finds it necessary, have power to issue notice to the owner, consignee or agent, to remove the goods and pay the rent within a specified time not exceeding 14 days. In the event of failure to pay the rent within such time, the goods or such portion of them, as may be necessary, shall be sold by public auction, and the dues of Government, plus 10 per cent of such dues, shall be recovered from the proceeds of the sale.

8. Storage of saltfish, dried prawns or other goods with offensive smell or of a damaging nature in any of the Sirkar warehouses or sheds is strictly prohibited.

9. Inflammable oils, gun-powder, explosives and other goods of a highly dangerous character, shall not be stored in any of the Sirkar warehouses or sheds. Persons importing such goods should provide themselves with places where they may be stored with safety. Such goods should at once be removed on import.

SCHEDULE.

Rice, paddy, ginger, turmeric, pepper and other bag cargo.	Annas 6 per 100 bags per week.
Copra, ginger, pepper, turmeric, &c., in Robbins	Annas 10 per 100 Robbins per week.
Coir yarn and fibre in bales.....	Annas 12 per 100 bales per week.
Coir yarn in bundles and dhokas...	Annas 10 per 100 cwts. per week.
All other goods	Anna one per ton of 40 c. ft. per week.

No. S. R. 2016 dated 23rd April 1911.

In modification of Notification No. S. R. 5933, dated the 15th October 1910, published at page 1596 of the Government Gazette dated 8th November 1910, it is hereby notified, under sanction of His Highness the Maha Rajah that the export of any kind of tobacco, from any part of Travancore, is absolutely prohibited. But travellers leaving Travancore will, as hitherto, be permitted to carry with them tobacco and preparations thereof, for their immediate use, up to and not exceeding the quantities specified below :—

(1) Cigars	...	24 in number.
(2) Cigarettes	...	24 in number.
(3) Tobacco	...	5 Kalanchos.
(5) Snuff	...	1 Kalanchoo.

No. S. R. 2163, dated 4th May 1911.

Under sanction of His Highness the Maha Rajah, it is hereby notified that the tariff value of "cables, tarred and untarred," in item No. I of the export tariff is reduced from Rs. 10 to Rs. 8 per cwt. and that the export duty on the following articles in the same Tariff is abolished, with effect from the 16th April 1911:—

- (1) Latrol nuts. (Item IV (3))
- (2) Gelingal. (Item VIII (3))

- | | |
|-------------------------------------|--|
| (3) Arrow root flour. | } (Item XII—Arrow root Produce—the whole) |
| (4) Arrow root. | |
| (5) Turmeric (bulb). | |
| (6) Pingil. | } (Item XIII—Turmeric of every kind (2) and (3)) |
| (7) Kutcholam. (Item XIV) | |
| (8) Kora grass. (Item XVIII) | } (Item VII—the whole) |
| (9) Canes and rattans. (Item XXI) | |
| (10) Jewellers' sand (Item XXIII) | |
| (11) Buffalo horns. | |
| (12) Deer, bison and antelope horns | |
| (13) Bones of elephants. | |
| (14) Other bones, horns &c. | |
| (15) Prawn skin. (Item IX (2)) | |
| (16) Guin kino. (Item XIX) | |
| (17) Shank. (Item XXIV) | |

No. S. R. 2519, dated 25th May 1911.

It is hereby notified under sanction of His Highness the Maha Raja that all goods imported into Travancore, by or on behalf of the Resident in Travancore and Cochin, are exempted from the payment of customs duty.

TRAVANCORE CUSTOMS RULES. QUILON-TO-TINNEVELLY RAILWAY.

The following Rules are issued with the concurrence and sanction of the Government of Madras.

- Customs Houses have been erected outside the main entrance to Railway Stations for levying the Travancore export and import duties, and the Railway Police, and the station Master at the stations where there is no such Police will be responsible for goods, passengers' luggage and parcels, not being admitted into or sent out from such stations except through those gates.

- Shencotta.
- Tennala.
- Punaloor.
- Kottarakkara.
- Kundara.
- Kannikode.
- Edamon.
- Ariencavu.
- Quilon.

2. A Customs official shall be permitted to be present at the Railway Parcels office, or Goods shed to conduct passengers and other owners of goods on which duty is leviable to the Customs House for levying the same from them, and if necessary for the examination of parcels and luggage.

3. The way bills, invoices, receipts and station registers of all goods and parcels traffic, received at stations and of passengers' luggage shall be open during office hours to the inspection of the Travancore Customs Department for the purpose of enabling them to levy duty, or of any Officer of the Travancore Forest Department not inferior in rank to an Assistant Conservator, in so far as consignments of Forest produce are concerned.

4. Railway officials residing in Railway premises, or within Railway limits, within the Travancore State, are not exempt from customs dues, but must pay them on any dutiable articles imported or exported by them. A Travancore Customs Officer will be at the station on the arrival and departure of each train to assess and receive the prescribed duty on such articles, in the case of such Railway employees who may find it inconvenient to go to the Customs Office.

Import trade, that is, the carrying in trains of goods bound west of Shencotta Railway Station.

5. (a) As ordinary salt cannot be imported into the country except on account of Government, nor opium and ganja except by the Government

agency, no such salt or opium or ganja shall be allowed to be carried by Railway into Travancore, that is, west of Shencotta Railway Station, by private individuals, and if they are so brought, they will become liable to confiscation by Government.

Name of articles.	Per.	Rate of duty.
		Rs. as. p.
I. Tobacco		
British Indian tobacco— manufactured...	Candy, Bottle of 54 tolas	90 8 per cent on a tariff valuation of 2 2 0
English Tobacco used for smoking ...	Pound.	Do. 3 8 0
Cigars ...	Do.	Do. 3 8 0
Goodack ...	Do.	Do. 0 8 0
Cigarettes ...	...	8 per cent Ad valorem.
II. Induppu and table salt...	Indian maund of 3200 tolas.	1 0 0

(b) Import duty is leviable on the articles specified in the margin when they are brought into the country.

6. No duty shall be leviable on goods or parcels until removed from Railway stations except in the case of Railway servants. (*Vide Rule 4 supra.*) Such duty will be payable at the Customs House when the goods or parcels are passing out.

7. Persons desirous of selling tobacco, snuff, cigars, etc., on the platforms of Railway stations within Travancore will be permitted to do so on their application through the Traffic Manager for licenses which will be granted to them by the Travancore Government free of charge. But the tobacco, snuff, cigars, etc., thus sold must be such as have already

paid duty to the Travancore Government.

Licensed vendors shall not be allowed to import tobacco etc., under any circumstances, and it will be made a condition of the agreement when they execute with the Railway authorities that they shall pay duty on all dutiable articles whether imported or exported.

8. The Railway authorities shall permit the officers of the Travancore Government to make searches and examinations under the Travancore Tobacco Regulation, Rules and Notifications, in respect of tobacco brought and sold in Travancore stations.

Export trade, that is, the carrying of goods, in trains bound to or to the east of Shencotta Railway Station.

9. Elephant tusks and hollows, being Government monopoly, cannot be exported without a permit from the Dewan, the Conservator of Forests, or the Excise Commissioner and shall not therefore be booked for export at Railway stations without such permit.

10. Export duty is leviable on the articles mentioned in the list hereto appended and on such other articles as may, from time to time, be included in the Travancore Export Tariff, when they are booked from any Railway station to the west of Shencotta, either for the Shencotta Railway station or for any station to the east of it. In regard to goods booked for the Shencotta Railway station, the export duty levied will be refunded by the Officer in charge of the Sirkar Chowkey at the place of export on production of a certificate granted by the Officer in charge of the Sirkar Chowkey at Shencotta, showing that the articles were reimported through the latter part of Travancore territory, provided that such certificate is produced within 15 days from the date of export.

11. If there are dutiable exports among the goods and if they are intended to be carried to or beyond Shencotta Railway station, their quantities shall be ascertained by weighing, measuring or counting as the case may be, and the prescribed duty thereon shall be paid to the Customs Officer. A *ravanah* will then be issued to the owner or his agent giving the names and quantities of the goods on which duty has been levied and declaring that the other goods are not liable to duty.

If there are no dutiable exports, a pass to that effect will be issued.

12. Passes will be given free of charge at the Customs House on goods or parcels despatched from one goods station to another in Travancore except the Railway Station at Shencotta. These passes should be sent by the consignors to consignees with the goods or parcels receipt and the goods will be passed free of duty at destination on the authority of such passes.

13. Goods mentioned in Rule 12 may, however, on arrival at the station of first destination be re-consigned to stations beyond, but the owner shall give immediate intimation of the fact to the Customs House there. If he re-consigns them to the Shencotta Railway station or to a place beyond that station, he shall at once pay the duty and obtain a *ravanah* as laid down in Rule 11 and until such *ravanah* is produced the Railway Officers of the station of first destination shall not allow such goods to be carried further.

14. Customs duty shall not be levied on unclaimed goods or parcels nor on goods or parcels missent to a Customs station.

The former will be treated in the same way as unclaimed goods generally under the Railway Rules.

When dutiable exports covered by free passes as mentioned in Rule 12 become unclaimed and are carried outside the country for final disposal, the Railway authorities shall pay to the Travancore Customs the duty on them or shall undertake to recover such duty from the owner or auction-purchaser who clears them from the unclaimed goods or lost property office at Trichinopoly.

Huzar Catcherry,
Trivandrum, 13th July 1916.

T. RAJABAM ROW,
Deputy Peishkar in charge.

LIST OF DUTIABLE ARTICLES.

(Referred to in Rule 10.)

(1) Copra.	(32) *Timber—Sandalwood
(2) Coconut.	(33) Do. Ebony
(3) Coir.	(34) Do. Blackwood
(4) Cables, tarred and untarred.	(35) Do. Teak
(5) Coir fibre.	(36) Do. Tumbagan
(6) Coconut husk (green).	(37) Do. Anjili
(7) Pannac.	(38) Do. Jack
(8) Arecanuts without husk.	(39) Do. Venga
(9) Do. in husk.	(40) Do. Theimbavu
(10) Jaggery.	(41) Do. Agil
(11) Palmyra fibre-raw.	(42) Do. Irul
(12) Coconut oil.	(43) Do. Thevatharam
(13) Laurel oil.	(44) Do. Ventek
(14) Lemon grass oil.	(45) Do. Elavu
(15) Hides, tanned and untanned, country buffalo.	(46) Do. all other kinds
(16) Do. Do. cow.	(47) Planks of above timber
(17) Elk skin.	(48) Mango wood planks
(18) Goat skin.	

* Duty on all kinds of timber has been abolished, as a tentative measure for five years with effect from the 1st January 1907.

- | | |
|---|---|
| (19) Sheep skin. | (49) Knees and ribs used in ship building |
| (20) Deer skin. | (50) Do. Do. for small vessels |
| (21) Kid skin. | (51) Do. Do. for boats |
| (22) Squirrel skin. | (52) Bamboos |
| (23) All other hides or skins. | (53) Palmyra rafters |
| (24) Ginger unscrapped, Malabar. | (54) Boats of Anjili |
| (25) Dry ginger. | (55) Du of all other kinds of timber |
| (26) Fish, raw or dried, salted unsalted. | (56) Poony masts |
| (27) Tamarind. | (57) Logs for catamarans Vamboo |
| (28) Molasses. | (58) Do. all other kinds |
| (29) Turmeric (finger). | (59) Fuel† |
| (30) Pepper. | (60) Tea |
| (31) Opium. | |

No. S. R. 3195, dated 6th July 1911.

In continuation of Notification No. S. R. 2519, dated the 25th May 1911, it is hereby notified, under sanction of His Highness the Maha Raja, that all goods imported into Travancore, by or on behalf of the Assistant Resident in Travancore and Cochin, are also exempted from the payment of customs duty.

No. S. R. 3279, dated 13th July 1911.

In supersession of the Customs Notification, No. P. D. 1043, dated the 3rd August 1903, it is hereby notified, under sanction of His Highness the Maha Raja, that all articles other than those specified below, liable to duty under head 5, 6, 8, 9, or 10, as the case may be of "arms ammunition and military stores" of the Tariff Notification, No. S. R. 1033, dated the 28th February 1911, are exempted from so much of the duty leviable thereunder on importation into Travancore as is in excess of a duty of 10 per cent *ad-valorem*.

Main springs and Magazine springs
 Gun-stocks and Breech blocks
 Actions (including skeleon and waster)
 Breech bolts and their heads
 Cocking pieces.
 Locks (for muzzle-loading arms)
 Machines for making, loading, closing or capping cartridges for rifled arms.

No. S. R. 5934, dated 4th November 1910.

It is hereby notified, under sanction of His Highness the Maha Raja, that bringing, by sea, or by land, into Travancore, silk or other woven goods impressed with designs in imitation of Currency Notes, Premissory Notes, or stock Notes, of the Government of India, is strictly prohibited.

No. S. R. 4897.

NOTIFICATION.

Under sanction of His Highness the Maha Raja it is hereby notified, for general information, that celluloid bangles may be imported into Travancore.

Muzur Catcherry, }
 Trivandrum, }
 20/23rd October 1911. }

P RAJAGOPALA CHARI,
 Dewan.

† Duty on firewood and charcoal has been abolished, as a tentative measure for five years with effect from the 1st January 1907.

NOTIFICATION.

No. S. R. 5031.

It is hereby notified for general information, that the investigations, conducted under the control of the Anthrax Investigation Board of Bradford, England, indicate that blood clots and blood stains on hair and wool are the chief means of conveyance of Anthrax spores, and are therefore the most important source of infection to workers in wool, hair and hides. All persons in Travancore who are concerned in the collection, packing and export of wool, hair and hides are therefore warned against exporting any pieces of skin, hair, wool or other materials which are marked with blood stains or blood clots. All such blood stained wool, hair &c. should be burnt.

Huzar Cutcherry,
Trivandrum,
24th October 1911. }

P. RAJAGOPALA CHARI.
Deewan.

CUSTOMS NOTIFICATION.

No. S. R. 36.

Under sanction of His Highness the Maha Raja, it is hereby notified that bringing by sea or land into Travancore of any copy of the pamphlet entitled "An open letter to Count Leo Tolstoy in reply to his letter to a Hindu" by the Editor of the Free Hindustan, is prohibited.

Huzar Cutcherry,
Trivandrum,
5th January 1912. }

P. RAJAGOPALA CHARI.
Deewan.

No. S. R. 72.

CUSTOMS NOTIFICATION.

Under sanction of His Highness the Maha Raja, it is hereby notified, for general information, that the bringing by sea or by land into Travancore of any copy of the publication entitled "Star of the East" published by the Ramakrishna Vedanta Mission in Melbourne, Australia is prohibited.

Huzar Cutcherry,
Trivandrum,
8th January 1912 }

P. RAJAGOPALA CHARI,
Deewan.

No. S. R. 177.

CUSTOMS NOTIFICATION.

In supersession of Customs Notification No. S. R. 337, dated, the 5th February 1914, it is hereby notified, under sanction of His Highness the Maha Raja, that the following revised tariff values have been fixed for the descriptions of cotton goods hereunder specified, with effect from the 1st October 1914.

Huzar Cutcherry,
Trivandrum, 23 January, 1915. }

	Tariff values	
	per	Ass. P.
1. Chaddars and bedsheets, plain, or having only borders not over $\frac{1}{4}$ "	...	7 0
2. Dangari and Khadi cloth	...	5 9
3. Dhuties, cholas, duppattas, lungis, and gumchas plain, or having only borders not over $\frac{1}{4}$ "	...	7 3
4. Dhuties, cholas, duppattas, lungis, and gumchas having only borders over $\frac{1}{4}$ " but not over $\frac{3}{4}$ "	...	7 6
5. Dhuties, cholas, duppattas, lungis, and gumchas, having only borders over $\frac{3}{4}$ " but not over 2"	...	8 3
6. Patals and saris with headings over 4" wide and only coloured borders not over $\frac{3}{4}$ "	...	8 0
7. Domestic, T. cloths, shirtings, longcloth, sheetings having borders not over $\frac{1}{4}$ "	...	7 0
8. Drills and jeans, plain	...	6 9
9. Fents	...	5 3
10. Printers and sadiapet	...	7 0

	As.	P.
11. Printers (bhagavad)	7	0
12. Shirtings, twilled, unbleached	9	0
13. " " bleached	10	6
14. Tent, sail, commissariat, and double threaded cloth (domeri)	6	6
15. Zanzibar cloth	6	9

Provided that for calendered grey goods 3 pias shall be added to the above values.

Figured or coloured goods-

16. Bedcovers, Twilled sheets, quilts, and table-cloths, with borders not over $\frac{1}{2}$ "	6	9
17. Bedcovers, quilts, table-cloths twilled or plain wave sheets and chandars, coloured warp or weft	8	0
18. Bedcovers, quilts, table cloths, twilled or plain wave sheets and chandars coloured warp or weft	9	0
19. Bed ticking, plain or drilled	6	9
20. Check gumbas and check cholas	9	6
21. Cholis, and saris (coloured)	9	9
22. Cotton, tweed, commonly called hunting cloth, plain or striped, including leharia, Thana susi, Thana drill, Thana twill, and Thana check	9	0
23. English patterned checks, trouserings, and coatings	9	6
24. Drill, striped	6	9
25. " " checked	6	9
26. " " dyed	8	6
27. Fancy dobby pattern checks, coloured warp and weft	9	0
28. Fents	8	0
29. Flannel pattern susi and dobby susi, grey weft	6	0
30. " " " coloured weft	8	0
31. Lungis, coloured	9	6
32. Lungis, grey with coloured stripes or borders	9	6
33. Napkins, grey	6	9
34. " " bleached	6	3
35. Susi check, English grey ground	8	9
36. " checks, ordinary grey ground	8	9
37. " " coloured warp or weft	8	9
38. " checksheets, ordinary, grey ground	8	8
39. " ordinary coloured, stripes grey ground	7	6
40. " " " weft	8	9
41. Tent cloth, blue and red	8	8
42. " " khaki	8	9
43. Towels, Turkish, grey	9	0
44. " " " bleached	10	6
45. " " " honeycomb, and other sorts grey	6	9
46. " " " bleached	8	9
47. Zephyr cloth	7	8
48. " " striped and checked	9	3

Provided that any goods specified in the foregoing lists shall, when woven with borders of silk, be assessed to duty *ad valorem*.

CUSTOMS NOTIFICATION.

No. S. R. 2513.

In supersession of Customs Notification No. S. R. 177, dated the 28th January 1915, it is hereby notified under sanction of His Highness the Maba Raja, that the following revised tariff value has been fixed for the description of cotton goods hereunder specified, with effect from the 19th August 1916.

Huzur Cutcherry,
Trivandrum, 28th September 1916. }

M KRISHNAN NAIR,
Deewan.

GREY GOODS, PLAIN OR BORDERED.

Taxif value
per lb.
As. p.

1	Chaddars and bedsheets, plain or having only borders not over $\frac{1}{4}$ "	...	8	6
2	Dangari and Khadi cloth	...	7	3
3	Dhuties, cholas, dupattas, lungis and gunchas plain or having only borders not over $\frac{1}{4}$ "	...	8	0
4	Dhuties, cholas, dupattas lungis and gunchas having only borders over $\frac{1}{4}$ " but not over $\frac{1}{2}$ "	...	9	0
5	Dhuties, cholas, dupattas, lungis and gunchas having only borders over $\frac{1}{2}$ " but not over $\frac{3}{4}$ "	...	9	3
6	Patals and saris with headings over $\frac{1}{2}$ " wide and only coloured borders not over $\frac{1}{4}$ "	...	9	6
7	Domestics, T. cloths, shirtings, longcloth, sheetings having borders not over $\frac{1}{4}$ "	...	8	6
8	Drills and jeans plain	...	8	3
9	Fents	...	6	9
10	Printers and sadlapt	...	5	6
11	Printers bhagavati	...	8	6
12	Shirtings twilled unbleached	...	10	6
13	Shirtings twilled bleached	...	12	0
14	Tent, sail, commissariat, and double threaded cloth (down)	...	8	0
15	Zanzibar cloth	...	8	3

Provided that for coloured grey goods 3 pice shall be added to the above values.

FIGURED OR COLOURED GOODS.

16	Bedcovers, twilled sheets, quilts and table cloths with borders not over $\frac{1}{4}$ "	...	8	9
17	Bedcovers, quilts, table-cloths twilled or plain weave sheets and chaddars, coloured warp or weft	...	10	0
18	Bedcovers, quilts, table-cloths, twilled or plain weave sheets and chaddars, coloured warp and weft	...	11	0
19	Bed ticking plain or drilled	...	8	9
20	Check gunchas and check cholas	...	11	0
21	Cholas and saris (coloured)	...	11	9
22	Cotton tweed, commonly called hunting cloth, plain or striped including leheria Thana sasi, Thana drill Thana twill, and Thana check	...	10	6
23	English patterned checks, trouserings and coatings	...	11	6
24	Drills striped	...	8	9
25	Drills checked	...	8	9
26	Drills dyed	...	10	6
27	Fancy dobby pattern checks, coloured warp and weft	...	11	0
28	Fents	...	8	0
29	Flannel pattern sasi and dobby sasi grey weft	...	10	8
30	Do. Do. coloured weft	...	11	0
31	Lungis, coloured	...	11	6
32	Lungis, grey with coloured stripes and borders	...	8	6
33	Napkins grey	...	9	9
34	Napkins bleached	...	10	0
35	Sasi checks, English, grey ground	...	10	9
36	Sasi checks, ordinary grey ground	...	10	6
37	Sasi checks, ordinary, coloured warp and weft	...	10	9
38	Sasi checksheets, ordinary grey ground	...	10	3
39	Sasi ordinary, coloured stripes, grey ground	...	9	6
40	Sasi ordinary, coloured weft	...	10	9
41	Tent cloth, blue and red	...	10	6
42	Tent cloth khaki	...	10	9

	As.	P.
43 Towels, Turkish, grey	11	0
44 Towels, Turkish, bleached	12	6
45 Towels honeycomb and other sorts, grey	8	9
16 Towels honeycomb bleached	10	9
17 Zephyr cloth	9	3
18 Zephyr striped and checked	11	3

Provided that any goods specified in the foregoing lists shall, when woven with borders of silk, be assessed to duty *ad valorem*.

CUSTOMS NOTIFICATION.

No. S. R. 509.

Under sanction of His Highness the Maha Raja, it is hereby notified, for general information that the export duty on all kinds of timber now levied under the Export Tariff in force, is abolished, as a tentative measure for five years, with effect from the 1st Kumbham 1987.

Hazur Cutcherry,
Trivandrum,
6th February 1912.

P. RAJAGOPALA CHARI,
Deputy.

NOTIFICATION.

No. S. R. 515.

Under sanction of His Highness the Maha Raja, it is hereby notified, for general information, that bringing by sea or by land into Travancore of any copy of the pamphlets in Tamil entitled "Kunavi, a poem and other songs" and "Arulerupangu, a short story" published by G. Subramanya Bharati and printed at Pondicherry, is prohibited.

Hazur Cutcherry,
Trivandrum,
6th February 1912.

P. RAJAGOPALA CHARI,
Deputy.

CUSTOMS NOTIFICATION.

No. S. R. 646.

Under sanction of His Highness the Maha Raja, it is hereby notified, for general information, that the taking of dates from any part of Travancore into that portion of the Indian possessions of the Government of Portugal which is known as the Pargana of Nagar Avels, is prohibited.

Hazur Cutcherry,
Trivandrum,
27th February 1912.

P. RAJAGOPALA CHARI,
Deputy.

CUSTOMS NOTIFICATION.

No. S. R. 779.

Under sanction of His Highness the Maha Raja, it is hereby notified, for general information, that the export duty on firewood and charcoal now levied under the export tariff in force, is abolished, as a tentative measure for five years with effect from the 1st Moosam 1987.

Hazur Cutcherry,
Trivandrum,
9th March 1912.

P. RAJAGOPALA CHARI,
Deputy.

CUSTOMS NOTIFICATION.

No. S. R. 1200.

Under sanction of His Highness the Maha Raja, it is hereby notified, for general information, that the bringing by sea or by land, into Travancore of any copy of the Arabic Journal entitled "Al-Belaghe" published at Beyroot, Syria, is prohibited.

Hazur Cutcherry,
Trivandrum,
22nd April 1912.

P. RAJAGOPALA CHARI,
Deewan.

CUSTOMS NOTIFICATION.

No. S. R. 1448.

It is hereby notified, under sanction of His Highness the Maha Raja, that the Customs Notifications No. P. D. 657, dated 1st January 1899 and No. P. D. 823, dated the 6th May 1904, are cancelled, so far as they impose additional and special import duties on sugar produced in or exported from Denmark.

Hazur Cutcherry,
Trivandrum,
5th June 1912.

P. RAJAGOPALA CHARI,
Deewan.

CUSTOMS NOTIFICATION.

No. S. R. 1878.

It is hereby notified, under sanction of His Highness the Maha Raja, that the bringing by sea or by land into Travancore of any copy of the paper entitled "The Islamic Fraternity" which is printed and published at Tokio, Japan, is prohibited.

Hazur Cutcherry,
Trivandrum,
8th August 1912.

P. RAJAGOPALA CHARI,
Deewan.

No. S. R. 1901.

NOTIFICATION.

In supersession of previous Notifications on the subject, the following rules are prescribed, under sanction of His Highness the Maha Raja, for the levy of the pier dues and the regulation of traffic on the Pier in the port of Alleppey.

1. These Rules shall come into force on the 1st Kannu 1088/16th September 1912.

2. From and after the above date, the distinction between the pier toll and the tramway-hire, shall cease and a uniform fee of one anna per candy shall be levied on all ordinary goods passing the Pier. "His fee shall include the right to use the stages and the cranes and also the tramway. The fee for heavy goods shall continue to be as shown below:—

	Rs.	as.	p.	
Steam boilers, each	12	0	0	*
Machinery in pieces or any articles weighing a ton or upwards, per ton	2	0	0	
Four wheeled carriages, each	3	0	0	
Two wheeled Do. Do.	1	8	0	
Horses, each	1	8	0	
Horse, each	2	0	0	
Dogs, sheep and other animals, each	6	1	0	
Piano, forte, each	3	0	0	
Rickshaws, each	0	12	0	
Bicycles, each	0	8	0	

NOTE.—Coconut oil shall be classed under ordinary goods.

3. The Pier as well as the Tramway shall be under the direct charge of the Pier Master, who will be under the immediate order of the Pier Officer.

4. When the work of shipping or landing is carried on in the Pier, no one other than the Port and Customs Officers, *bona fide* shippers and landing agents and contractors and coolies engaged for work, shall ordinarily be allowed to enter the Pier. On such occasions entrance to the Pier to the employees of *bona fide* shippers and landing agents shall be by tickets issued by the Pier Master. In the case of others, special permission for such entrance has to be obtained from the Port Officer.

5. When no work is carried on in the Pier it shall be open to the public from 7 A. M. to 8 P. M.

6. Fishing from any part of the Pier or stages will not be allowed except under the written permission of the Port officer.

7. Smoking on the Pier, dirtying the Pier by spitting on the boards, rubbing chum on the hand rails, lamp-posts, cranes, saws, &c., or by other similar acts, and the use of fire or marked lights on the Pier are strictly prohibited.

8. Painting, tarring and other maintenance works and repairs to the Pier shall ordinarily, be attended to when no landing or shipping is carried on in the Pier.

9. The lamps on the Pier shall be lit both during dark and on moon light nights. When there is no shipping or landing, only alternate lamps need be lighted.

10. Boats brought alongside the stages or the T heads shall be fastened to the bollards or rings provided for the purpose. They shall under no circumstances, be tied to the standards, diagonal ties or any other part of the Pier. The Pier Master shall have power to cut the boats adrift if he finds them fastened to any part of the pier other than the bollards or rings.

11. Temporary stages may be attached to the Pier whenever necessary. They shall be removed when the port closes during the monsoon or when the sea is rough and there is danger of their being washed away.

12. The trucks used on the Pier shall, after the day's work is done, be removed from the Pier and kept in the shed intended for the purpose.

13. The shipping and landing of goods in the Pier shall be done only by means of trucks, except when the Port Officer considers the carrying of goods by head-load necessary in case of emergency.

14. Heaping the Pier with large quantities of cargo is strictly prohibited. The Pier Master shall decide whether any quantity of cargo is large or small for the purpose of this rule.

15. The work of shipping and landing shall ordinarily be carried on between 6-30 A. M. and 6-10 P. M. But when a direct steamer is in port and it is necessary to give her quick despatch, or under other exceptional circumstances, the work may be begun a little earlier or carried on a little later, with the permission of the Port Officer.

16. Persons shipping or landing heavy goods, such as pressed bales, cases, hardware, and such goods as cannot be conveniently shipped or landed at the stages, shall have prior claim to the use of cranes. Such goods may not be shipped at the stages (though there is no objection to their being landed at them) without special permission.

17. Persons shipping or landing goods in bags or packages suitable for handling at the stages shall have prior claim to the use of the stages.

18. The owner or hiree of the boat that is first alongside a crane or stage shall have first claim to use it until the boat is loaded or unloaded and the boats that arrive subsequently shall be loaded or unloaded in the order in which they arrive. It is not intended that empty boats, or boat nearly empty, and waiting for cargo for shipment, shall retain prior right of the use of the cranes or stages to the exclusion of others. Right of precedence holds good only so long as boat and cargo are both ready for work.

19. The use of the stages and cranes will be allowed by the Pier Master in proportion to each applicant's requirements in regard to shipping and landing.

20. The loading of trucks with export cargo from the godowns or canal boats shall ordinarily be regulated in the order in which the boats are berthed at the Pier, so that the boat berthed farthest will be supplied by the trucks standing foremost, the next boat by the trucks standing behind the first so on.

21. It shall be the duty of the officer in charge of the Customs-House who shall be the *ex-officio* Boat Master, to see that the boats brought alongside the stages or T heads have the full complement of licensed boatmen to load or unload cargo.

24. Whenever a contractor has been engaged for the supply of the labour described in clause 22, owners of goods who have to make use of such labour shall pay direct to the contractor such rates of cooly hire as are stipulated for in his contract.

25. The owners of goods shall pay to the officer in charge of the Customs-House the fees due from them under clause 2.

26. Every cooly doing work on the Pier shall while so employed, wear a badge which shall be a brass shield with a shank numeral and the letters A. P. (Alleppy Pier) engraved thereon. He shall produce such badge whenever called upon to do so by the Pier Master. No person shall be allowed to work as a cooly on the Pier without such badge.

Persons employing coolies on the Pier shall obtain from the Pier Master before the commencement of work on each day, as many badges as they require for distribution to their coolies. At the close of each day, when the work is over, they shall return the badges to the Pier Master.

27. All coolies working on the Pier shall be men approved of by the Port Officer and it shall be the duty of that officer to see that only experienced men are employed at the stages, the cranes and the points and crossings on the tramway.

28. The Pier Master shall have control over the entire traffic on the Pier and on the coolies working on it.

29. In the case of salt, the contractor, if any, engaged under clause 23 shall only be responsible for the transmission of bags containing salt from the sea boats to the weigh bridge in the salt depot. The salt transport contractor shall find the further labour for the carrying of the bags from the weigh-bridge to the storage sheds. Whenever the salt transport contractor desires to land salt bags on the beach and thence convey them to the salt depot without making use of the Pier, the Port Officer shall permit him to do so, provided that the contractor engages his own coolies for such conveyance of the bags containing salt. In such cases, he shall not be called upon to pay the fee prescribed in clause 2. Should, however, the tramway be used for the conveyance of the bags from the shore-end of the Pier to the weigh-bridge in the salt depot, the salt transport contractor shall pay only a fee of (8) eight annas for every 100 maunds of salt so carried by the tramway.

30. Merchants and shippers shall make their own arrangements for the landing and shipping of goods at the monsoon port.

31. The decision of the Port Officer shall be final in all cases of disputes regarding the transmission of cargo and the berthing, loading and unloading of boats.

Huzar Cutcherry,
Trivandrum,
10th August 1912.

P. RAJAGOPALA CHARI,
Deputy.

No. S. R. 2007.

CUSTOMS NOTIFICATION.

Under sanction of His Highness the Maha Raja, it is hereby notified that the notification cited below, imposing additional and special import duties on sugar produced in or exported from the Argentine Republic, are cancelled.

No. P. D. 1169, dated the 9th September 1901.

No. P. D. 1996, dated the 4th December 1905.

No. P. D. 823, dated the 6th May 1904.

No. P. D. 1995, dated the 4th December 1905.

Huzur, Cutcherry,
Trivandrum,
31st August 1912.

P. RAJAGOPALA CHARI,
Deewan.

No. S. R. 2196.

NOTIFICATION.

Under sanction of His Highness the Maha Raja, it is hereby notified that the bringing by the sea or by land into Travancore of any copy of the pamphlet entitled "British Justice and Honesty" addressed to the people of England, and India by Sir Walter Strickland, Bart, and printed at Zurich, Art Institute, Orell Fussli is prohibited.

Huzur Cutcherry,
Trivandrum,
26th September 1912.

P. RAJAGOPALA CHARI,
Deewan.

No. S. R. 2295.

NOTIFICATION.

Under sanction of His Highness the Maha Raja, the following revised rules are passed for regulating the export of goods once imported into, and the import of goods once exported from, Travancore permitted under para. 2 of the Proceedings of the Government No. S. R. 221, dated the 26th September 1910, as modified by the Proceedings of the Government No. S. R. 2126, dated the 6th September 1912.

These rules shall apply only to the Customs houses mentioned below:—
The Arukutty Customs house.
The Sea Customs houses at Alleppey, Quilon, Trivandrum and Colachel.
The Railway Customs house at Quilon, and the Aranbolu Customs house.

A. *The export of goods which had been previously imported.*

1. The owner of the goods should, at the time of the import, make a declaration, in such form as the Excise Commissioner may prescribe, and present the same to the officer in charge of the Customs house through which the goods are imported, for the grant of a certificate to enable him to export the goods free of duty, later on, through one of the Customs houses mentioned above.

2. On receipt of such declaration and on production of the goods mentioned therein, the officer in charge of the Customs house through which the import is made shall weigh the entire consignment and enter in a register, to be specially kept for the purpose, the results of the weighment, the description of the goods, the number of packages, the name of the importer, the date of the import and the Customs house through which the goods are intended later on to be exported.

3. The officer in charge of the Customs house through which the import is made shall grant a certificate to the importer, in such form as may be prescribed by the Excise Commissioner. The Certificate so granted shall be in force only for a period of six months from the date of issue.

4. The officer in charge of the Customs house through which the import is made shall forward the duplicate of the certificate to the officer in charge of the Customs house through which the goods are intended to be exported, while the original declaration made by the owner of the goods at the time of the import shall be sent to the officer in charge of the circle into which the import is made.

5. The owner of the goods shall present to the officer in charge of the Customs house through which the goods are to be exported, the original certificate granted by the officer in charge of the Customs house of import. On receipt of such certificate, and on production of the goods, the former officer shall satisfy himself that the goods produced for export are equal in weight or number to those described in the duplicate certificate received from the officer in charge of the Customs house of import, and that the property in the goods has continued with the person by whom or on whose account they had been imported.

6. The officer in charge of the Customs house of export shall then re-weigh the entire consignment and enter the results of such re-weighment in a register kept for the purpose. If no difference is observed between the results of the original weighment as given in the duplicate certificate and the results of the re-weighment, the goods shall be passed free of duty.

7. All cases in which there are reasonable grounds for doubting the continuity of the ownership in the goods shall be reported for the orders of the officer in charge of the circle.

8. In cases where the results of the original weighment and the re-weighment show any difference, the officer in charge of the Customs house of export shall adopt the following procedure:—

(a) If the re-weighment shows an increase, not exceeding 10% of the original weight, the quantity found in excess shall be assessed to duty and passed, while the quantity which is equivalent to the original weight shall be passed free of duty.

(b) If the re-weighment shows a decrease, not exceeding 10% of the original weight, the goods shall be passed free of duty.

(c) In all other cases, the goods shall be detained and the fact reported for the orders of the officer in charge of the circle.

9. Whenever goods are passed under Rule 6, or under clause (a) or (b) of Rule 8, the officer in charge of the Customs house of export, passing the goods, shall forward the original certificate delivered by the owner of the goods, after entering therein the quantity passed free of duty and the quantity assessed to duty, if any, to the officer in charge of the Customs house through which the import had been made. The latter officer shall, on receipt of the certificate, affix it to its counterpart.

10. In cases where the goods are intended to be exported through the Customs house through which they had been previously imported, the officer in charge of the Customs house shall forward to the officer in charge of the Circle the declaration made by the owner of the goods as well as the duplicate of the certificate granted to him. On production of the goods and of the original certificate at the time of the export, the officer in charge of the Customs house shall act in accordance with Rules 5, 6, 7, 8, & 9, in so far as they are applicable to him.

B. The import of goods which had been previously exported.

1. The concession granted in regard to the refund of seven-eighths of the export duty levied on goods previously exported, and brought back into Travancore within six months from the date of the original exportation, shall apply only to cases where the export and the import take place through the same Customs house.

2. Owners of goods who import them into Travancore within six months from the date of their previous export, and who claim the refund of seven-eighths of the export duty levied at the time of the original exportation, shall produce with the goods an application for such refund, together with the original receipts granted to them in respect of the levy of such duty.

3. The officer in charge of the Customs House before whom the goods and the receipts are produced shall satisfy himself that the goods are equal in weight or number to those described in such receipts and that the property in them has continued with the person by whom or on whose account the goods had been previously exported.

4. He shall then weigh the entire consignment, and after comparing the results with the original receipt produced by the owner of the goods as well as with the entries in the Nalvazhi made on the date of export, he shall forward a report to the officer in charge of the circle.

5. On receipt of such report, the officer in charge of the circle shall, after satisfying himself as to the weight or number of the goods and the continuity of the property in them, report the case, with his opinion thereon, for the orders of the Excise Commissioner. Such report shall be accompanied by--

(a) The original receipt produced by the owner of the goods, and

(b) the duplicate receipt, the original and the duplicate manifests, as well as the copy of the Nalvazhi received and recorded in his office soon after the original export.

6. On receipt of such report from the officer in charge of the circle, the Excise Commissioner shall, in case he is satisfied that the refund is allowable, order such refund.

Hazur Cutcherry,
Tiruvandrum,
22nd October 1912. }

P. RAJAGOPALA CHARI,
Deputy.

No. S. R. 2396.

NOTIFICATION.

Under sanction of His Highness the Maha Raja, the following revised rules are passed for regulating the free export of oil and pumace manufactured in Travancore, from copra imported from outside, permitted by para 3 of the Proceedings of Government, No. S. R. 2221, dated 26th September 1910, as modified by Proceedings of Government, No. S. R. 2126, dated 6th September 1912:—

1. The concession given in para 3 of the Proceedings mentioned above ~~shall~~ apply only to imports of copra through the Arakutty Customs House by proprietors of oil-mills in Travancore or their authorised agents.

2. Whenever the proprietor of an oil-mill or his authorized agent imports copra for the purpose of manufacturing oil and pumace and exporting the manufactured articles free of duty through a Travancore Sea Customs House or through the Railway Customs House at Quilon, he shall, at the time of the import of the copra, make a declaration in such form as the Excise Commissioner may prescribe, and present the same to the officer in charge of the Customs House through which the import is made.

3. On receipt of such declaration and on production of the copra mentioned therein, the officer in charge of the Customs House shall weigh the copra and forward to the officer in charge of the circle a report stating the results of the weighing. The declaration made by the importer shall accompany such report.

4. The officer in charge of the circle, on being satisfied that the declaration was made by a bona fide proprietor of an oil-mill or his authorized agent, shall prepare a certificate, in such form as the Excise Commissioner may prescribe, permitting the importer to export through the Customs House mentioned in such declaration, within six months from the date thereof, free of duty, the manufactured equivalent for the copra imported.

5. For the purpose of Rule 4, one candy of copra shall be deemed to yield 62½ per cent. of oil and 3½ per cent. of pumace.

6. The officer in charge of the circle shall send the certificate to the importer of the copra. If such importer carries on business within the limits of another circle, the certificate shall be sent to him through the officer in charge of that circle. The officer in charge of the circle granting the certificate shall forward its duplicate to the officer in charge of the Customs House through which the manufactured produce is intended to be exported.

7. The holder of the certificate shall produce the same, as well as the manufactured article mentioned therein, to the officer in charge of the Customs House through which the export is to be made.

8. On production of the certificate and the manufactured article entered therein the officer in charge of the Customs House of export shall satisfy himself that the property in the manufactured article produced has continued in the person by whom or on whose account the declaration mentioned in Rule 2 was made. Such officer, on being so satisfied, shall weigh the article, and pass free of duty the quantity entered in the certificate, and shall forward the original certificate presented by the holder thereof to the officer who issued the same, with an endorsement on the reverse of the certificate showing the quantity of the article exported free of duty and the date of such export.

9. Whenever the officer in charge of the Customs House of export has reasonable grounds for doubting the continuity of ownership in the manufactured article described in Rule 8 he shall detain the article and report the case for the orders of the officer in charge of the circle to whom he is subordinate.

Huzar Cutcherry,	}	P. RAJAGOPALA CHARI.
Trivandrum, 22nd October 1912.		<i>Deewan.</i>

No. S. R. 2423.

NOTIFICATION.

Under sanction of His Highness the Maha Raja, it is hereby notified that the period of the concession granted in para. 3 of the Proceedings of Government, No. S. R. 5221, dated the 26th September 1910, as modified by the Proceedings of Government, No. S. R. 2126, dated the 6th September 1912, for the free export of oil and panna manufactured from copra imported from outside Travancore, is extended to the end of 1919 x. e.

Huzar Cutcherry,	}	P. RAJAGOPALA CHARI,
Camp, 20th October 1913.		<i>Deewan.</i>

No. S. R. 2594.

NOTIFICATION.

In the exercise of the power conferred by section 131 of the Sea Customs Regulation, V of 1908, it is hereby notified, under sanction of His Highness the Maha Raja, that the port of Alleppey is exempted from the operation of Clause (b) of the aforesaid Section, which prohibits goods from being shipped or waterborne to be shipped for exportation, until the owner of such goods has paid the duties, if any, payable on them.

2. The duty payable on goods shipped for exportation at the port of Alleppey may be paid by the owners thereof within twenty-four hours after such shipment, provided that the Shipping Agents in that port undertake not to issue any bill of lading in respect of such goods except on production of the receipt granted by the Customs Inspector for the payment of such duty.

Huzar Cutcherry,	}	P. RAJAGOPALA CHARI,
Trivandrum,		<i>Deewan.</i>
22nd November 1913.		

No. S. R. 1070.

CUSTOMS NOTIFICATION.

Under sanction of His Highness the Maha Raja, it is hereby notified for general information, that the bringing by sea or by land, into Travancore, of any copy of the pamphlet entitled "La Patrie Egyptienne" published by M. M. Rifat at Geneva, is prohibited.

Huzar Cutcherry,	}	M. KRISHNAN NAIR,
Trivandrum,		<i>Deewan.</i>
22nd May 1914.		

No. S. R. 1152.

CUSTOMS NOTIFICATION.

It is hereby notified, under sanction of His Highness the Maha Raja, that the revised tariff values of the following articles in the Export Tariff, fixed as a tentative measure for three years from the 1st Mithunam 1082 by Notification No. S. R. 2715, dated the 10th June 1907, published on page 171 of the Government Gazette dated the 11th June 1907, and extended for another term of three years, are continued for a still further period of three years, with effect from the 1st Mithunam 1088:—

Items in the tariff,	Description of goods	Per.	Tariff valuation.		
			Rs.	as.	p.
I. Produce of the coconut tree.	1. Copra ...	Cwt.	15	...	...
	2. Cocoanuts ...	1,000	45	...	...
	7. Panna ...	Cwt.	5	...	...
II. Produce of the arecanut tree.	1. Arecanuts with- out husk.	Candy.	100	...	...
	2. Arecanuts in husk.	Do.	55	...	...
	1. Coconut Oil.	Cwt.	12	8	...
III. Oils ...					
Huzar Cutcherry. Trivandrum, 1st June 1914					

M. KRISHNAN NAIR,
Deputy.

No. S. R. 1092.

NOTIFICATION.

In supersession of Notification, No. S. R. 1578, dated the 16th March 1911, the following Rules are prescribed, under sanction of His Highness the Maha Raja, for warehousing goods in the Sirkar sheds and godowns at the port of Alleppey.

- These rules shall come into force at once.
- On all goods warehoused, warehouse rent will be charged as follows:—
For the first seven days Free.
For the first months (continuing from the 8th day)
Single rate per week as per schedule appended.
For the second month (continuing from the 8th day)
Double rate per week as per schedule.
For the third month ... Treble rates per week.
The rates will be similarly increased for every succeeding month.
Fraction of a week will be counted as one week.
- Rule 2 does not apply to the open godowns or sheds which have been built for the temporary accommodation of shippers and which are not intended to be used as warehouses.
- Goods intended for export may be stored in the open godowns or sheds for seven days free of charge. But in the case of such goods, should the period of free storage exceed seven days, they will be charged double warehouse rates from the rate of storage.
- Importers shall not be permitted to use the open godowns or sheds when such godowns or sheds are required by the exporters for the storage of their goods, nor shall importers be allowed to store their goods in the open godowns free of charge for more than two days. Owners of imported goods using such godowns for more than two days will be charged four times the normal warehouse rates from the date of occupation.

6. The warehouse rent shall be paid to the Officer in charge of the Customs house before the goods are removed from the warehouse. But in the case of export by steamers, the above charge may be recovered within 24 hours after the departure of the steamer, & penalty of one rupee being imposed for each day of default.

7. In the case of imports, the Assistant Excise Commissioner shall, whenever he finds it necessary, have power to issue notice to the owner, consignee or agent to remove the goods and pay the rent within a specified time not exceeding 14 days. In the event of failure to pay the rent within such time, the goods or such portion of them as may be necessary, shall be sold by public auction, and the dues of Government, plus 10 per cent, of such duties shall be recovered from the proceeds of the sale.

8. Storage of salt, fish, dried prawns or other goods with offensive smell or of a damaging nature in any of the Sirkar warehouses or sheds is strictly prohibited.

9. Inflammable oils, gun-powder, explosive and other goods of a highly dangerous character shall not be stored in any of the Sirkar warehouses or sheds. Persons importing such goods should provide themselves with places where they may be stored with safety. Such goods should at once be removed in import.

SCHEDULE.

Rice, paddy, ginger, turmeric, pepper and other bag cargo	... Annas.	6 per 100 bags per week.
Copra, ginger, pepper, turmeric, etc., in Robbins	... Do.	10 per 100 Robbins do.
Coir yarn and fibre in bales	... do.	12 per 100 bales do.
Coir yarn in bundles and dhols	... do.	10 per 100 cwts do.
All other goods	... do.	1 per ton of 40 c. ft. do.

Huzar Cutcherry,
Trivandrum, 23rd May 1914. }

M. KRISHNAN NAIR,
Deewan

No. S. R. 1585.

CUSTOMS NOTIFICATION.

Under sanction of His Highness the Maha Raja, it is hereby notified that the bringing, by sea or by land, into Travancore, of any copy of the monthly paper entitled "The Hindustanee" the Official Organ of the "United India League", published in Vancouver, British Columbia, is prohibited.

Huzar Cutcherry,
Trivandrum, 9th August 1914. }

M. KRISHNAN NAIR,
Deewan.

No. S. R. 1586.

CUSTOMS NOTIFICATION.

Under sanction of His Highness the Maha Raja, it is hereby notified that the bringing, by sea or by land, into Travancore, of any copy of the pamphlet entitled "Gadr di Ganja" (Echo of Mutiny) published in Guarnukhi (and in any other Indian Language) by the Yugantar Ashram San Francisco, is prohibited.

Huzar Cutcherry,
Trivandrum, 9th August 1914. }

M. KRISHNAN NAIR,
Deewan.

No. S. R. 1517.

CUSTOMS NOTIFICATION.

Under sanction of His Highness the Maha Raja, it is hereby notified for general information that the bringing by sea or by land, into Travancore of any copy in any languages of a paper called the "Ghadr" (Matiny) or "Hindastan Ghadar" published at San Francisco, United States of America, is prohibited.

Huzar Cutcherry,
Trivandrum, 9th August 1914. }

M. KRISHNAN NAIR,
Deewan.

No S. R. 1754.

CUSTOMS NOTIFICATION.

Under sanction of His Highness the Maha Raja, it is hereby notified for general information that the bringing by sea or by land, into Travancore of any copy of the Journal entitled "Pro India" published by the International Committee "Pro India", of Zurich, is prohibited.

Huzar Cutcherry,
Trivandrum, 3rd September 1914. }

M. KRISHNAN NAIR,
Deewan.

No. S. R. 2202.

NOTIFICATION.

Under section 18 of the Travancore Sea Customs Regulation, V of 1088 the Government are pleased to prohibit bringing, by sea or by land, into Travancore of any copy of the weekly newspaper entitled "Jehan-i-Islam" published in Urdu at Constantinople.

Huzar Cutcherry,
Trivandrum, 19th October 1914. }

M. KRISHNAN NAIR,
Deewan.

In continuation of the Rules issued Section 5 A of Regulation VIII of 1088 amended by Regulation II of 1976 it is hereby notified that the vendors of tobacco on Railway platforms are required to take out licenses for each sale whatever may be the quantity they hold for sale. (1st September 1903)

No. S. R. 2560.

CUSTOMS NOTIFICATION.

Under Section 18 of the Sea Customs Regulation V of 1088, the Government are pleased to prohibit the bringing by sea or by land, into Travancore, of any copy of the paper called the "Shamsher-i-Khalea", published in Gurmukhi at Stockton, California.

Huzar Cutcherry,
Trivandrum, 8th November 1914. }

M. KRISHNAN NAIR,
Deewan.

No. S. R. 2644.

CUSTOMS NOTIFICATION.

Under Section 18 of the Sea Customs Regulation V of 1088, the Government are pleased to prohibit the bringing by sea or by land into Travancore, of any copy of the publication in English entitled "Revolutionary Almanac 1914" published in New York.

Huzar Cutcherry,
Trivandrum, 13th December 1914. }

M. KRISHNAN NAIR,
Deewan.

No. S. R. 1054.

NOTIFICATION.

Under Section 18 of the Sea Customs Regulation V of 1918, the Government are pleased to prohibit the bringing, by sea or by land, into Travancore of any copy of the pamphlet entitled "The new Era. New ideals of the New Era" by L. Har. Dyal, published in Urdu and Gurmukhi by the Chadr Press San Francisco.

Huzur Cutcherry,
Trivandrum, 19th April 1915.

M. KRISHNAN NAIR,
Deewan.

No. S. R. 1234.

CUSTOMS NOTIFICATION.

Under Section 22 of the Sea Customs Regulation V of 1918, the Government are pleased to direct that, for the item "Sugar crystallised and soft, refined in China" of Entry No. 8 General duties of the Tariff Notification No. S. R. 282, dated the 5th February 1914, the following shall be substituted, namely:—

No.	Name of articles.	Per.	Tariff valuation.			Duty.
			Rs.	as.	p.	
8	Sugar, Crystallised and soft, refined in China or Japan.	Cwt.	11	0	0	Five per cent.

Huzur Cutcherry,
Trivandrum, 7th May 1915.

M. KRISHNAN NAIR,
Deewan.

CUSTOMS NOTIFICATION.

No. S. R. 1498.

Under Section 20 of the Travancore Sea Customs Regulation, the Government are pleased to order that the following varieties of arms, etc., should be assessed to customs duty at 5 per cent *ad valorem*.

(1) Bows and arrows and toy cannon of certain dimensions under item 73 "Toys including toy-books and requisites for all games" of General duties in the Import Tariff under the Customs Notification No. S. R. 282, dated the 5th February 1915.

(2) Dais intended exclusively for domestic, agricultural or industrial purposes—under item 13—"Hardware and Cutlery" of the General duties and

(3) Ornamental arms of an obsolete pattern possessing only an antiquarian value, and masonic and theatrical and fancy dress swords, provided they are virtually useless for offensive or defensive purposes—under item 78, "All other articles" of the general duties.

Huzur Cutcherry,
Trivandrum, 5th June 1915.

M. KRISHNAN NAIR,
Deewan.

NOTIFICATION.

No. S. R. 1708.

Under Section 23 of the Travancore Sea Customs Regulation V of 1088, the Government are pleased to sanction, with retrospective effect, the exemption from customs duty of foreign parcels intended for prisoners of war.

Huzar Cutcherry,
Trivandrum, 29th June 1915. }

M. KRISHNAN NAIR,
Deewan.

CUSTOMS NOTIFICATION.

No. S. R. 2040.

Under Section 18 of the Travancore Sea Customs Regulation, V of 1088, the Government are pleased to prohibit the taking of mineral mixtures containing saltpetre by sea or by land out of Travancore.

Huzar Cutcherry,
Trivandrum, 27th July 1915. }

M. KRISHNAN NAIR,
Deewan.

No. S. R. 2761 dated, 10-10-15.

NOTIFICATION.

Under Section 18 of the Travancore Sea Customs Regulation, V of 1088, the Government are pleased to prohibit the bringing by sea or by land into Travancore of any copy of the pamphlet, whatever may be the language in which it may be printed, entitled, "Angan di Gawahi" published by the Yngantar Ashram, San Francisco, United States of America.

Huzar Cutcherry,
Trivandrum, 10th October 1915. }

M. KRISHNAN NAIR,
Deewan.

Rules passed regarding Godown rent for the Tobacco Bankshall at Kottar.

1. All existing occupancy rights over separate rooms in the Kottar Tobacco Bankshall shall cease from the 16th August 1904, (1st Chingon 1080).

The Rules now sanctioned shall come into force from that date.

2. The Godown rent of two annas hitherto charged on each bale shall hereafter be subject to a monthly minimum of Rs. (10) ten in respect of each room.

3. In future the rooms shall be leased by the Division Peishkar from year to year for bonding purposes to importers of tobacco and a license for each room given to the lessee in writing.

4. Applications for rooms should reach the Division Peishkar at least 30 days before the expiry of each lease in the form given below and be each accompanied by a sum of Rs. (10) ten being the minimum rent for one month. This will be returned on the expiry of the lease subject to such reduction as may be then due to Government.

5. As soon as the Peishkar's sanction for the granting of the license is received and intimated to the applicant, he will execute a lease deed on a stamped paper before the Superintendent binding himself to the requirements of these rules and to such subsidiary conditions as the Division Peishkar may from time to time see fit to prescribe.

6. If a licensee fails to import at least 80 bales of tobacco by the evening of the 25th of a month, such licensee shall be liable to pay the next day godown rent at the rate of two annas per bale on the number of bales required to make up this figure. Any person failing to do so will forfeit his lease. The Superintendent shall then report the matter forthwith to the Division Peishkar and shall not open the room in question for any transaction without his orders.

7. When an application is made to the Superintendent for clearing the room of all the bales before the godown rent levied on the bales and realised for the month reaches the prescribed minimum, the difference shall be paid before the bales are permitted to be cleared.

8. No person shall assign, subject, or otherwise transfer possession of his room to another without the permission of the Division Peishkar.

9. It shall be open to the Division Peishkar to call upon any godown holder without assigning any reason to give up the room in his possession and it shall be his duty to comply with the requisition at once. If any person omits to do so within the period specified by the Peishkar, the Superintendent may under the written authority of the latter have the room opened in the presence of three thadastbars, make an inventory of the articles found, arrange for their safe custody and assume possession.

Application Forms.

Name of importer.	No. and dimensions of the room applied for.	Whether he is a new or old importer.	If old, how many bales imported during the year till the date of application.	Amount of duty paid by him for the period.

(25th June 1904)

No. S. R. 584.

NOTIFICATION

Under Section 18 of the Sea Customs Regulation, V of 1888, the Government are pleased to prohibit the bringing by sea or by land into Travancore of any copy of the newspaper (*Antiquam Revenga*) in persian or in any other language.

Huzar Cutcherry,
Trivandrum, 4th March 1916. }

M. KRISHNAN NAIR,
Deewan.

CUSTOMS NOTIFICATION.

No. S. R. 616.

Under Sections 20 and 22 of the Sea Customs Regulation V of 1888 and Sections 10 and 11 of the Land Customs Regulation, II of 1891, it is hereby notified that His Highness the Maha Rajah's Government have been pleased to sanction the levy of duty on tea exported from Travancore, at the rate of British Rupees (1.8) one and annas eight per (100) one hundred pounds, with effect from 1st March 1916. The Government have been further pleased to exempt tea waste from the levy of export duty.

Huzar Cutcherry,
Trivandrum, 6th March 1916. }

M. KRISHNAN NAIR,
Deewan.

NOTICE.

Under section 16 of the Land Customs Regulation II of 1891, it is hereby notified that manifests intended for a customs house mentioned in column 3 of the accompanying schedule shall be registered only in any one of the places described against that customs house in column 4 thereof.

No.	Taluka.	Customs house.	Manifest registering stations.	Explanatory remarks.
1	V. kon.	Arakutty.	1 Kidankemukku. 2 Paduvunkal. 3 Kalathode. 4 Murinjapuzha.	For goods from the eastern portion of Perumpalam. For goods taken down the Muvattupuzha river.
2	Do.	Kandanad.	1 Murinjapuzha. 2 Poothotta. 3 Thadathilradavu. 4 Mangalkadavu.	Do. Do. For goods from Mattathunkadavu, Elinkadavu and other places to the east of Udayamperur. For goods from places between the Kandanad customs house and the Frontier beyond Mangalkadavu.
3	Do.	Udayamperur.	Alunkal.	At the junction of the Vaikom Udayamperur road and the road to Vettikal.
4	Shertaliny.	Mukkkom.	1 Kottapuram west. 2 Anjilikad.	For goods from places between the Kottapuram west station and the Mukkom customs house. For goods from places between Anjilikad and Mukkom customs house.
5	Do.	Veluthully.	1 Thottumukom. 2 Mathuka.	This place is situate at the northern end of the Erhapunnai canal.
6	Do.	Anthakazhi.	- Manakodan. 2 Mattankal.	For goods from Arathunkal and other places to the south of Manakodan. This place lies one furlong to the south of the customs house. Here manifests will be issued for goods from places to the north of Manakodan.
7	Kannaihanad.	Pathenchunkom.	1 Kolathunkadavu. 2 Pathenchunkom station. 3 Thattapalam. 4 Sasthannakal.	For goods from places lying between Pathenchunkom and Mannalay.
8	Do.	Mannalay.	5 Pathenchunkom.	For goods from Pathenchunkom or from places to the east of Pathenchunkom.

No.	Taluk.	Customs house.	Manifest registering station.	Explanatory remarks.
9	Kunnam- nad.	Vallom.	1 Nampalli.	For goods intended for Vellarapalli via Pottar from places situate above Vallom customs house.
			2 Mudikal.	For goods to Vellarapalli from places lying between Vallom customs house and a point which is one mile to the west of the Mudikal station.
			3 Vallom.	At the junction of the main central road and the Kodanad and Vallom roads.
10	Alongad.	Alwaye- Thottumukom.	1 Thottumukom.	At the point where the road to the customs house branches off from the Alwaye Perumbayur road.
			2 Kunnuksad.	For goods to Vellarapalli via Periyar from places between Thottumukom and a point which is one mile to the west of the Mudikal station.
11	Do.	Ankamali.	Ankamali.	At the junction of the road to the Railway station and the road to Alwaye.
12	Do.	Edappalli.	1 Periyad.	For goods going down the river from Alwaye.
			2 Palarivattom.	
13	Parur.	Vazupuzha.	1 Alwaye market.	
			2 Muttinakom.	
14	Do.	Chathannad.	3 Pottinkurty.	
			4 Manjummel.	
15	Do.	Parur Thottumukom.	1 Kodavakad.	
			2 Pulingsad.	
16	Do.	Bhagavathi-kotta.	1 Market landing.	
			2 Kidamangalam.	
17	Do.	Puthenchira.	3 Moolakkadavu.	
			4 Chelithanthara.	
18	Do.	Munambom.	1 Chathottampuram.	
			2 Malavanna.	
19	Muvattu-puzha.	Vettikal.	3 Manjalli.	
			1 Vadakkuvuri market.	
			2 Karingamchira.	
			1 Kunjithal.	
			2 Azhikal.	
			3 Vadakal.	
			1 Pinavom.	
			2 Mundankad.	

CUSTOMS NOTIFICATION

No. S. R. 1084.

Under Section 18 of the Sea Customs Regulation, V of 1888, the Government are pleased to prohibit the bringing by sea or by land into Travancore of any copy of the pamphlet entitled "Reflections on the Political Situation in India with a Personal Note and Extracts from Indian and English Newspapers, etc., by Lajpat Rai of Lahore, India".

Hazar Cutcherry,
Trivandrum, 18th April 1916. }

M. KRISHNAN NAIR,

Deputy.

No. S. R. 1179.

CUSTOMS NOTIFICATION.

Under Section 18 of the Sea Customs Regulation V of 1888, the Government are pleased to prohibit the bringing by sea or by land into Travancore of any copy of an article in English by William Jennings Bryan entitled "British Rule in India" or of any part of it or of any translation thereof in part or in full in any of the Indian languages.

Hazar Cutcherry,
Trivandrum, 29th April 1916. }

M. KRISHNAN NAIR,

Deputy.

No. S. R. 1265.

NOTIFICATION.

In supersession of the Notice dated the 25th May 1895 published in the Government Gazette dated 28th May 1895/16th Vykasi 1070, it is hereby notified for general information that the rate of duty leviable on salted fish, wet or dry, imported under the above Notice, shall, from the 1st April 1916, be (7½) seven and a half annas per maund of 82½ lbs. avoirdupois weight.

Hazar Cutcherry,
Trivandrum, 18th May 1916. }

M. KRISHNAN NAIR,

Deputy.

RULES

UNDER THE LAND CUSTOMS REGULATION II OF 1091.

In exercise of the powers conferred by Section 13 of the Land Customs Regulation II of 1091, the following rules are prescribed, under sanction of His Highness the Maha Raja, for the grant of licenses to persons who purchase goods subject to export duty and store the same for subsequent sale, in places situate within a distance of one mile from the land frontier of Travancore.

1. These rules shall be in force only in the taluks of Vaikom, Shertallay, Mavattupuzha, Kunnathurad, Alengad and Parur.

2. Persons desirous of owning, erecting or maintaining any godown or other building or place within a distance of one mile from the land frontier of Travancore for the storage of any goods subject to export duty which such persons purchase for subsequent sale, shall forward their applications for licenses, in such form as the controlling officer of customs may prescribe, to the chief customs officer in charge of the circle within the limits of which such storage and sale are intended to be carried on.

3. On receipt of such application, the chief customs officer shall, after such enquiry as he deems fit to make and on being satisfied that there are no grounds which disentitle the applicant to a license, grant to such applicant free of fee a license within ten days of the receipt of the application. The license so granted shall be forwarded direct to the applicant and the particulars thereof shall be intimated to the customs officer in charge of the range within which the place of business described in such license is situate.

4. No license shall be issued to any person—

(a) who has been convicted of an offence falling under the Travancore Penal Code and involving moral turpitude, or

(b) who has been convicted of any serious offence under any law relating to Separate Revenue, or

(c) who is a defaulter in respect of any contract relating to Separate Revenue, or of any sum due to the Government under Separate Revenue, or

(d) who is a public servant in the active service of the Government, or

(e) who is under 18 years of age.

5. A license issued under these rules shall be subject to the following conditions :—

(a) The license shall have effect for a period of one Malayalam official year commencing from the first day of Chingom, or in the event of the license being issued on a latter day during the year, from such date of issue to the last day of Karkadgom.

(b) The sale or storage by the licensee of any goods described in the license outside the limits mentioned therein is prohibited.

(c) The licensee shall put up a sign board at the entrance to his licensed premises stating, in the local vernacular, the number of the license and the nature of his trade.

(d) The licensed premises shall have a suitable enclosure within which the licensee shall transact his business in a building which shall always be accessible to the officers of the Excise Department who are competent, under these rules, to examine the accounts and goods of the licensee. The licensee shall have his license hung up in a conspicuous place within such building. And he shall render to every officer authorised to inspect such licensed premises all facilities for the examination of the accounts and the verification of stock.

(e) Every licensee shall maintain in his licensed premises, from day to day, true accounts of the transactions which shall be written in ink in the form prescribed by the controlling officer of customs. Such accounts shall be in printed books (foolscap size) each book having not less than 50 such forms. The licensee shall, before making any entry in such book, produce it before the chief customs officer in charge of the circle who shall cause the pages of such book being stamped with his office stamp and a certificate entered therein showing the number of pages contained in such book and also the fact of each page having been duly stamped. The closing balance of the stock shall daily be entered in such book as soon as the transactions for each day are closed. The licensee shall sign such entry.

(f) The licensee shall maintain in his licensed premises an inspection note-book with the pages numbered consecutively for inspecting officers to enter their remarks in. Both this book and the account book described in the last preceding clause shall be produced by the licensee whenever called on to do so by an officer empowered to examine the stock and accounts of the licensee.

(g) The licensee shall carefully preserve in his licensed premises the certificates received by him from customs houses evidencing the payment of duty on each consignment of goods exported by him and he shall produce the same for the inspection of officers authorised to examine his accounts and stock.

(h) No goods falling within the purview of his license shall be kept by the licensee within his licensed premises unless the same has previously been credited in the accounts kept by him under clause (e) rule 5.

(i) Every licensee shall have in his licensed premises a pair of large scales and also a set of authorised weights for weighing at least one cwt. of goods at a time.

(j) No licensee shall remove for the purpose of export any goods from his licensed premises unless he has previously obtained a manifest in respect of such goods. Officers in charge of manifest registering stations will issue manifests on the application of a licensee without insisting on the production of the goods before such stations.

(k) The licensee shall not take into his licensed premises or remove therefrom any dutiable goods except between sunrise and sunset.

(l) The licensee shall not have pecuniary dealings of any kind with any officer of the Excise Department.

(m) The licensee shall give intimation to an officer of the Excise Department not below the rank of a petty officer, of any intention, which comes to his knowledge, on the part of any person to commit an offence under the Land Customs Regulation or of the commission of any such offence which comes to his knowledge.

(n) Such returns and information as may be required by the controlling officer of customs or the chief customs officer shall be furnished by the licensee.

(o) Infraction of any of the conditions of the license either by a licensee or by any person in his employment will entail on the licensee either a fine up to Rs. (10) ten, or the cancellation of his license or both. It shall be competent to the chief customs officer to impose the above fine; but a license shall be cancelled except with the previous sanction of the controlling officer of customs. The imposition of a fine or the cancellation of a license, under these rules, shall not relieve the licensee or any person in his employment from liability to be prosecuted for any offence committed against the Land Customs Regulation or any infringement of these rules.

(p) When the period of a license granted under these rules expires and such license is not renewed for the next following official year, or when a license is cancelled and a notice of such cancellation is given to the licensee, such person shall within one month from the date of expiry of the period of the license or from the receipt of such notice, as the case may be, sell all dutiable goods that may remain with him or export the same on payment of the prescribed duty. Should the owner of such goods fail to do so within the prescribed period, the chief customs officer shall arrange for the goods being kept under such custody as he deems necessary and shall allow the owner a further period of one month to sell the goods or to export the same under the customs rules. If before the expiry of the further period, the owner of the goods fails to dispose of it, the chief customs officer shall, with the previous sanction of the controlling officer of customs, sell the same by public auction and deliver to the owner the proceeds thereof after deducting the expenses connected with the sale.

(q) If the licensee shall be convicted of any offence under the Land Customs Regulation, the officer who granted such license may declare it forfeited.

(r) If the licensee shall be convicted under the Penal Code, such conviction shall render him liable to forfeiture of the license if the offence of which he is convicted is such as, in the opinion of the controlling officer of customs, renders him unfit to hold it.

(s) The licensee shall be bound by all the rules which have been passed under the Land Customs Regulation II of 1981 or which may hereafter be passed under the said Regulation or under any law relating to Land Customs Revenue which may, hereafter, be passed.

6. The controlling officer of customs, chief customs officers and customs officers in charge of ranges are empowered to examine the stock and accounts of licensed vendors of dutiable goods under these rules.

7. Powers granted to any officer under these rules may be exercised by any other officer to whom the former is subordinate and it shall be competent to such superior officer to set aside, modify or otherwise revise an order passed by any officer subordinate to him.

8. Appeals from the decision of the chief customs officer under these rules shall lie to the controlling officer of customs and appeals from the original orders of the controlling officer of customs shall lie to the Government, provided that the appeal, in each case, is preferred within 30 days from the date of the order appealed against and is accompanied by a copy of such order.

9. It shall be competent for the controlling Officer of customs to prescribe the registers and accounts the maintenance of which in institutions or by officers under his control he deems necessary for the general carrying out of these rules and also the forms for such registers and accounts, and for the accounts, returns, applications, etc., described in these rules.

10. These rules shall come into force on the first day of Mithunam 1091.

Huzur Cutcherry,
Trivandrum, 30th April 1916. }

M. KRISHNAN NAIR,
Deewan.

CUSTOMS NOTIFICATION.

No. S. R. 1498.

Under Section 18 of the Sea Customs Regulation V of 1088, the Government are pleased to prohibit the bringing by sea or by land, into Travancore of any copy of the American monthly Magazine entitled "The Open Court" for the month of February 1916 and all subsequent issues.

Huzur Cutcherry,
Trivandrum, 12th June 1916. }

M. KRISHNAN NAIR,
Deewan.

CUSTOMS NOTIFICATION.

No. S. R. 1583.

Under Section 18 of the Sea Customs Regulation, V of 1088, the Government are pleased to prohibit the bringing by sea or by land into Travancore, of any copy of a publication entitled "Ghadr di Gunj" No. 2 (Beha of Mutiny No. 2) issued by the Hindustan Ghadr Press, San Francisco, in Gurmukhi or any other Indian Language.

Huzur Cutcherry, Trivandrum.
23rd June 1916. }

M. KRISHNAN NAIR,
Deewan.

CUSTOMS NOTIFICATION.

No. S. R. 1573.

It is hereby notified, under sanction of His Highness the Maha Raja, that the revised tariff values of the following articles in the Export Tariff continued as a tentative measure for three years from the 1st Mithunam 1088 by Notification No. S. R. 1152, dated the 30th May 1914 published on page 2592 of the Government Gazette, dated the 16th June 1914 are continued for a further period of three years with effect from the 1st Mithunam 1091.

Items in the tariff.	Description of goods.	Per.	Tariff valuation.		
			Rs.	As.	P.
I. Produce of the coco-nut tree.	1. Copra.	Cwt.	15	...	...
	2. Coconut.	1000.	45	...	...
	7. Pinnac.	Cwt.	5	...	...
II. Produce of the areca-nut tree.	1. Arecanut without husk.	Candy.	100	...	...
	2. Arecanut in husk.	Do.	55	...	...
III. Oils.	1. Coconut oil.	Cwt.	12	8	...

Huzar Cutcherry,
Trivandrum, 20th June 1916.

M. KRISHNAN NAIR,

Deewan.

CUSTOMS NOTIFICATION.

No. 1585.

Under Section 18 of the Travancore Sea Customs Regulation, V of 1088, the Government are pleased to prohibit the bringing by sea or by land, into Travancore of any copy of a book entitled "Rosi Baghion Ki Dastanen" (Stories, of Russian Revolutionaries) published by the Yugantar Ashram, San Francisco, in Urdu or in any other language.

Huzar Cutcherry, Trivandrum,
23rd June 1916

M. KRISHNAN NAIR,

Deewan.

CUSTOMS NOTIFICATION.

No. S. R. 1673.

In continuation of Notification No. S. R. 1616, dated the 6th March 1916 it is hereby notified, under sections 20 and 22 of the Sea Customs Regulation, V of 1088 and Sections 10 and 11 of the Land Customs Regulation II of 1091, that His Highness the Maha Raja has been pleased to sanction the levy of duty on jute exported from Travancore at the rates mentioned below.

		Rs.	as.	p.
1. Jute, other than Binlipetam				
Raw jute.				
(1) cuttings ...	Bale of 400 lbs.	...	10	...
(2) all other descriptions ...	Do.	2	4	...
2. Jute manufactures, when not in actual use, as coverings, receptacles or buildings for other goods.				
(1) sacking, (cloth) bags, twist, yarn, rope and twice) ...	Ton of 2240 lbs.	10	...	...
(2) Hossians and all other descriptions of jute manufactures not otherwise specified ...	Do.	16	...	...

Huzar Cutcherry Trivandrum,
28th June 1916

M. KRISHNAN NAIR,

Deewan.

CUSTOMS NOTIFICATION.

No S. R. 2031.

Under Section 18 of the Sea Customs Regulation V of 1088, the Government are pleased to prohibit the bringing, by sea or by land, into Travancore of any copy of the pamphlet entitled "The Methods of the Indian Police in the 20th century", by Mr. Frederic Mackarness, published with an introductory note and an appendix by the Hindustan Cedar Office, San Francisco in November 1915.

Huzar Cutcherry, Trivandrum, }
2nd August 1916.

M. KRISHNAN NAIR,
Deewan.

CUSTOMS NOTIFICATION.

No. S. R. 2032.

Under Section 18 of the Sea Customs Regulation, V of 1088, the Government are pleased to prohibit the bringing, by sea or by land, into Travancore of any copy of the pamphlet entitled "India's Loyalty to England" published by the Indian National Party in September 1915.

Huzar Cutcherry, Trivandrum, }
2nd August 1916.

M. KRISHNAN NAIR,
Deewan.

CUSTOMS NOTIFICATION.

No. S. R. 2159.

Under Section 18 of the Sea Customs Regulation V of 1088, the Government are pleased to prohibit the import into India of the cigars manufactured by the "La Perla del Oriente" Cigar Factory in Manila.

Huzar Cutcherry Trivandrum, |
18th August 1916.

M. KRISHNAN NAIR,
Deewan.

No. S. R. 2761.

NOTIFICATION.

Under Section 18 of the Travancore Sea Customs Regulation V of 1088, the Government are pleased to prohibit the bringing by sea or by land into Travancore of any copy of the pamphlet, whatever may be the language it may be printed, entitled "Aguan di Gawahi" published by the Yuganter Asuram, San Francisco, United States of America.

Huzar Cutcherry,
Trivandrum, 10th October 1915.

M. KRISHNAN NAIR,
Deewan.

No. S. R. 2846.

NOTIFICATION.

Under Section 18 of the Travancore Sea Customs Regulation V of 1088, the Government are pleased to prohibit the bringing by sea or by land into British India of any copy of the American monthly Magazine for the month of August 1915 entitled "The Open Court" and published at Chicago.

Huzar Cutcherry,
Trivandrum,
22nd October 1915.

M. KRISHNAN NAIR,
Deewan.

No. S. R. 2370.

CUSTOMS NOTIFICATION.

Under Section 18 of the Sea Customs Regulation, V of 1088, the Government are pleased to prohibit the bringing by sea or by land into Travancore, of any copy of a leaflet entitled "Lekshmi Bai, leader of the Mutiny of 1857", published by the Yaguntar Ashram, San Francisco, in Urdu or in any other language.

Huzur Cutcherry,
Trivandrum, 25th August 1916.

M. KRISHNAN NAIR,
Deewan.

No. S. R. 2447.

CUSTOMS REGULATION.

Under section 18 of the Sea Customs Regulation V of 1088, the Government are pleased to prohibit the export of raw jute to the Dutch East Indies.

Provided that nothing in this Notification shall apply to raw jute shipped under a license issued by the Chief Customs Officer at the place of export.

Huzur Cutcherry,
Trivandrum,
16th September 1916.

M. KRISHNAN NAIR
Deewan.

No. S. R. 2789.

CUSTOMS NOTIFICATION.

Under Section 50 of the Land Customs Regulation II of 1091, it is hereby notified for general information that the Government Notification No. S. R. 1673, dated the 23rd June 1916, and published at page 299 of the Gazette dated the 11th July 1916, imposing export duty on jute is cancelled, as regards exports by land into British India.

Huzur Cutcherry,
Trivandrum,
30th October 1916.

M. KRISHNAN NAIR,
Deewan.

No. S. R. 4812, dated 5th June 1908.

In supersession of the Huzur Notification dated 21st July 1908, No. 963 P. D. published at page 586 of the Gazette, dated 28th July 1908 it is hereby notified, with the sanction of His Highness the Maha Raja and for the information of the public, that the importation of tobacco or any preparation thereof through the British Post Offices is prohibited from the 1st July 1908. Any parcel arriving at a British Post Office in the State and suspected to contain tobacco or any preparation thereof will be opened by the British Postal authorities and returned to the senders if found to contain such tobacco or preparation thereof.

No. S. R. 2075, dated 16-3-09.

It is hereby notified, for the information of the public, that Government as in the past, do not hold themselves responsible for any loss or damage to tobacco warehoused in Sirkar Bankshalls, caused by any accidents to those buildings, such as fire, lightning &c. It should be distinctly understood by the public that all tobacco is bonded at the risk of the persons bonding the same.

No. S. R. 3039, d 27-4-09.

It is hereby notified, with the sanction of His Highness the Maha Raja that all officers of the Excise Department in charge of circles, are invested with the powers of a Division Peishkar under the Tobacco Regulation and the rules framed thereunder.

No. S. R. 5983, dated 15th October 1910.

Under sanction of His Highness the Maha Raja, it is hereby notified that the export of Jaffna tobacco unmanufactured from any part of Travancore is absolutely prohibited.

NOTIFICATION.

No. S. R. 3205 dated 7th December 1915.

In exercise of the powers conferred by Section 31 of the Tobacco Regulation, I of 1987, it is hereby notified that, under sanction of His Highness the Maha Raja, the following amendments have been made in the Tobacco Rules issued under date the 5th July 1913.

Rule 48. Insert the words "or retail" between the words "wholesale" and "vend".

Rule 49. Cancelled.

Rule 54. Omit the words "or the retail" after the words "wholesale" occurring in three places.

Do. Omit the words "as the case may be" between "tobacco" and "is intended to be carried on."

Rule 56. Cancelled.

Rule 58. Add the following new para to Rule 58 :—

"Applications for the grant of licenses for the retail vend of tobacco during any official year shall, as a rule, be received and disposed of by the officer in charge of the Circle during the month of Karkadagon of the preceding year. For this purpose, he shall visit every range in his circle and shall stay there for as many days in the month of Karkadagon as are necessary for the disposal of all such applications. Such officer shall give at least one week's previous notice regarding the dates of his intended stay in such range for the disposal of such applications. In regard to the applications for the grant of licenses for the retail vend of tobacco received during any month other than Karkadagon, the Officer in charge of the Circle shall dispose of the same within one week from date of receipt.

Rule 60. Omit the words "provided that the shops of both are situate

Clause VIII. within the same taluk."

In exercise of the powers conferred by Section 15 of Regulation 1 of 1987 it is hereby notified, under sanction of His Highness the Maha Raja, that no Excise officer shall summon any person under the said section to appear before him as a witness at a greater distance than forty miles from the usual place of residence of such person.

Hazur Cutcherry,
Trivandrum,
5th July 1913.

F. RAJAGOPALA CHARI,
Deputy.

In exercise of the powers conferred by Section 11 clause (c) of Regulation I of 1937, it is hereby notified, under sanction of His Highness the Maharaja, that Assistant Excise Commissioners and Circle Officers are appointed for the purposes of the said clause to be superior officers within the limits of their respective jurisdictions.

Hazur Cutcherry,
Trivandrum,
5th July 1918. }

P. RAJAGOPALA CHARI,
Deputy.

ABKARI NOTIFICATION.

As instances of import of European and country liquor without covering permits as required by Section 6 of Regulation IV of 1973 have come to the notice of Government, it is hereby notified for general information that persons importing liquor without obtaining permits from Government will be liable to the penalties prescribed under the Regulation.

When applying for permits, information as regards the kind and quantity of liquor and the route by which it is to be imported should be furnished. (2nd October 1903).

RULES FOR THE SUPPLY OF TODDY FOR USE IN THE MANUFACTURE OF BREAD.

Under Section 36 of Regulation IV of 1973 the following rules for the supply of Toddy to persons using it in the manufacture of Bread are passed.

1. Every baker requiring toddy for the manufacture of bread, in excess of the maximum quantity for the possession of which no license is required shall apply, in the case of the excise tracts to the Inspector of the Division and in other places to the Tahsildar of the Taluk for a license under section 10 of the Abkari Regulation for possession of the quantity required.

2. The application shall state (a) the name of the applicant, (b) the average quantity of bread manufactured by him, *per diem*, and (c) the quantity of toddy for which a license is required. It shall also describe precisely the place in which the bread is to be made, the shop from which the toddy is to be obtained and the route by which it is to be transported to the bakery.

3. The Inspector or Tahsildar as the case may be, shall after satisfying himself that the applicant is a *bona fide* baker and that the quantity of toddy applied for is reasonable, recommend to the Division Peishkar for the issue of a license in the appended form for its possession at the bakery and a general permit for its transport from the shop mentioned therein. Should he consider the quantity applied for to be in excess of reasonable requirement, he may reduce it to the quantity actually required.

4. Licenses and permits under these rules may be granted also to private individuals who require to prepare bread in large quantities.

5. A fee of Rs. 10 will be charged for every license to a baker and in the case of a private individual, para 4 *supra* Rs. 5.

6. The license shall hold good only for the Malayalam year in which it is issued.

7. The premises used for the manufacture of bread with toddy obtained under these rules shall be open to inspection by any officer of the Abkari Department not below the rank of a Petty Officer in the case of the Excise tracts or by an officer appointed by the Division Peishkar drawing not less than Rs. 15 in other tracts and the licensee shall be bound to

furnish such officer with any information which may be required regarding the quantity of toddy used by him in such manufacture. (80th May 1904.)

License issued under the Rules dated 30th May 1904 for the possession of Toddy by person using it in the manufacture of Bread.

I, the Division Peishkar of the Division
hereby license you residing at possessing fresh
fermented toddy in quantities not exceeding gallons at a time
purchased from toddy shop No. for use in the manufacture
of bread in premises No. subject to the following conditions
and stipulations to be observed by you, the said

Conditions

(1) This license extends only to the possession for use in the manufacture of bread of fresh fermented toddy in quantities not exceeding gallons at a time obtained by you from the shop aforesaid.

(2) The toddy obtained by you under this license shall not be sold or utilized otherwise than in the manufacture of bread, nor shall it be transferred to any other baker.

(3) As only fresh fermented toddy is suitable for the manufacture of bread, no stale toddy can be retained in the premises used for the manufacture of bread under this license. Any toddy which you may not use in the manufacture of bread must be destroyed before it becomes stale.

(4) The general transport permit granted to you along with this license shall be carried with every consignment of toddy obtained and transported by you from the licensed shop specified above.

(5) The premises used for the manufacture of bread shall be open to inspection by any officer of the Akkari Department not below the rank of a Petty officer in the case of excise tracts or by an officer appointed in this behalf by the Division Peishkar and drawing not less than Rs. 15 in other tracts and you shall be bound to furnish such officer with any information which may be required regarding the quantity of toddy used in such manufacture.

(6) You shall also, if the Dewan shall so order, maintain correct accounts showing, day by day, the quantity toddy received by you, the quantity used in the manufacture of bread, the quantity of flour or rated upon, the quantity of bread out-turned and the quantity of toddy remaining unspent at the end of each day, or such other particulars as the Dewan may from time to time prescribe.

(7) You shall at your cost maintain intact an inspection notebook with pages numbered consecutively, so that officers who may inspect the bakery, may enter their remarks therein. The note book shall be handed over to the Inspector of the Division or any officer authorized by him or the Dewan Peishkar to receive it at any time at such officer's request on a receipt being given therefor.

(8) Any contravention of the above conditions will render you liable to a penalty not exceeding Rs. 10 or forfeiture of this license at the discretion of the Dewan Peishkar.

(9) The imposition of a fine or the cancellation of the license under the last preceding clause shall not be held to prevent your being prosecuted for any offence which may have been committed against the provisions of Regulation IV of 1073, or other law for the time being in force and relating to the akkari revenue.

(10) This license may be revoked by the Dewan without assigning any cause whatever on giving 15 days' notice of such revocation.

ABKARI

It is hereby notified that the Rules dated 30th May 1904, for the supply of toddy to persons using it in the manufacture of bread, will come into operation from the 1st Chingom, 1080 (P. D. No. 1100 dated 25th June, 1904).

In continuation of the Rules under Section 5 of Regulation VI of 1903 passed on the 13th June 1899 No. P. D. 709, it is hereby notified that the maximum quantity of raw opium and preparation thereof that may either be possessed or transported without a valid permit is one tola (No. 16523/S- R. 2252, dated 4th October 1908).

No. S. R. 8421, dated 23-10-08.

In continuation of notification dated 14th June 1908, published at page 858 of the Government Gazette dated 23rd June 1908, it is hereby notified, with the sanction of His Highness the Maharajah, that under clause (g) of Section 4 of the Abkari Regulation IV of 1973, power is delegated to the Assistant Excise Commissioners to grant permits for the importation of liquor or intoxicating drugs other than those mentioned in clause (a) or Section 6 on payment of the duty, if any, and on such terms as may be prescribed by Government from time to time.

No. S. R. 856, dated 19-1-09.

In exercise of the power vested in Government by Section 67 of the Abkari Regulation IV of 1973, it is hereby notified that, from and after the 1st Kumbhom 1084/12th February 1909, the sale of medicated wines and similar preparations containing 20 per cent and upwards, but not more than 42 per cent of proof spirit, is prohibited throughout the whole of Travancore, except under a license granted in accordance with the rules prescribed for regulating the issue of licenses for the sale of foreign liquor dated 1st August 1908.

No. S. R. 1818, dated 24-4-09.

Under Section 12 of Regulation I of 1908, it is hereby notified, with the sanction of His Highness the Maharajah, that the Excise Commissioner is invested with the powers of a Division Peishkar in regard to the collection of Abkari revenue, both arrears and current.

No. 1549 S. R., dated 2-3-09.

In exercise of the powers given to Government under Sections 4 and 5 of the Abkari Regulation, IV of 1973, and in supersession of Government Notifications, dated 14th June 1908 and 23rd October 1908, it is notified with the sanction of His Highness the Maharajah, as follows. This notification will come into force on the 1st Meenom 1084.

1. The following officers of the Excise department are declared to be Abkari Officers:—

- (1) The Excise Commissioner,
- (2) Assistant Excise Commissioners,
- (3) Circle Officers,
- (4) Inspectors,
- (5) Petty Officers,
- (6) Peons.

2. The Excise Commissioner is appointed to be the Chief Abkari Officer of the State. He shall exercise throughout the State all the powers of a Division Peishkar in respect of the abkari revenue. He shall have the control of the administration of the Abkari department and of the

collection of the abkari revenue. He shall exercise over Tahsildars in respect of the abkari revenue, the control exercised by the Division Peishkars in respect of the land revenue. He shall have all the general and special powers which an Abkari Officer may have under the Regulation. He is empowered to appoint any subordinate officer whose pay does not exceed Rs. 40 per mensem.

3. Assistant Excise Commissioners and Circle Officers shall exercise all the powers of a Division Peishkar in respect of all matters relating to the abkari revenue. They shall have throughout the State all the general and special powers which an Abkari Officer may have under the Regulation. They shall exercise their powers concurrently with and subject to the control of the Excise Commissioner. Assistant Excise Commissioners are empowered to appoint subordinate officers whose pay does not exceed Rs. 20 per mensem, and Circle Officers are empowered to appoint subordinate officers whose pay does not exceed Rs. 10 per mensem.

4. The following powers are delegated to the Excise Commissioner.

- (a) power is delegated to him to grant permission, under Section 6 (b) for the importation of liquor or intoxicating drugs other than that mentioned in clause (a) of that section on payment of the duty, if any, and on such other terms as may be prescribed by Government from time to time;
- (b) power is delegated to him to permit, under Section 7, the export of liquor or intoxicating drugs, on payment of the fee or duty if any, and on such other terms, as may be prescribed by Government from time to time;
- (c) power is delegated to him to grant, under Section 14, to any person or persons, on such conditions and for such period as may seem fit, and subject to confirmation of his action by Government the exclusive or other privilege of selling by retail or of manufacturing or supplying by whole and selling by retail any country liquor or intoxicating drugs in any area;
- (d) power is delegated to him to make the declaration, under Section 18, in regard to any area in which the exclusive privilege of manufacturing toddy has been granted to any person, that the written permission of the grantee to draw toddy shall have within that area the same force and effect as a license from the Division Peishkar for that purpose; power is also delegated to him to cancel any such declaration made by him;
- (e) power is delegated to him.
 - (i) to cancel or suspend, under Section 22, for any of the reasons stated in clause (a), (b) or (c) of that Section and subject to confirmation of his action by Government, any license or permit,
 - (ii) and where a license or permit has been granted on the application of the holder of an exclusive or other privilege, or of a farmer of duties, to cancel or suspend, such license or permit on the requisition in writing of such person;
- (f) power is granted to him, under Section 24 in case of default of any kind made by the grantee of a privilege or a farmer, and subject to the confirmation of his action by Government, to take the grant or farm under management at the risk of the defaulter or to declare the grant or farm forfeited and re-sell the same at the risk and loss of the defaulter.

5. Power is delegated to Assistant Excise Commissioners and Circle Officers,

- (i) to grant permission under Section 6 (b), for the importation of liquor or intoxicating drugs other than that mentioned in clause (a) of that Section on Payment of the duty, if any, and on such

other terms, as may be prescribed by Government from time to time;

- (ii) and where a license or permit has been granted on the application of the holder of an exclusive or other privilege, or of a farmer of duties, to cancel or suspend, under section 22 clause (d), such license or permit on the requisition in writing of such person.

6. The following powers are given to Inspectors, officers in charge of licensed distilleries, warehouse or excise depots, and officers in charge of Government store-houses for the storage of intoxicating drugs:—

(a) to Inspectors—to exercise within their respective ranges, all the powers and to perform all the duties of a Division Peishkar, subject to the control of the officers of the Excise department having authority over them, in respect of the issue of the issue of special permits under Section 9;

(b) to officers in charge of licensed distilleries, warehouses or excise depots to exercise all the powers and to perform all the duties of a Division Peishkar, in respect of the issue of special permits under Section 9 for the transport of liquor made in or issued from the distilleries, warehouses or excise depots of which they are in charge, subject to the control of the officers of the Excise department having authority over them.

(c) to the officers in charge of Government store-houses for the storage of intoxicating drugs to exercise all the powers and to perform all the duties of a Division Peishkar, in respect of the issue of special permits under section 9 for the transport of intoxicating drugs removed under authority from the store-houses of which they are in charge, subject to the control of the officers of the Excise department having authority over them.

7. The following powers are given to licensed wholesale vendors of country spirits and to licensed wholesale vendors of intoxicating drugs:—

(a) to licensed wholesale vendors of country spirits to exercise within the areas specified in their licenses, all the powers and to perform all the duties of a Division Peishkar, in respect of the issue of the special permits under Section 9 for the transport of such spirits sold by themselves, subject to the control of an officer of the Excise department (not below the rank of an Inspector) having jurisdiction;

(b) to licensed wholesale vendors of intoxicating drugs to perform within the areas specified in their licenses, all the duties of a Division Peishkar in respect of the issue of special permits under Section 9 for the transport of such drugs sold by themselves subject to the control of an officer of the Excise department (not below the rank of an Inspector) having jurisdiction.

8. All Abkari Officers, not below the rank of an Inspector, are empowered to perform the acts and duties mentioned in Sections 30 to 49 inclusive.

9. All Abkari Officers, not below the rank of an Inspector, are empowered under Section 23, to measure out or to test the strength of any liquor in the possession of licensees in such manner as they may require.

10. (a) Inspectors within the circles to which they are attached, are appointed to be Abkari Officers under their respective denominations, for the purposes of Sections 27, 28, 30, 31, 31, 35, 49, 55, 58 and 68 and are empowered to exercise all the powers and to discharge all the duties conferred and imposed on Abkari Officers in the Section aforesaid, and

(b) Petty Officers and peons, within the circles to which they are attached, are appointed to be Abkari Officers under their respective denominations, for the purposes of Sections 27, 30, 31, 34, 35, 40, 56, 58 and 68 and are empowered to exercise all the powers and discharge all the duties conferred and imposed on Abkari Officers in the Section aforesaid.

Provided that, with reference to Section 30, there shall be no limit of jurisdiction within Travancore for the Abkari and other department officers named therein, but all persons arrested and all seizures made thereunder shall without delay be made over to the Abkari Officers possessing local jurisdiction.

11. Under Section 63, the Excise Commissioner, Assistant Excise Commissioners and Circle Officers, are specially empowered to exercise the powers conferred by the said Section.

No. S. B. 4785, dated 10-3-09.

In exercise of the powers conferred on Government under Sections 6, 8, 9, 11, 20, 26 and 27 of the Abkari Regulation IV of 1873, it is notified with the sanction of His Highness the Maharaja, that the following rules are prescribed for regulating the import, transport, possession, sale, &c., of cocaine :—

1. Cocaine includes the salts of cocaine and every preparation and admixture thereof.

2. No cocaine shall be imported into Travancore except under a permit, issued under the Abkari Regulation.

3. The transport of cocaine without a permit and the possession of the same without a license, in quantities exceeding 6 grains where the drug is in a dry state, or 25 grains where it is in solution, are prohibited.

4. Qualified medical practitioners and dentists who wish to possess cocaine for use in the exercise of their profession, but not for sale, will be permitted to possess not more than half an ounce of the drug provided that they take out a license for such possession. The license will be issued by the Excise Commissioner, free of fee.

5. The sale of cocaine except under a license, is prohibited.

6. Licenses for the sale of cocaine may be issued by the Excise Commissioner free of fee, to approved persons on their showing that they have a legitimate demand for the drug as medical practitioners, dentists or as chemists and druggists.

7. The sale of cocaine by a licensed vendor except to another licensed vendor or to a licensed possessor or on the prescription of a qualified medical practitioner or dentist is prohibited. The prohibition, however does not extend to the sale on the prescription of other than qualified medical practitioners, provided that such prescriptions are countersigned by a medical officer in the service of Government, not below the rank of an Assistant Surgeon. The above restriction does not apply to the sale of the following *bona fide* medicated articles:—

(i) Tooth-ache drops.

(ii) Compound Tablets or Lozenges—Cocaine, chlorate of Potash and Borax.

Krameria and Cocaine.

Menthol Cocaine and Red Gum.

Benzoin and Cocaine.

(iii) Such other mouth lozenges or tablets as are stated by the makers not to contain more than 1/16 grain of cocaine in each lozenge or tablet.

8. The term "qualified medical practitioner" in clauses 4 and 7 *supra* means all graduates in medicine of the Indian Universities and of all recognised Universities of Europe and America, all medical practitioners eligible for registration on the medical register of Great Britain, and all medical subordinates who are in service or who have retired on pension.

The term "qualified dentist" means all persons entitled to be entered in the dentists' section of the medical register of Great Britain.

9 Licensed vendors of cocaine or empowered under Section 9 of the Abkari Regulation, to issue special permits in such forms as may be prescribed by the Excise Commissioner, for the transport of the drug sold by them, to any part of Travancore.

10. When a Magistrate orders the confiscation of cocaine hydrochloride (hydrochlorate) he should, on the expiry of the period of appeal, send it in a sealed package to the nearest Excise Inspector. The Excise Inspector will dispose of it in the following manner. Phials on which the original capsules, bands, &c., of the makers are intact and packets containing not less than $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce should be forwarded to the Superintendent, General Medical Stores, Trivandrum; while phials from which the original capsules have been removed and packets containing less than $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce of the drug should be sent to the Excise Commissioner for destruction. The inspector on receipt of the drug, should weigh the same and see that the quantity corresponds with that forwarded by the Magistrate, any discrepancy being reported to the Excise Commissioner for orders. The same instructions apply to cocaine hydrochloride confiscated by departmental officers. Whenever preparations of cocaine other than cocaine hydrochloride are confiscated, the matter should be referred by the Excise Commissioner to Government for orders.

No. S. R. 5080, dated 20-7-'09.

Under Section 5 of Regulation IV of 1873, it is hereby notified that Inspectors in charge of Excise Ranges are empowered to destroy taddy kept in shops and found unfit for consumption.

No. S. R. 5463, dated 6-8-'09

It is hereby notified, under sanction of His Highness the Maharajah, that Circle Officers are empowered to issue licenses under clause 15, and, permits and licences under clause 20 of the rules applicable to opium and ganja, passed by Government under date the 15th August 1907.

No. S. R. 5178.

NOTICE.

Under sanction of His Highness the Mahrarajah, it is hereby notified, for general information, that the cultivation of the ganja plant (*Cannabis Sativa* or *Indian*) in every part of the State is strictly prohibited.

The attention of the public is also drawn to Section 51 of the Abkari Regulation IV of 1873, under which the cultivation of the ganja plant is punishable.

NOTIFICATION.

No. S. R. 2258.

In continuation of Notification No. S. R. 855, dated the 24th April 1913, it is hereby notified, under sanction of His Highness the Mahrarajah, that from and after the 1st Thulam 1089, the selling price of Home salt and Patricoin salt in all the factories, depots and banksails of the State will be Re. (one) 1 and annas (ten) 10 per maund.

(By order)

A. J. VIEYRA.

Chief Secretary to Government.

Harur Cutcherry,
Trivandrum. 13th October 1913.

NOTIFICATION.

No. S. R. 60.

It is hereby notified, for general information, that the territorial limits of the three new Excise Ranges opened from the 1st Dhanu 1089, as sanctioned in G. O. No. S. R. 2595 dated the 15th November 1913, are fixed as hereunder:—

No.	Ranges.	Name of taluk or taluks.	Names of palkuthis or muries included.	Name of Range in which they were included prior to the 1st Dhanu 1089.
1	Kozhen-cherri ...	Thiruvalla ...	Koippuram Aranmula Thottapuzhachery Mallapuzhacherry Mallakol Aiyroor	Thiruvalla.
		Cheengannur...	Rani Kumbazha Ilanthur Pathanambittin	Cheengannur
2	Thodupuzha...	Thodupuzha ...	Manakkad Kamaramangalam Thodupuzha Karikode Karimannoor Kanni Elam Forest	Muvattupuzha.
3	Vera-puzha...	Alengad ...	Edappalli Vadakkumbalangom Edappalli Thekkumbalangom	Alengad.
		Parur ...	Vera-puzha, Ezhikars, and the Kottuvalli and Valluvalli muries of the Kottuvalli palkuthi	Parur.

Huzar Cutcherry,
Trivandrum, 6th January 1914.

P. RAJAGOPALA GHARI,
Deputy.

NOTIFICATION.

No. S. R. 492.

It is hereby notified that the price of ganja issued from the Excise offices to the vend contractors, as per clause 61 of the notice of sale of the privilege of vending opium and ganja for the years 1089 and 1090, published in the Gazette dated the 27th May 1913, is raised from Bh. Rs. 12 to Bh. Rs. 13 to Bh. Rs. 13-12-0 thirteen and annas twelve per seer, with effect from the 20th Kumbham 1089 3rd March 1913.

Huzar Cutcherry,
Trivandrum, 2nd March 1914.

P. RAJAGOPALA GHARI,
Deputy.

NOTIFICATION.

No. S. R. 679.

The duty on ganja having been raised by Rs. 2 annas 8 per seer in the Presidency of Madras, with effect from the 1st April 1914, it is hereby notified, under sanction of His Highness the Maha Raja, that the price of ganja, issued from the Excise offices to the vend contractors as laid down in clause 61 of the notice of sale of the privilege of vending opium and ganja for the years 1909 and 1910 published in the Gazette dated the 27th May 1913 and subsequently modified by notification No. S. R. 492, dated the 2nd March 1914, is proportionately raised from Bh. Rs. 13 annas 12 to Bh. Rs. 16-4-0 sixteen and annas four) per seer, with effect from the 1st April 1914, corresponding to the 19th Messemi 1909.

Huzar Cutcherry,
Trivandrum, 30th March 1914. }

P. RAJAGOPALA CHARI,
Deputy.

NOTIFICATION.

No. S. R. 879.

Under Section 22 of the Court Fees Regulation, VI of 1907, 36 is hereby notified that the Government have been pleased to exempt, from the operation of Article I of Schedule II of the Regulation, applications presented to the Excise Department by the arrack supply contractors of the State for the issue of arrack from the distillery to the warehouses.

Huzar Cutcherry,
Trivandrum, 22nd April 1914. }

P. RAJAGOPALA CHARI,
Deputy.

NOTICE.

No. S. R. 888.

In continuation of notice No. S. R. 3175, dated the 24th April 1909, it is hereby notified, under Section 69 of Regulation IV of 1978, as amended by Regulation IV of 1974, that His Highness the Maha Raja has been pleased to extend *mutatis mutandis*, the provisions of the above Regulation and the rules passed under the above notice, to trees tapped, and to toddy drawn in pots or other receptacles freshly coated internally with lime, for the extraction of sweet toddy or for the manufacture of jaggery, in the poverthies of Parassala, Kollayil and Kulathur of the Neyyattinkara tank in the Trivandrum Division.

Huzar Cutcherry,
Trivandrum, 26th April 1914. }

P. RAJAGOPALA CHARI,
Deputy.

NOTIFICATION.

No. S. R. 1730.

It is hereby notified that His Highness the Maha Raja has been pleased to cancel Notice No. S. R. 888, dated 30th April 1914, and to extend the provisions of Regulation IV of 1978, as amended by Regulation IV of 1974, to trees tapped and to toddy drawn in pots or other receptacles freshly coated with lime, for the extraction of sweet toddy or for the manufacture of jaggery, in the poverthies of Parassala, Kollayil and Kulathur of the Neyyattinkara tank.

Huzar Cutcherry,
Trivandrum, 24th August 1914. }

M. KRISHNAN NAIR,
Deputy.

NOTIFICATION

No. S. R. 2211.

It is hereby notified, under sanction of His Highness the Maharaja, that the following shall be substituted for item No. 30 in the Schedule annexed to the notification No. S. R. 4203, dated 4th August 1910, prescribing rules for regulating the issue of licenses for the sale of foreign liquors:—

Serial No.	Place.	Maximum No. of licenses allowed.		Fee fixed for each license.	
		Wholesale.	Retail.	Wholesale.	Retail.
30	Palar.	1	1	Bh. Rs. 250	Bh. Rs. 125

Huzar Outcherry,
Trivandrum, 23rd October 1914. }

M. KRISHNAN NAIR,
Deewan.

NOTIFICATION.

No. S. R. 761.

The duty on ganja having been raised by Rs. 2 annas 8 per seer in the Presidency of Madras, it is hereby notified, under sanction of His Highness the Maha Raja, that the price of ganja issued from the Excise offices to the vend contractors as fixed by Notification No. S. R. 679, dated the 30th March 1914 is proportionately raised from Bh. Rs. (16-4) sixteen and annas four to Bh. Rs. (18-12) eighteen and annas twelve per seer, with effect from the 1st April 1915 corresponding to the 18th Meenam 1090.

Huzar Outcherry,
Trivandrum, 24th March 1915. }

M. KRISHNAN NAIR,
Deewan.

NOTIFICATION.

No. S. R. 2109.

In supersession of all previous Notifications on the subject, it is hereby notified that the limits of the jurisdiction of the Excise Officers in charge of the circles of Kayankulam and Alleppey are laid down as follows:

Kayankulam Circle:—The taluks of Karunagapally, Karthigapally Mavelikkara, Chengannur and Thiruvella.

Alleppey Circle:—The taluk of Ambalapuzha and Aryad Thekku Pakuthi, Aryad Vadakku Pakuthi and Mararikulam Thekku Pakuthi of the Shertalai taluk.

2. This Notification will take effect from the 1st Chingom 1091.

Huzar Outcherry,
Trivandrum, 1st August 1915. }

M. KRISHNAN NAIR,
Deewan.

NOTIFICATION.

No. S. R. 1453.

Under sanction of His Highness the Maha Raja, it is hereby notified that the limits of the Port of Alleppey are fixed as follows:—

On the north, by a line drawn west from the north boundary pillar to 7 fathoms of water.

On the south, by a line drawn from the south boundary pillar south-west 5 fathoms of water and thence west into 7 fathoms.

On the coast, by a line running north and south and joining the northern and southern boundary lines, and

On the east, by the beach road from the north boundary pillar to a stone on the beach road 220 feet east of the south boundary pillar.

Huzar Cutcherry,
Trivandrum, 2nd June 1915.)

M. KRISHNAN NAIR,
Dewan.

No. S. R. 2742.

NOTIFICATION.

In continuation of Notification No. S. R. 616, dated the 8th March 1913, regarding the levy of export duty on tea, the following Notification of the Government of India No. 9223, dated the 28th September 1910, exempting tea sent from Travancore by land to foreign countries from export duty leviable in British India, provided such duty has been already paid in Travancore, is republished for general information. The duty will be collected in the Land Customs Stations of the State, and a certificate showing the quantity of each consignment exported from the State and the duty paid thereon will be granted to the exporter. On production of such certificate together with the consignment at the British Indian Port of export, the consignment will be allowed to pass without further payment of duty.

Huzar Cutcherry,
Trivandrum, 23rd October 1910.

A. J. VIEYRA,
Off. Secy to Government.

No. 9223.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY.

India, the 26th September 1910.

NOTIFICATION.

(CUSTOMS).

In exercise of the powers conferred by section 23 of the Sea Customs Act 1878 (VIII of 1878), the Governor General in Council is pleased to exempt tea sent from Travancore by land to British Indian Ports for shipment thence to Foreign Countries from the export duty leviable thereon under Schedule III of the Indian Tariff Act, 1894 (VIII of 1894), as subsequently amended, provided that export duty at the rate of Rs. 1/8 per 100 lbs. has already been paid on such tea to the Travancore Darbar.

C. E. LOW,
Secretary to Government of India.

ARMS AND AMMUNITION.

No. J. 9729.

NOTIFICATION.

With reference to the Notification dated the 8th November 1909, under Section 23 of the Arms Regulation, V of 1984 published on page 1986 of Part I of the Gazette dated the 9th November 1909, exempting certain persons and places from the operation of Sections 9 and 10 of the said Regulation it is hereby notified that the expression 'hilly tracts' means and includes not only the localities defined as hilly tracts in Article 490 of the Travancore Service Regulations but also the places and tracts specified below.

Name of Division.	Name of Taluk.	No. and Name of Pakuthy.	Remarks.
Kottayam Division.	Kunnathunad.	2 Manjapira.	That portion of the Pakuthy which lies to the east of the western boundary of the Malayattar Reserve from near Yezhankulam, and to the east of Cochlin Malayattar.
		12 Venkur.	That portion of the Pakuthy which lies to the north and east of the Periyar river and to the east of the line from the Junction of Periyar and Theekuparunthode to Chellad i. e., to tri-junction of Survey Nos. 213 of Venkur Pakuthy and 307 and 320 of the Kottamangalam Pakuthy.
	Muvattupazha.	11 Kothamangalam.	That portion of the Pakuthy which lies to the east of the line joining the above tri-junction and Chellad (2nd mile stone on the Kothamangalam-Thattakad Road) and to the east of the line joining the above mile stone and the tri-junction to Pakuthies, Nos. 11 Kothamangalam, 12 Kuttamangalam and 14 Varapatti.
		12 Kuttamangalam.	Whole.
		14 Varapatti.	That portion of the Pakuthy which lies to the east of line joining the above village tri-junction and the

Name of Division.	Name of Taluk.	No. and Name of Pakuthy.	Remarks.
Kottayam Division.	Muvattupuzha, (contd).	14 Varapatti (contd).	junction of Irrathathode (Survey No. 870 of Varapatti) and Vadakkannar or Kaliyelpuzha (Survey No. 698 of Ennalloor pakuthy).
		13 Ennalloor.	That portion of the pakuthy which lies to the east of Vadakkannar.
	Thodupuzha.	4 Kumarannangalam.	That portion of the Pakuthy which lies to the east of the line joining survey No. 979/5 (on the southern side of Vadakkannar near about Chikannivilavu) and the junction of Villages No. 2 Thodupuzha, No. 3 Manakad and No. 4 Kumarannangalam, by the side of Thodupuzha river.
		2 Thodupuzha.	The portion of the Pakuthy which lies to the east of the Thodupuzha river and to the east of the Thodupuzha-Lalam Road.
		1 Karikod.	Whole.
		5 Karumattur.	Whole.
	Meenachil.	2 Runapuram.	The portion that lies to the east of the Thodupuzha Lalam Road.
		4 Bharanangunnam.	
		3 Lalam.	
		5 Meenachil.	The portion that lies to the east of the Lalam-Meenachil-Ponkunnam Road.
	Kottayam.	6 Kendor.	Whole.
		7 Agalakunnam.	The Portion that lies to the east of the Meenachil-Ponkunnam Road.
Quilon Division.	Chengannur.	14 Ranni.	The portion that lies to the east of the Mammalal-Ranni-Kumbazha Road.

Name of Division.	Name of Taluk.	No. and Name of Pakuthy.	Remarks.
Quiloe Division.	Chengunnur. (contd).	15 Kuvilazha.	The portion that lies to the east of the Ranni-Konni Road.
	Kunnathur.	9 Vallikode. 7 Enathimangalam.	The portion that lies to the east of the Koni-Kudali-Kalanjur-Pathanapuram Road.
	Pathanapuram.	8 Pathanapuram. 5 Punalur.	The portion that lies to the east of the Pathanapuram-Punalur Anchal Road.
	Kottarakara.	7 Anchal. 10 Konni	The portion to the east of Punalur-Anchal Road and to the east of the line joining Anchal (i. e., the tri-junction Punalur-Anchal, Anchal-Anjur, and Anchal-Kulathupuzha Roads near the Anchal Police Station) and Madathuraykani (i. e. the junction of the Trivandrum-Shenocotta Road and the approach road to the Travellers' Bungalow at 31 2/3 mile).
	Shenocottah.	5 Mekkers. 3 Puliya. 1 Shenocottah.	The portion that lies to the west of the eastern boundary of Puliya Reserve.
Trivandrum Division.	Keremangudi.	6 Vamanapuram. 5 Anad.	The portion that lies to the east of the Madathurakani-Palode-Patchai-Vidurai Road.
		3 Uzhamalakkal. 2 Ariyanad.	The portion that lies to the east of the Pachai-Vidurai-Ariyanad Road.
		1 Mannarkara.	The portion that lies to the east of the Ariyanad-Mannarkara Munara Road.
	Neyyattinkara.	6 Ottaseekharaman- galam. 5 Kunnattukal.	The portion that lies to the east of the Munara-Kovalur-Kaliel-Thirupparappu Road.

Name of Division.	Name of Taluk.	No. and name of Pakuthay.	Remarks.
Southern Division.	Vilavancode.	13 Kalliel.	The portion that lies to the east of above road.
	Kallukulam.	10 Thirupparappu.	The portion that lies to the north and east of Kalliel-Thirupparappu-Ponmanai Road.
		11 Ponmanai	The portion that lies to the north of the Thirupparappu Ponmanai-Arunanalloor Road.
	Thovalai.	9 Arunanalloor.	The portion that lies to the north of the Ponmanai-Arunanalloor-Dersanankope Road.
		8 Dersanankope.	The portion that lies to the north and east of the above Road.
		10 Azhagiapandiapuram.	Whole.
		11 Anantapuram.	Do.
		5 Bhoothapandy.	The portion that lies to the north and east of the Thiruvilai-Aramboly Road.
		4 Thazhakkudi.	The portion that lies to the north of the above Road.
		2 Chennakaraman-puthoor.	
		1 Thovalai.	The portion that lies to the north of the above road up to the frontier.

Huzar Cutcherry, } M. KRISHNAN NAIR,
 Trivandrum, 14th November 1913. } *Officer in charge of the Administration.*

NOTIFICATION.

No. J. 814.

Under Section 23 of the Arms Regulation, V of 1884, it is hereby notified that the Resident and the Assistant Resident are exempted from the operation of all the prohibitions and restrictions contained in the said Regulation.

By order,
 A. J. VIEYRA,
 Chief Secretary to Government

Huzar Cutcherry, }
 Trivandrum, 24th January 1914. }

No. J. 3762.

NOTIFICATION.

With reference to the Notification No. J. 875, dated the 24th January 1913, and published on page 255 of Part I of the Gazette, dated the 4th February 1913, it is hereby notified, under sanction of His Highness the Maha Raja, that the proviso to Rule 7 of the Rules under the Arms Regulation, V of 1084, is amended as follows:—

"Provided that general licenses valid for a period not exceeding one year from the date of issue may be granted by the Dewan in Form II A to applicants who have obtained the previous permission of the Resident, on payment of a fee of Rs. 5 to carry through the frontiers of the State, arms, ammunition or military stores in reasonable quantities and for *bona fide* purposes of sport or protection."

"General licenses may be granted under this proviso only to persons licensed or exempted under the Regulations of their own State, who have occasion frequently to carry arms and ammunition across the frontiers; and no fee will be charged in respect of the renewal of such licenses."

Huzar Cutcherry,
Trivandrum, 12th May 1914. }

M. KRISHNAN NAIR,
Dewan.

MEMORANDUM.

The following Memorandum upon the Law regarding arms and ammunition is published for information:—

1. Dwellers in Travancore or Cochin State who wish to bring from British India into these States arms or ammunition must apply to the Resident for a non-objection certificate and must forward this certificate to the Commissioner of Police, Madras, who has power to grant a permit.

2. Those who wish to send into British India from those States arms or ammunition must obtain a license from the Commissioner of Police, Madras, or from the Magistrate of the District to which the consignment goes.

3. If it is desired to send into British India arms solely for the purpose of repair, European and East Indian subjects of His Majesty and other persons enumerated in Rule 1 of the Arms Act Rules can obtain from the Resident free of charge a permit to import such arms into British India and to afterwards export them from British India into these States.

4. There are special restrictions regarding all rifles of 303 bore and rifles of 450 bore which are of the Snider or Martini-Henry pattern. The importation of these rifles into India has now been absolutely prohibited. Persons who already possess such a rifle ought to apply to the Resident for a license to possess it. Such license will be granted free of charge to European and East Indian subjects of His Majesty and to others as aforesaid. This license ought to be deposited with a dealer in ammunition who has received the permission of Government to keep a stock of ammunition for such rifles. Messrs. P. Orr & Sons of Madras have this permission. A licensed holder of such a rifle can obtain from the Resident a permit to obtain 200 pounds of ammunition per annum for sporting purposes. 22nd September 1912.

NOTIFICATION.

Under Section 23 of the Arms Regulation, V of 1084, it is hereby notified that the following persons and places are exempted from the operation of Sections 9 and 10 of the Regulation, except in regard to cannon, all articles designed for torpedo service, sub-marine mining, war-rockets, rifles of 303 bore of rifles or 450 bore, ball ammunition which can be fired from rifles of the bores aforesaid, dynamite and machinery for the manufacture of arms and ammunition.

Persons.

1. All persons who are exempted by the British Government, under the Indian Arms Act, XI of 1878, as per Schedule A.

2. The whole of the Nayar Brigade in regard to arms supplied by Government.

3. The entire staff of the Police, Excise, Forest, Jail, Carriamom, Anchal, Medical and other departments—in regard to arms supplied for their use by Government.

4. All officers of Government whose pay or pension is not less than Rs. 100 per mensem.

5. All persons who are or have been members of

(the Legislative Council.

the Sri Mulam Popular Assembly.

all the Town Improvement Committees in the State.

6 The heads and other members of the following families :—

1. Kilmanoor Kottaram, Chirayinkil taluk.

2. Alangad Swaroopam, Alangad taluk.

3. Kartigapalli Kikkal, Kartigapalli taluk.

4. Ananthaparathu Kottaram, Do.

5. Chempro Kottaram, Do.

6. Mavelikara Kottaram, Mavelikara Taluk.

7. Prayikkara Kottaram, Do.

8. Ocherakole Kottaram, Do.

9. Karana Kottaram, Do.

10. Panthalathu Kolkal, Mavelikara and Chengannur taluks.

11. Emakkad Kottaram, Chengannur taluk.

12. Vaddakkay Matom Kottaram, Do.

13. Gramathu Kottaram, Do.

14. Vanjipuzha Matom Kottaram, Do.

15. Karippappanangadu Kovilangom, Do.

16. Palinkkara Kottaram, Thiruvallur taluk.

17. Nedumparathu Kikkal, Do.

18. Arannula Kottaram, Do.

19. Lekshmiapuram Kottaram, Changanaserry taluk.

20. Mariapalli Kottaram, Kottayam taluk.

21. Thekkumkoor Kikkal, Do.

22. Pallathu Kottaram, Do.

23. Vadakkumkoor Kikkal, Vaikam and Moosachil taluks.

24. Poonjat Kikkal, Moosachil taluk.

25. Edappalli Swaroopam, Kunnathunad taluk.

26. Perur Kikkal, Perur taluk.

27. Nagoreoil Amma Veedu.

28. Agumalai Amma Veedu.

29. Thiruvattar Amma Veedu.

30. Vadeserri Amma Veedu.

31. Pulimattu Amma Veedu.

32. Kallampalli Amma Veedu.

7. All persons who are exempted from attendance in Civil Courts.

8. All persons who pay an assessment not less than Rs. 100 per annum to Government.

Places.

Hilly tracts, as specified in article 490 of the Civil Service Regulations

SCHEDULE A.

PERSONS EXEMPTED.

1. The persons or classes of persons specified or described in the first column of the subjoined table are exempted, in respect of the arms and ammunition described in the second column, when carried or possessed (save where otherwise expressly stated) for their own personal use, from such prohibitions and directions contained in the Act as are indicated in the fourth column, subject to the provisos and restrictions entered in the third column.

The table.

Persons or classes of persons.	Arms and ammunition.	Provisos and restrictions.	Prohibitions and directions.
(1) Every Mahamjah, Rajah, Nawab or Member of any Order of Knight-hood and every person who— (a) holds the Kaiser-i-Hind Medal or (b) bears a title conferred or recognised by the Government of India, or (c) holds a sword granted to him in public Darbar under the orders of the Local Government or the Commissioner in Sindh, or (d) holds a certificate received on the occasion of the assumption of the title of Empress of India, by her late Majesty Queen Victoria, (e) is exempted from personal appearance in a Civil Court.	All except— (a) cannon, (b) articles designed for torpedo service, (c) war-rockets (d) rifles of 303 or 450 bore other than rifles of such bore lawfully imported into British India and ammunition which can be fired from the same; (e) machinery for the manufacture of arms or ammunition.	The arms or ammunition carried or possessed by any person here-inexempted shall not exceed such quantities (if any) as— (a) the Government of India, or (b) a Local Government in respect of the territories administered by it or subject to its control, may declare to be reasonable for him to carry or possess.	(Those contained in Sections 13 to 15.)
(2) Every Member or ex-Member of the Legislative Council of the Governor General, the Governor of Madras or Bombay, or the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh, the Punjab, Burma, or eastern Bengal, and Assam.	Do.	Do.	Do.
(3) Every Commissioned or Gazetted Officer of His Majesty's Military or Naval forces or of His Majesty's Indian Marine Service, every commissioned native officer of the Imperial Service Troops in active service, every warrant officer, non-commissioned officer, soldier or sailor in the service of His Majesty, every enrolled volunteer and such officers of the	Do.	Do.	Do.

Persons or classes of persons.	Arms and ammunition.	Previous and restrictions.	Prohibitions and directions.
Police (including officers subordinate to the Criminal Intelligence Department), Forests, Postal, Telegraph, Jail, Medical, Salt, Opium and Excise Departments, as the Local Government may by general or special order, direct. Provided that a native soldier while absent from his regiment on leave, shall be exempt only in respect of such arms and ammunition as may be covered by a pass granted to him by his Commanding Officer. <i>Explanation.</i>—The term "soldier" as used in this clause does not include a "reserve".			
(4) Every Justice of the Peace, every Deputy Collector, every officer salaries or honorary of the Judicial service of a rank not below that of a Magistrate of the third class, Munsiff, or Judicial Mynak, and every officer of the Public Works Department of a rank not below that of Assistant Engineer. <i>Explanation.</i>—In the Madras Presidency the word "Munsiff" applies to "District Munsiffs" appointed under the Madras Civil Courts Act, 1873.	All except— (a) common, (b) articles designed for torpedo service. (c) war-rockets, (d) rifle of 303 or 450 bore other than rifles of such bore lawfully imported into British India, and ammunition which can be fired from the same. (e) machinery for the manufacture of arms or ammunition.	The arms or ammunition carried or possessed by any person herein exempted shall not exceed such quantities (if any) as— (a) the Government of India, or (b) a local Government in respect of the territories administered by it or subject to its control may declare to be reasonable for him to carry or possess.	Those contained in Sections 13 to 16
(5) Every retired commissioned or gazetted native officer or non-commissioned officer of His Majesty's Indian Forces and every retired commissioned or gazetted officer of Imperial Service Troops who.—	Do.	Do.	Do.
(a) is in receipt of a pension as such, or (b) not being in receipt of such a pension, has been recommended for exemption by his Commanding Officer by entry recorded on his discharge certificate, and such pensioned officers of the Civil Departments as the Local Government may, by general or special order, direct.	Kukris, ...	...	All

Persons or classes of persons.	Arms and ammunition.	Provisos and restrictions.	Prohibitions and directions.
(6) Every pensioned Gurkha officer, non-commissioned officer or soldier of His Majesty's Indian Forces, residing in British India.	Such arms as his superior departmental officer may direct him to carry.	...	Those contained in Sections 13 to 19.
(7) Every revenue official and post runner in any frontier or wild district where his superior departmental officer directs him to carry arms on duty.	Such arms as the Superintendent of Geological Survey may direct him to possess or carry.	...	Do.
(8) Such subordinate officials of the Geological Survey of India as may from time to time be authorised by the Superintendent of the Geological Survey to possess or carry arms.			Do.
(9) Every Consul, Consular Agent, duly accredited Wakil or Agent of any Native State in India.	All, except— (a) cannon, (b) articles designed for torpedo service, (c) war-rockets, (d) rifles of .303 or .450 bore other than rifles of such bore lawfully imported into British India, and ammunition which can be fired from the same; (e) machinery for the manufacture of arms or ammunition.	The arms or ammunition carried or possessed by any person herein exempted shall not exceed such quantities (if any) as— (a) the Government of India (b) a local Government in respect of the territories administered by it or subject to its control, may declare to be reasonable for him to carry or possess.	Do.
(10) The holder for the time being of the office of Diwan of Idar in the Mahi Kanta Agency, or of Private Secretary to His Highness the Maharaja of Idar.	All except— (a) cannon, ammunition (b) articles designed for torpedo service, (c) war-rockets, (d) rifles of .303 or .450 bore other than rifles of such bore lawfully imported into British India, and ammunition which can be fired from the same;	The arms or ammunition carried or possessed by any person herein exempted shall not exceed such quantities (if any) as— (a) the Government of India, or (b) a local Government in respect of the territories administered by it or subject to its control.	Those contained in Sections 13 to 16.

Persons or classes of persons.	Arms and ammunition.	Provisions and restrictions.	Prohibitions and directions.
(11) Maharajah Deb Shamsher Jang, Rana Bahadur, ex-Prime Minister of Nepal, residing at Mussourie.	Do.	(e) machinery or the manufacture of arms or ammunition. Do.	may declare to be reasonable for him to carry or possess. Do. Those contained in Sections 13 to 16.
(12) General Khadga Shamsher Jang, Rana Bahadur, residing at Sagar.	Do.	Do.	Do
(13) Every European or East Indian subject of His Majesty, every Armenian and every European or American who is not a natural born or naturalised subject of His Majesty, only so long as he is temporarily residing or travelling in India.	Do.	In addition and without prejudice to the foregoing provision and restriction, any person possessing fire-arms in Burma without license in virtue of this exemption shall annually register them— (a) where they are possessed in Rangoon in the office of the Commissioner of Police, and (b) in any other case, in the office of the District Magistrate, on or before such date as the local Government may by general or special order direct.	Do
(14) Every ruling Prince or Chief, and such members of the families or high officials of a ruling Prince or Chief as the local Government or Political Agents may designate on the occasions of his or their entering or residing in British India, with his or their retinues, to such numbers as may in each case be settled by the Political Agent under the special or general orders of:—	All, except— (a) cannon, (b) articles designed for torpedo service, (c) war-rockets, (d) rifles of 803 or 450 bore other than rifles of such bores lawfully imported into British India,	This exemption shall be subject to such conditions (if any) as may be prescribed by the local Government or the Political Agent, as the case may be.	Do.

Persons or classes of persons.	Arms and ammunition.	Provisions and restrictions.	Prohibitions and directions.
(a) the Government of India, or (b) the local Governments in respect of Princes or Chiefs whose political relations are with those Governments, respectively, and all officials of such Princes or Chiefs passing through British India on duty.	and ammunition which can be fired from the same; (c) machinery for the manufacture of arms or ammunition.		Those contained in Sections 13 to 16.
(15) (a) Every land-holder or member of a Municipal Board or Committee, being of approved loyalty and good position and designated in any list issued in this behalf by the local Government. (b) Every Malikana-holder in the Malabar district of the Madras Presidency. (c) Every person of Coorg race and every jumma tenure-holder in Coorg who, by his tenure, is liable to perform military or police duties. (d) Every person who holds fire-arms presented to him by the Government of Burma.	Do.	The arms or ammunition carried or possessed by any person herein exempted shall not exceed such quantities (if any) as— (a) the Government of India, or (b) a local Government in respect of the territories administered by it or subject to its control, may declare to be reasonable for him to carry or possess.	Do.
(16) Save in the Punjab, every head of a village, ghatwal, dargah or other rural police officer.	Such arms as the local Government may notify to be necessary for the discharge of his police duties.	...	Do.
(17) Every subject of the Baroda or Indore state, or of any State or jagir in the Bundelkhand Agency who may transport arms or ammunition across any part of British India from one part of the territory of such State to another part of the territory of the same State under a license granted by the Resident of or Assistant Resident of Baroda, or Resident at Indore or the Political Agent or his Assistant respectively.	Such arms or ammunition as may be covered by his license.	...	Do.

Persons or classes of persons.	Arms and ammunition.	Provisions and restrictions.	Prohibitions and directions.
(18) The following persons and their retainers, namely— (a) The ancient Zemindars and poligars of the Madras Presidency; and the Mahant of Tirupathi, in the North Arcot District of the Madras Presidency. (b) The Dekkhan and Southern Mahratta Country Sardars; such of the Mahratta Chiefs of the Khandesh District; and such members of the Talpur family of Sind as the Government of Bombay may designate; (c) the great Zemindars of Bengal and Eastern Bengal and Assam; (d) the great Sardars and Jagirdars of the Punjab; (e) Siam Sawbaws and other Native Chiefs in Burma; (f) the Zemindars of the Scheduled District of the Central Provinces; (g) such nobles and high officials of the Baroda State as the Government of India may designate; (h) such nobles and high officials of the Hyderabad State as the Government of India may designate; (i) such officials of the Paigah Nobles and the larger Jagirdars of the Hyderabad State, as may be authorised by the Resident to carry arms when travelling on duty from one part of the territory to another part of the same territory. (19) (a) The Oath retainers of His Highness Rajah Sir Jagajit Singh, K. C. S. I., Bahadur, of Kapurthala Raja-i-Dinajgan. (b) the retainers of the following nobles in the United Provinces—Raja Mahendra Man Singh of Bhadawar. Raja Rup Sah of Jagmampur. Raja Ram Singh, C. I., E., of Rampura. Raja Sardar Singh, Bahadur, of Katchra. His Highness Maharajah Sir Prithvi Narayan Singh, Bahadur, G. C. I. E., of Benares	All except— (a) cannon, (b) articles designed for torpedo service, (c) war rockets, (d) rifles of 303 or 450 bore other than rifles of such bores lawfully imported into British India, and ammunition which can be fired from the same; (e) machinery for the manufacture of arms or ammunition.	This exemption shall be subject to such orders as the local Government may make, regarding— (a) the persons to be included in this category, and (b) the number of retainers and arms and the quantity of ammunition to be permitted in each case; (c) the purposes for which such arms may be carried.	Those contained in Sections 13 to 16.
	Do.	This exemption shall be subject to such orders as the local Government may make, regarding— (a) the number of retainers and arms and the quantity of ammunition to be permitted in each case, (b) the purposes for which such	Do.

Persons or classes of persons.	Arms and ammunition.	Provisos and restrictions.	Prohibitions and directions.
Raja Udal Partab Singh, C. S. I., of Bhinga. Raja Balwant Singh, C. I. E., of Awa. Maharajah Sir Hagwati Parsand Singh, K. C. I. E., of Balanpur. Raja Kishen Kumar of Ahnappur Bilari. Kanwar Rukmangal Singh of Katiari. Raja Rama Partab Singh of Manda. Maharaj Jagdamba Deld of Ajodhya. Shahanda Basdeo Singh, residing in the Rae, Barct District. (c) The retainers of— Raja Raghoji Rao of Deor in the Central Provinces. (d) The Prince of Arcot. (20) (a) Rajbansi and Bindrahan, sons of the late Ram Balkish Sundar Bahadur, of the Nepal Escort, residing at Cawnpore in the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh. (b) The undermentioned persons belonging to the Bhavangar State Imperial Service Lancers while temporarily residing or travelling in British India— 1. Kot Daffadar Hanubhai Ranchodji... 2. Daffadar Mangalsinh Sheoprasad... 3. Daffadar Kasalsinh Mulubhai 4. Farrier Jeha Girkhan Chhotukhan... 5. Farrier Ismail Govind ... 6. Farrier Shekh Abdulkhan Shekh Husen... 7. Sowar Ramprasad Matodhi 8. Sowar Kirpalsinh Badhusinh ... 9. Sowar Jetabhai Kala ... 10. Sowar Nathubhai Madarsinh. (21) Every British Officer in Staff, departmental and regimental employ, every member of a Volunteer Corps and every Warrant Officer or Staff Sergeant of a British Unit of the Army (including a Staff Sergeant or Warrant	The sword and dagger granted to their father for good services to the Government. The Swords of honour presented to them by His Highness the Thakorsahib of Bhavangar in recognition of their services in South Africa during the late War. Single barrel rifles of 303 bore required for match-shooting purposes.	arms may be carried. Do. All.	Those contained in Section 15. Do. All.

Persons or classes of persons.	Arms and ammunition.	Provisos and restrictions.	Prohibitions and directions.
Officer who is an instructor of a Volunteer Corps)		range of over 1,000 yards. 3. The rifle shall in the case of regimental officers, warrant officers non-commissioned officers and volunteers become part of the equipment to the Corps to which the owner or for the time being belongs. 4. The owner shall, at the time of importation, produce certificate from the Commanding Officer of the Corps Senior Officer or head of Department to which he belongs, to the effect that in the case of regimental officers, Warrant officers non-commissioned officers and volunteers, the weapon will be brought on to the equipment ledger of the Corps, and in the case of staff and departmental officers, will be brought on to the equipment ledger of a Corps, in the officer's command or office inventory of stores, and will be accounted, for in the same manner as other equipment. 5. This exemption shall in the case of volunteers' case to	Those contained in Section 15.

No. J 611.

NOTIFICATION.

Rules made by the Government of His Highness the Maha
Raja of Travancore, under the Arms Regulation, V of

1084, under date the 29th January 1912.
16th Makaram 1087.

TRANSPORT, EXPORT AND IMPORT.

1. No arms or ammunition or military stores shall be transported from one part of Travancore to another, without a license in Form I appended to these Rules, granted by the District Magistrate under his signature. The fee payable in respect of every such license shall be five rupees.

2. Persons lawfully entitled to possess arms or to go armed, are permitted to transport, from one part of Travancore to another, without a license, arms and ammunition in reasonable quantities for their own use.

3. A person licensed to possess arms, ammunition or military stores, or who is exempted from the liability to take out such a license, is entitled to transport to his residence, from the premises of a licensed dealer, arms, ammunition or military stores without a separate transport license, so long as the articles purchased are in reasonable quantities and for his own use. A licensed dealer in arms, ammunition or military stores may supply the same to the order of any such person, and may, without a separate transport license, send or despatch, in any way desired, to the residence of the purchaser, the articles ordered by any such person, so long as the requirements of Rule 2 are satisfied and the address of the person for whom they are intended, is legibly stated on the parcel or parcels containing the articles.

4. A license to transport arms or ammunition or military stores is void, if the consignment breaks bulk at any place other than the place for which it may be granted. A license to transport shall ordinarily not be made valid for more than double the period actually required for the conveyance of the articles to their destination by the intended route.

5. No license shall be granted for importation into the Travancore State, by sea or backwater or land, of cannon, all articles designed for torpedo service, submarine mining, war rockets, rifles, of 303 bore or rifles of 450 bore, ball ammunition which can be fired from rifles of the said bores, dynamite and machinery for the manufacture of arms and ammunition.

Provided that this prohibition shall not apply to the importation by Europeans of rifles of 303 bore or rifles of 450 bore, and ball ammunition which can be fired from rifles of the said bores, already in British India.

6. Licenses to import arms, ammunition or military stores, other than those whose import is prohibited under Rule 5, by sea or backwater or land, may be granted by the Dewan, provided that the licensee has taken the previous permission of the British Resident in Travancore. The fee payable in respect of every such license shall be five rupees, and the license shall be in Form II appended to these Rules. The Dewan may remit the fee when he is satisfied that the arms, ammunition or military stores are required *bona fide* for purposes of protection of either person or property. In the case of arms, ammunition or military stores imported from British India, a copy of the license will be sent to the British Resident in Travancore.

7. Persons desirous of importing arms, ammunition or military stores should apply to the Dewan, through the British Resident in Travancore, in accordance with the instructions contained in the Memorandum issued by the British Resident and published on page 583 of Part II of the Travancore Official Gazette dated 18th June 1911.

8. Licenses to export arms, ammunition or military stores, by sea or backwater or land, may be granted by the District Magistrate. The fee payable in

respect of every such license shall be five rupees and the license shall be in Form III appended to these Rules. In the case of arms, ammunition or military stores exported to any part of British India, a copy of the license shall be sent by the District Magistrate to the Deputy Commissioner, for transmission to the British Resident in Travancore.

9. Persons desirous of transporting or exporting arms, ammunition or military stores must apply in writing to the District Magistrate. The application must specify—

(a) the place to which the articles are to be transported or exported, the route of transport or export, and the probable time that will be occupied in the journey;

(b) the quantity, description, average price and the purpose of each kind of arms or ammunition,

(c) whether the applicant has obtained the consent of the officer of the place of consignment, empowered by the law in force in that place to issue licenses for the import of arms. (If so the documentary evidence of such consent must be produced.)

10. Persons transporting, importing or exporting arms, ammunition or military stores under a license, must write legibly, on the cases or packages containing such articles, a declaration of their contents.

11. In the case of transport or import by land or backwater, the consigner must, within six days of the articles reaching their destination, deliver the transport or import license to the local Magistrate, who should satisfy himself that the article correspond with the entries in the license and that any deficiency is properly accounted for. In every case of export or import by sea, the license shall be produced before the Customs Officer at the port of shipping or consignment, before the articles are allowed to be removed.

MANUFACTURE AND SALE.

12. License to manufacture, convert, keep and sell arms, ammunition or military stores may be granted by the District Magistrate in Form IV appended to these Rules. The fee payable shall be twenty rupees in respect of every license to manufacture, convert and sell, and fifteen rupees in respect of every license to keep and sell arms, ammunition or military stores. Every licenseholder under this Rule shall keep, in such form as the Government may, from time to time, direct, registers of all arms manufactured or converted, of all ammunition or military stores manufactured, of all stock on hand and sales. He shall exhibit his stock and his registers on demand by any Magistrate or by any Police officer not below the rank of Inspector. All Magistrates and all Police officers not below the rank of Inspector, are authorised to enter and inspect any premises within their several jurisdictions, in which arms or ammunition or military stores are manufactured or kept, and to examine the stock and accounts of receipts and sales of arms, ammunition and military stores. Any person licensed to sell arms and ammunition and military stores, shall affix, on a conspicuous part of his shop or usual place of business, a sign-board on which shall be painted in large letters, in English and in the Vernacular of the tank, his name and the words "Licensed to manufacture (or Licensed to deal in) arms, ammunition and military stores" as the case may be.

POSSESSION OF ARMS AND GOING ARMED.

13. Licenses to possess arms and ammunition, in reasonable quantities and to go armed for purposes of sport, of protection or of display, may be granted by the District Magistrate in Form V appended to these Rules. Every such license shall be liable to a fee of fourteen chakrams for each weapon. Such a license will authorise its holder to carry the arms described in the license on occasion when they may be reasonably required for the purposes named in the license. But the holder, unless specially authorised, must not go armed to fairs, religious processions or other public assemblies.

14. The District Magistrate may grant a license in Form VI appended to these Rules, for a journey, specifying the direction of the journey and the period which such journey will occupy. Such license will be valid only for such journey and for such period, and will be liable to a fee of seven chakras for each weapon. Holders of licenses under this Rule, unless specially authorised, must not go armed to fairs, religious processions or other public assemblies.

15. Licenses for the possession of arms and ammunition may be granted in Form VII appended to these Rules, by the District Magistrate without fee and for a term of one year, to persons who require arms for the destruction of wild animals that do injury to human beings, cattle or crops. Such licenses will be valid only in, or on the immediate confines of, the village for which they are granted. It will be subject to the condition that the weapon will be confiscated to Government directly it is sold or seized in execution of any decree, and that such weapon is carried only on occasions when it is to be used *bona fide* for the destruction or driving of wild animals doing injury to human life, crops or cattle within the area specified in the license. Holders of licenses under this Rule must not go armed to fairs, religious processions or other public assemblies.

16. Licenses may be granted by the Dewan to contractors, cultivators, and other persons, without payment of any fee entitling the holders to possess and transport gunpowder and fuses, when the same are proved to the satisfaction of the Dewan to be required *bona fide* in the case of licenses granted to contractors, for blasting purposes, and, in the case of licenses granted to cultivators and other persons, for similar purposes in connection with agricultural works or works of public utility. Such licenses shall be given in Form VIII, appended to these Rules. No license shall be granted under this Rule to possess and transport gunpowder and fuses in quantities exceeding (50) thirty lbs.

17. Licenses may be granted by the Dewan to contractors and other persons without payment of any fee, entitling the holders to transport dynamite, blasting gelatine and detonating caps, when the same are proved to the satisfaction of the Dewan to be required *bona fide* for blasting purposes. Such licenses ~~also~~ shall be given in Form VIII. No license shall be granted under this Rule to transport dynamite, blasting gelatine and detonating caps in quantities exceeding (80) thirty lbs.

18. Licenses for the importation, possession or transport of sulphur, proved to the satisfaction of the Dewan to be intended only for *bona fide* medicinal, commercial, or agricultural purposes, may be granted without payment of any fee. This concession does not extend to sulphur intended for the manufacture of gunpowder or of ammunition generally, as defined in section 4 of the Regulation.

GENERAL.

19. The fees leviable under these Rules shall be taken in impressed stamps. Ordinarily, the applications for licenses or renewals of license shall be written on impressed stamps of value equal to the amount of fee leviable in respect of such licenses or renewals, and the licenses will be issued on plain paper. But when the licenses themselves are written or printed on "impressed stamps" the applications may be on plain paper. When the application for a license is written on an "impressed stamp" and the license is refused, the value of the stamp will be refunded to the applicant.

20. All licenses under Rules 12, 13 and 15 shall expire on the last day of Karkadom of the year for which they may be issued. But the currency of a license may be renewed previous to its expiration, on receipt of a second fee, by the authority that granted it.

21. When a license granted in accordance with these Rules is lost or accidentally destroyed, a duplicate may be granted to the licensee on payment of the same fee as he paid on the original license, if it is not in excess of one rupee and in other cases, on payment of a fee of one rupee. Cultivators or other

persons to whom licenses may have been granted without payment of any fee, may obtain duplicates of such licenses, if lost or destroyed, only on payment of a fee of seven chackraus.

22. All licenses shall be given and held subject to the conditions endorsed on the reverse, and subject to these Rules and subject to the provisions of the Regulation. Licenses under Rules 13 and 15 may be granted, subject to the observance of a close season in pursuit of game that do not injure either men or cattle or crops. The condition regarding such close season, if imposed, shall be endorsed on the verse of the license.

23. Any person holding a license or acting under a license granted in accordance with these Rules, shall be bound to produce the same, when called upon to do so by any Magistrate or by any Police officer in charge of a Police Station or by any Police officer of higher rank.

24. All licenses granted shall be written or printed in English and in the Vernacular of the taluk.

25. A license granted under this Rule will cover only the weapons or other articles and the persons named therein, unless the District Magistrate granting a license under Rule 13 or 14, deems it expedient to include the retainers of the persons named in the license; in such case, the entry on the face of the license shall declare how many and whose retainers are covered by the license.

26. The District Magistrate may refer to the Government any application for a license or the renewal of a license.

27. The Dewan or the District Magistrate may at his discretion refuse to grant or renew a license.

FORM I.

RULE I.

Fee—Five rupees.

*License to transport arms, ammunition or military stores.
in the Travancore State.*

Name, etc., of license-holder & agent, if any, authorised for the purpose of this consignment.	Place of license-holder's business.	Arms.		Ammunition or military stores.		Place of despatch, route and mode of transit.	Time for which License is valid.	Destination.	Name and residence of consignee.
		Description.	Number.	Description.	Number or weight.				
							From the 109... to the 109		

Date.

Seal.

(Signature)
District Magistrate,

Reverse of Form II.

1. This license is valid only for the period and the route named.
2. It becomes invalid, if bulk is broken, or the consignment is stopped at any place on the journey.
3. It is given subject to the provisions of the Travancore Arms Regulation V of 1084, and of the Rules framed thereunder.
4. The contents of each package covered by this license, shall be described in legible characters on the outside of such package.
5. This license must be delivered to the local Magistrate when the articles covered by it reach their destination. In the case of consignments crossing the frontier by road or backwater, the articles must, within six days of their reaching Travancore territory, be available for exhibition to the local Magistrate.
6. This license is valid for importation only; if the articles named are to be transported to any place, they must be protected by another license for transport or export by land.

FORM III.

RULE 8.

Fee—Five rupees.

License to export arms, Ammunition or military stores by sea or backwater or land.

Name &c. of licensee-holder, and agent, if any.	Number of packages.	Arms.		Ammunition or military stores.		Place of despatch and route.	Purpose, for which consignment is required.	Destination.	Name and residence of consignee.	Period for which the license is valid.
		Description.	Number.	Description.	Weight or number.					
										From the... 109. to the..... ... 109....

Date.

(Signature)

District Magistrate.

Seal.

Reverse of Form III.

1. This license is valid only for the period and the route named.
2. This becomes invalid if bulk is broken or the consignment is stopped at any place on the journey.
3. This is given subject to the provisions of the Travancore Arms Regulation V of 1984 and of the Rules framed thereunder.
4. The contents of each package covered by this license shall be described legibly on the outside of such package.
5. This license must be delivered to the local Magistrate when the consignment reaches its destination. In the case of consignments crossing the frontier by road or backwater, the articles must be made available for exhibition to the local Magistrate within six days of their reaching the frontier and before they leave Travancore territory.

FORM IV.

RULE 12.

Fee—Twenty rupees for a license to manufacture, convert and sell and fifteen rupees for a license to keep and sell.

License to manufacture, convert or sell, or to keep for sale, arms, ammunition or military stores.

Serial number of license.	Name and residence of license-holder.	Place of business, factory or shop.	Description of arms.		Description of ammunition or military stores.		Date on which license expires.
			To be manufactured or converted.	To be sold or kept for sale.	To be manufactured.	To be sold or kept for sale.	

(Signature)

District Magistrate.

Date.

Seal.

Reverse of Form IV.

1. This license is given subject to the provisions of the Travancore Arms Regulation, V of 1984, and of the Rules framed thereunder.
2. The license-holder shall keep registers of all arms manufactured or converted, of all ammunition and military stores manufactured, of all stock in hand, and sales in such forms as may be prescribed by the Government from time to time.
3. He shall exhibit his stock and registers on demand by any Magistrate or by any Police officer not below the rank of Inspector.
4. If any arms or ammunition covered by this license are lost or stolen, he shall at once give notice at the nearest Police Station.
5. He shall affix on a conspicuous part of his shop or place of business, a sign-board, on which shall be painted in large letters, in English and in the Vernacular of the taluk, his name and the words "Licensed to manufacture (or Licensed to deal in) arms, ammunition and military stores", as the case may be.
6. He shall, at the time of purchase, endorse upon the license of every purchaser holding a license under Form V or VI—(1) the name and address of the person who

takes delivery of the articles sold. (2) the nature and amount of the articles sold, (3) the date of sale, and shall sign the endorsement.

7. This license only covers sales of arms, ammunition or military stores effected upon the premises shown on the face of the license.

8. The license-holder shall not sell arms or ammunition to any person without the permission in writing of the District Magistrate. But this prohibition does not apply to persons exempted under Section 23 of the Arms Regulation and who declare that they purchase for their own use.

FORM V.

RULE 18.

Fee—Fourteen chakrams for each weapon.

License to possess arms or ammunition and to go armed for purposes of sport, protection or display.

Serial No. of license.	Name of license-holder with particulars of residence.	Number of retainers, if any, covered by this license.	Description of arms or ammunition.	Purpose for which granted.	Place within which license is valid.	Date on which the license expires.

(Signature)

District Magistrate.

Date

Seal.

Reverse of Form V.

1. This license is granted subject to the provisions of the Travancore Arms Regulation, V of 1884, and of the Rules framed thereunder.

2. It covers only the persons and the arms named, unless it is certified to cover retainers of the holder.

3. It is void after the date named.

4. It extends only to the place named, unless countersigned for other places by the District Magistrate.

5. It authorises the holder or persons acting under it to go armed within the place named for *bona fide* prosecution of the purpose named on the license, but unless specially authorised by the District Magistrate, it does not permit the holder or persons aforesaid to go armed to fairs, religious processions or other public assemblies.

6. The license-holder, when purchasing any new arms or ammunition, shall have the following particulars endorsed upon his license under the vendor's signature:—

(1) the name and address of the person who takes delivery of the articles purchased;

(2) the nature and amount of the articles purchased;

(3) the date of purchase.

7. If any weapon covered by this license is lost or stolen, the license-holder shall at once give notice of the fact to the nearest Police Station.

FORM VI.

RULE 14.

Fee—Seven chackrams for each weapon.

License to go armed, on a journey.

Name, &c., of licensee-holder with particulars of his residence.	Number of retainers, if any, covered by the license.	Description of arms and ammunition covered by the license.	Place of departure, route and destination of journey.	Time which journey will probably take.	Date from which and to which the license is valid.
					From the...109... to the...109...

Date,

(Signature)
District Magistrate.

Seal.

Reverse of Form VI.

1 This license covers only the persons and the arms named, unless it is certified to cover retainers of the holder.

2 It is void after expiration of the period named.

3 It is granted subject to the provisions of the Travancore Arms Regulation V of 1084, and of the Rules framed thereunder.

4 It does not permit holders to go armed to fairs, religious processions or other public assemblies.

5 The license-holder shall, at the time of purchase, have the following particulars, endorsed upon his license by the vendor from whom he purchases and under the vendor's signature:—

- (1) the name and address of the person who takes delivery of the articles purchased;
- (2) the nature and amount of the articles purchased;
- (3) the date of purchase.

FORM VII.

RULE 15.

Free of all fee.

License to possess arms and ammunition for purpose of destroying wild animals.

Name, &c., of licensee-holder with particulars of residence.	Arms & ammunition.		Place within which license is valid.	Term for which license is valid.
	Description.	Quantity.		
				From the..... 109..... to the.....109.....

Date,

(Signature)
District Magistrate.

Seal.

Reverse of Form VII.

1 This license is granted subject to the provisions of the Travancore Arms Regulation, V of 1084, and of the Rules framed thereunder.

2 The holder is bound to show his license and weapons, six months after the date of the license, to the nearest Magistrate.

3. This license is void, if the holder sells his weapon; if it is seized in execution of a decree; if it is carried to any considerable distance beyond the limits of the places named in the license or if he fails to show it six months after the date of the license to the Magistrate aforesaid.

4. It is void on the death of the holder.

5. The holder must not go armed to fairs, religious processions or other public assemblies.

6. The holder is bound to observe a close season, if imposed.

7. If a gun covered by this license, is lost or stolen, the license-holder shall at once give notice of the fact to the nearest Police Station.

FORM VIII.

RULES 16 AND 17.

Free of all fee.

License to possess and transport gunpowder, fuses, dynamite, blasting gelatine and detonating caps, for bona fide blasting purposes.

Name of license-holder with particulars of residence.	Columns to be filled in cases of transport.			Quantity of gunpowder, fuses, &c.	Place within which the license is valid.	Term for which the license is valid.
	Place of despatch, route and mode of transit.	Time for which the license is valid.	Destination.			
		From the ... 109...to... the...109...				

Date, _____ (Signature) _____
Seal, _____ Dewan _____

Reverse of Form VIII.

1. This license is subject to the provisions of the Travancore Arms Regulation, V of 1084 and of the Rules framed thereunder.

2. It covers only the person and the quantity of gunpowder, fuses, dynamite, &c., named.

3. It extends only to the place named, and is void after expiration of the term mentioned.

4. In cases of transport:—

the license becomes void, if the time occupied in transit exceeds the period specified, or if the consignment breaks bulk before reaching the place of destination, or if the articles are taken by any other route than that specified in the license.

5. The contents of each package covered by the license must be described in legible letters on the outside of such package.

6. This license must be delivered to the local Magistrate and the article must be available for exhibition to such Magistrate within six days of their arrival at their destination.

RULES FOR THE POSSESSION AND USE OF EXPLOSIVES.

Rules under Section 11 of Regulation V, of 1079 passed under date the 11th October, 1904.

I. An explosive shall not be possessed or used except under and in accordance with the conditions of a license granted under the Regulation.

Provided that this Rule shall not apply.—

(1) to person possessing for his private use and not for sale;

(a) gunpowder to an amount not exceeding on the same premises 30 lbs;

(b) gunpowder contained in safety cartridges to an amount not exceeding 150 lbs.

(2) to the possession of an unlimited quantity of fireworks, if obtained and intended for immediate use and not for sale and if kept for a period not exceeding 14 days in a safe and suitable place and with all due precautions for the public safety.

II. Applications for licenses to possess and make use of explosives shall be made to the Dewan in writing and shall specify:—

(a) the name, address and place of residence of the applicant;

(b) the boundaries of the place where the explosives are proposed to be stored;

(c) the quantity and kind of explosives to be kept in stock and to be used for a given period;

(d) the purpose for which the explosives are required and any further information which the Dewan may require.

III. If the Dewan finds no objection, a license as per form appended will be granted.

IV. Every application shall be accompanied by a fee of Rs. 15 which shall be returned to the applicant in the case the license is refused.

V. A license shall hold good only for the Malabar year in which it is issued. The license may be renewed at the end of the period on a fresh application accompanied by the prescribed fee.

VI. When a license granted in accordance with these rules is lost or accidentally destroyed a duplicate may be granted to the licensee, on payment of a fee of eight annas.

VII. Any person holding a license or acting under a license granted in accordance with these rules shall be bound to produce the same, when called upon to do so by any Magistrate, or by any Police Officer in charge of a Police station, or by any Police Officer of higher rank or by any officer authorised by the Dewan in this behalf.

VIII. If a person to whom a license has been granted dies or becomes bankrupt or becomes mentally incapable or otherwise disabled, the person carrying on the business of such licensee shall not be liable to any penalty or forfeiture under the Regulation or the rules for acting under the license during such reasonable time, as may be necessary to allow him to make an application to the authority granting the license for a new license in his own name during the currency of the unexpired portion of the original license. Such new license shall be granted on payment of one rupee.

IX. Any person lawfully entitled under Regulation III of 1061, as amended by Regulation I of 1069, to possess for manufacture and sale any explosive, coming under the head of "ammunition" as defined in that Regulation need not take out a license under these rules, for possessing any such explosive for the purpose of such manufacture and sale.

X. The person obtaining a license shall be bound to keep a correct account showing the quantity and kind of explosive received and used each day, the purpose for which it was used, and the name of the person to whom it was given. Such accounts shall be open to the inspection of any officer authorised by the Dewan in this behalf.

XI. The Dewan shall have the power to withdraw any license at any time whenever he finds sufficient cause for doing so, and no action shall lie against him or any other officer acting in this behalf in consequence of such withdrawal nor will the fee paid for the license or any part of it be refunded.

XII. The Dewan shall also have the right of cancelling any license if any offence be committed with any explosive within a reasonable distance from the place where the explosive is stored or used.

XIII. The breach of any of the provisions of these rules or of the condition of the license is liable to the penalty prescribed by section 4 of the Regulation in addition to the forfeiture of the license.

LICENSE ISSUED UNDER REGULATION V OF 1079.

The Dewan of Travancore in consideration of a fee of Rs. 15 hereby licenses under section 3 of Regulation V of 1079 to possess and make use of explosives defined under section 2 of the said Regulation under the following conditions:—

(1) This license will be in force during the year *x. x.* after which it should be renewed if necessary.

(2) The explosive shall not be stored anywhere else than in the place mentioned in the margin.

(3) The explosive, viz., shall not be used for any other purpose than that mentioned in the application, viz.,

(4) The licensee shall keep a register showing the quantity and kind received, the quantity used each day, the purpose for which it was used and the name of the persons to whom it was given for use. Such register shall be open to the inspection of officers appointed under this Regulation.

(5) If any quantity remains at the expiry of this license, a fresh license should be obtained.

(6) The Government reserve to themselves the right of cancelling this license if any offence be committed with explosives within a reasonable distance from the place where the explosive is stored or used, or for any other sufficient cause.

(7) The breach of any of the provisions of the rules or of these conditions is liable to the penalties prescribed by section 4 of the Regulation in addition to the forfeiture of this license.

Given under my hand and seal this the

day of

108

190

Dewan.

It is hereby notified that His Highness the Maharajah has been pleased to exempt from the operation of the Arms Regulation III of 1041, the undermentioned persons, belonging to the Bhavangar State Imperial Service Lancers while temporarily residing or travelling in Travancore in respect only of the swords of honor presented to them by His Highness the Talukdar Shaib of Bhavangar in recognition of their services in South Africa during the late war (No. 458 dated 16-3-'05.)

No.	Name.	Designation.	Caste.	Native place.	District.
1	Hanubhai Ranchodji ...	Cost Duffedar	Rajput ...	Kutharis ...	Jhallawad.
2	Mangalsinh Shivprasad...	Duffedar ...	Do. ...	Kirapur ...	Unao.
3	Kasalsinh Mulubha ...	Duffedar ...	Do. ...	Padwa ...	Gogo.
4	Jehangirkhan Chhotuhan.	Farrier ...	Musalman	Sirkar ...	Jeypur.
5	Ismael Govind ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Bhavangar.	Bhavangar
6	Shekh Aboulkhan				
	Shekh Husen...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Cawnpore ...	Cawnpore
7	Ramprasad Matalia ...	Sowar ...	Rajput ...	Bhavpur ...	Benares.
8	Kirpalsinh Badhsinh ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Tejpara ...	Etawah.
9	Jettibhai Kala ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Lakhnau ...	Bhavangar
10	Nathabhai Madarsinh ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Bhojapara ...	Gogo.

Published for general information in substitution of the lists published in Notification No. P. D. 1924 dated the 11th November last. (No. 807 dated 1st March, 1905.)

LIST A.

List of Arab Chiefs in the Aden Protectorate.

Note.—Only Chiefs receiving stipends from, and in treaty relations with, the Government of India are included in the list.

Serial No.	Chiefs.	Salute.
1	Sultan of Lahej	9 guns.
2	Fa'athii Sultan of Shukara	9 guns.
3	Hanashabi Sultan of Musaimir bin Ubaid, Ar-Raha and the Hanashabi country	...
4	Sultan of the Upper Anlaki (ordinarily spoken of as Upper Anlaki Sultan of Nisab)	...
5	Upper Anlaki Chief of Yeshbum	...
6	Yaffai Sultan of Khanfar, Al Husn Masana Al Rawwa Al Kara and the Lower Yaffai country	...
7	The Principal Nakib of the Mausatta Section of the Yaffai-as-Suffal	...
8	Sultan of the Yaffai-as-Suffal	...
9	Akrabi Sheikh of Bir Ahmed	...
10	Sultan of Kishn and Sootra	9 guns.
11	The principal Sheikh of the Ruja'i Section of the Subaihi	...
12	The Principal Sheikh of the Dthubi Section of the Yaffai-as-Suffal	...
13	Sheikh of the Mufalahi Section of the Yaffai-as-Suffal	...
14	Sultan of the Lower Aulaki	...
15	Sultan of Shehr and Mokalla	9 guns.*
16	The Principal Wahidi Chief of Bir Ali	...
17	The Principal Wahidi Chief of Balabaf	...
18	The Principal Sheikh of the Atwiff Section of the Subaihi	...
19	The Principal Sheikh of the Makhdumi Section of the Subaihi	...
20	Sharif of Behan-al-Kasab	...
21	Alawi Sheikh of Al Kasha and the Alawi country	...
22	The Principal Sheikh of the Mansuri Section of the Subaihi	...
23	The Principal Sheikh of the Parhaini Section of the Subaihi	...
24	Sheikh of Irza	...
25	Sheikh of Haura	...
26	Sheikh of the Hadthrami Section of the Yaffai-as-Suffal	...
27	Sakludi Sheikh of the Sahib tribe of the Yaffai-as-Suffal	...
28	Amir of Dthala	...
29	The Principal Sheikh of the Dubaini Section of the Subaihi	...

*The present Sultan gets a personal salute of 12 guns.

LIST B.

List of Arab Chiefs in the Persian Gulf with whom the Government of India have concluded treaties, including the Sultan of Maskat.

Serial No.	Chiefs.	Salute.
1	Sultan of Maskat	21 guns.
2	Sheikh of Kewcit	† 5 guns.
3	Sheikh of Bahrein	† 5 guns.
4	Sheikh of Abu Tahab	† 5 guns.
5	Sheikh of Debai	† 8 guns.
6	Sheikh of Shargah*	† 3 guns.
7	Sheikh of Ajman	† 3 guns.
8	Sheikh of Uth-el-Kowein	† 3 guns.
9	Sheikh of Rasal-Kheima*... ..	† 3 guns.

* Chiefships of Shargah and Rasal-Kheima are at present united under the Chief of Shargah.

† Fired by British ships of war in the Persian Gulf at the termination of an official visit by these Chiefs.

CIRCULAR MEMORANDUM.

Any person desiring to bring arms or ammunition from British India into Travancore or Cochin must obtain.

(a) a license from the British Resident to export the said arms or ammunition from British India.

(b) a license from the Dewan of the State concerned to import them.

(2) Each application for the British Resident's Export license must be stamped, with a British Indian Court fee stamp of the value of one anna and except in the case of arms (other than cannon) or ammunition to be exported in reasonable quantities for his own private use by a person lawfully entitled to possess such arms or ammunition, must be accompanied by a license fee of Rs. 5.

(3) Applications should be addressed in the first instance to the Assistant Resident, Trivandrum and should contain,

(a) the name and residence of the applicant and if the applicant does not intend to bring the arms or ammunition into Travancore or Cochin himself, the name and residence of the agent by whom they are to be brought,

(b) an exact description of each of the weapons the applicant proposes to import, bore or calibre, single or double barrelled, rifled or smooth bore and in the case of revolvers, the pattern,

(c) in the case of ammunition, military stores etc., the full description including the weight and quantity or in the case of cartridges, the number, bore, whether for rifle or smooth bore, whether loaded or unloaded,

(d) the probable number of packages,

(e) the place of despatch and the route by which the articles are to be imported into the State.

(f) destination,

(g) name and residence of consignee,

(A) the purpose for which the articles are to be imported. A form embodying this information is appended to this memorandum and should whenever possible be adopted.

(4) The Resident will forward his Export license direct to the applicant and will at the same time forward a copy to the Dewan of Travancore or Cochin as the case may be. He cannot undertake to forward applications for import licenses or the fees payable therefor. These should be sent direct to the Dewans of the States by applicants.

(5) (a) Each application for an import license to the Dewan of Travancore should be stamped with a Travancore court fee stamp of the value of Rs. 2 except when the application is for the import of ammunition in reasonable quantities required *bona fide* for purposes of sport or protection, when the stamp should be of the value of 2 chackrams.

(b) Each application to the Dewan of Cochin should be stamped with a Cochin court fee stamp of the value of Re. 1.

(c) Each application to the Dewan of either State should be accompanied by an import license fee of Rs. 5; provided that the Dewan may remit the fee in the case of imports into Travancore of reasonable quantities of ammunition for the personal use of the importer for the purposes of sport or the protection of person or property, or in the case of imports into Cochin of arms, ammunition or military stores in reasonable quantities, required *bona fide* for purposes of protection of person or property.

(6) To meet the case of persons who have occasion to carry arms and ammunition frequently across the frontiers of the States for the purposes of sport or protection, a general license, valid for one year from the date of issue, may be granted in Travancore by the Dewan and in Cochin by the District Magistrate with the sanction of the Dewan. Such licenses will be granted free of fee to persons exempted under the Arms Regulations of the respective States and on payment of a fee of Rs. 5 to others.

(7) Applicants should arrange for the import of the articles licensed within the periods for which the licenses are valid. Applications for the renewal of licenses must be stamped in the same way and be accompanied by the same license fees as the original applications.

(8) The attention of licensed vendors of ammunition and military stores is drawn to the following further instructions:—

They should forward to the Resident before the close of January of every year their application for permission to import ammunition (percussion caps, gunpowder, sulphur etc.) into the State for that year, *showing the quantity sold by them under each head in the previous year and their demand for the current year.*

Applications subsequently received will ordinarily be disregarded. In January, the Resident will issue permits to some or all of the various importers whose applications have been received allotting to each a fair proportion of the total quantity of each article for which licenses will be granted for the year. Petitions subsequently received for permits to export will be liable to summary rejection.

These rules come into force from 1st March 1913.

Resident's Office,
Trivandrum,
14th February 1913. }

R. A. GRAHAM,
Resident,

LICENSE TO EXPORT ARMS, AMMUNITION OR MILITARY STORES BY RIVER OR LAND.

Name and residence of Licence-holder, and agent, if any.	No. of Packages.	ARMS.		AMMUNITION OR MILITARY STORES.		Place of despatch and route.	Purpose for which consignment is required.	Destination.	Name and residence of consignee.	Period for which the license is valid.
		Description.	Number.	Description.	Weight or Number.					
										From _____ of _____ _____ 191____ to the _____ of _____ _____

1. This license is granted subject to all the Provisions of the Indian Arms Act, II of 1878 (XI of 1878), and of the Indian Arms Rules 1909.

2. The articles shall not be conveyed by any route other than that specified in column 7; and bulk shall not be broken nor shall the consignment be stopped before the articles reach the place of destination.

3. An account of the contents of each package shall be legibly written thereon; and where the articles conveyed by rail, each package shall be marked with the word or expression "Arms," "Ammunitions" or "Military Stores" as the case may be, so as to be readily recognisable by the Railway authorities.

NOTIFICATION.

No. J. 2692.

It is hereby notified that the following clause is added in the notification No. J. 5691, dated the 8th November 1909, published on page 1966 of the Government Gazette, dated 9th November 1909, exempting certain persons and places from the operation of Sections 9 and 10 of the Arms Regulation, V of 1084:—

"4 (a). All officers of the Police Department down to and including Sub-Inspectors, all officers of the Excise Department down to and including Inspectors, all officers of the Forest Department down to and including Rangers and deputy Rangers, all officers of the Anchal Department down to and including Anchal Overseers, and all officers working in the Devicolum Revenue Division down to and including Village Officers—whatever their pay, and whether the arms in their possession have been supplied by Government or not.

Huzur Outcherry,
Trivandrum,
28th May 1910.

(By order)
A. J. VIEYRA,
Chief Secretary to Government.

NOTIFICATION.

No. J. 1280.

Under sanction of His Highness the Maha Raja, it is hereby notified that for the purposes of the definition of "Military Stores" contained in Section 4 of the Travancore Arms Regulation, V of 1084, all the Sections of the Regulation are extended throughout Travancore.—

(1) to all lead exceeding in quantity (10) ten seers, i. e., (800) eight hundred tolas.

(2) to all leaden bullets and bird shot; and

(3) to all sulphur exceeding in quantity (10) ten seers, i. e., (800) eight hundred tolas.

Huzar Cutcherry,
Trivandrum,
22nd November 1912. }

P. RAJAGOPALA CHARI,
Dewan.

NOTIFICATION.

No. J. 875.

With reference to the Notification No. J. 611, dated the 29th January 1912, and published on pages 341 to 350 of Part I of the Gazette dated the 6th February 1912, containing the Rules under the Arms Regulation, V of 1894, it is hereby notified, under sanction of His Highness the Maha Raja that Rules 6 and 7 of the said Rules are amended as follows:—

In Rule 6, for the words "The Dewan may remit the fee when he is satisfied that the arms, ammunition or military stores are required *bona fide* for purposes of protection of either person or property", substitute the words "The Dewan may remit the fee in the case of ammunition imported in reasonable quantities for the personal use of the importer for the purpose of sport or the protection of person or property."

Delete the present Rule 7 and substitute the following:—

"7. Persons desirous of importing arms, ammunition or military stores should apply to the Dewan, after having obtained the previous permission of the Resident in Travancore, in accordance with the instructions contained in the Memorandum issued by the Resident and published in pages 425—428 of Part II of the Travancore Official Gazette, dated the 8th April 1912. In the case of imports from Cochin, the applicants should also produce the export license obtained from the Cochin State.

"Provided that in respect of arms, ammunition and military stores which have already been lawfully imported into or are already lawfully possessed in the Travancore State, general licenses valid for a period not exceeding one year from the date of issue, to carry through the frontiers of the State such arms, ammunition or military stores, in reasonable quantities and for *bona fide* purposes of sport or protection may be granted by the Dewan in form II A, to applicants, on payment of a fee of five Rupees and free of fee to applicants exempted by Notification dated the 8th November 1909, issued under Section 23 of the Arms Regulation."

Huzar Cutcherry,
Trivandrum,
24th January, 1913. }

P. RAJAGOPALA CHARI,
Dewan.

FORM II A

RULE 7.

FEE—Five RUPEES

(Free of fee to persons exempted under the Arms Regulation)

(This applies only to arms, ammunition and military stores already lawfully imported into or lawfully possessed in Travancore).

License to carry arms, ammunition or military stores through the frontiers of the State.

Serial No. of license.	Name of licensee-holder with particulars of residence.	Arms.		Ammunition or military stores.		Purpose for which granted.	Period for which license is valid.
		Description.	Number.	Description.	Number or weight.		
No. of 191							From the 191 . 109 . to the 191 . 109 .

 Huzar Catcherry,
 Trivandrum.....191

(Seal.)

DEWAN.

REVERSE OF FORM II, A.

1. This license is granted subject to the provisions of the Travancore Arms Regulation, V of 1084, and of the Rules framed thereunder.
2. This covers only the person and the arms etc., named herein.
3. This is valid only for the period named herein.
4. This authorises the holder to carry the arms etc., covered by this through the frontier chowkeys of the State for *bona fide* protection or sport.
5. This must be produced before the Customs Officers.

NOTIFICATION.

No. J. 1087.

Under Section 22 of the Court Fees Regulation, VI of 1087 it is hereby notified that the Government have been pleased to wholly remit the fee payable under para 2 of Clause (b) of Article I of Schedule II of the said Regulation, on applications presented to a Division Peishkar for refund of the value of stamp paper which has become spoiled or unfit for use, or is no longer required for use, and on applications for the renewal of stamped paper which has become spoiled or unfit for use.

The Government have also been pleased to reduce to two chukrams, the fee of two rupees payable under Clause (c) of Article I of the said Schedule, on applications to the Dewan for licenses or duplicates granted or renewed under the Travancore Arms Rules dated the 29th January 1912, for the import of ammunition in reasonable quantities required *bona fide* for purposes of sport or protection.

Huzar Cutcherry,
Trivandrum,
30th January 1913. }

P. RAJAGOPALA CHARI.

Dewan.

NOTIFICATION.

No. J. 3669.

It is hereby notified, under sanction of His Highness the Maha Raja, that clause (1) of the notification No. J. 8280, dated the 22nd November 1912, published on page 2280 of part I of the Gazette dated the 3rd December 1912, is amended as follows:—

Existing clause.

- (1) "to all lead exceeding in quantity
(10) ten seers, i. e., (800) eight hundred
tolas".

Amended clause.

- (1) to all lead in any quantities
other than for *bagajids* industrial
and manufacturing purposes".

Huzar Cutcherry,
Trivandrum,
22nd May 1913. }

P. RAJAGOPALA CHARI,

Dewan.

NOTIFICATION.

No. J. 8461.

Under Section 28 of the Arms Regulation, V of 1084, it is hereby notified that Volunteers enrolled under the Indian Volunteers Act, 1869, and British Military Detachments, in the course of their duty, are exempted from the operation of all the prohibitions and directions contained in the said Regulation.

Huzar Cutcherry,
Trivandrum,
9th October 1913. }

P. RAJAGOPALA CHARI,

Dewan.

No. J. 1114.

NOTIFICATION.

It is hereby notified, under sanction of His Highness the Maha Raja, that the following Rule is added as a further Proviso to Rule 7 of the Arms Rules:—

Provided further that *bona fide* travellers, who carry arms and ammunition for personal protection and who do not wish to import them into Travancore, are permitted to deposit the same at the nearest chowkey at the time of their entry into the State. The chowkey officer should give a receipt for the arms and ammunition so deposited and should return them to the owners at the time of their leaving the State, obtaining from the latter an acknowledgment for the same. The chowkey officer cannot undertake to oil or clean the arms deposited.

Huzur Ootcherri, Trivandrum, 5th February 1915.	}	M. KRISHNAN NAIR, <i>Decon.</i>
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No. J. 6120.

NOTIFICATION.

Under Section 23 of the Arms Regulation, V of 1084, it is hereby notified that Police and Excise Officers of British India entering Travancore in the discharge of their official duties are exempted from the operation of the prohibitions and restrictions contained in the said Regulation.

Huzur Ootcherri, Trivandrum, 18th August 1915.	}	M. KRISHNAN NAIR, <i>Decon.</i>
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LIST OF OFFICERS OF THE STATE, DRAWING SALARIES OF RS. 150 AND ABOVE.

DEWAN BHADUR M. KRISHNAN NAIR, B. A., B. L., Dewan of Travancore.
 Abraham, E. V., B. A., B. L., Prosecuting Inspector of Police, 1st Grade, Trivandrum.
 Achutha Menon, K. Supervisor, P. W. D., Kottayam.
 Achuthan Pillai, N., B. A., Tahsildar, 3rd Grade, Pathanamparam.
 Aiyadurai Iyer, S., B. A., B. L., Acting Second Judge, Nagercoil.
 Ananda Row, K., B. A., B. L., Head Sirkar Vakil, Trivandrum.
 Anantnarayana Iyer, K., B. A., B. L., Division Assistant and 1st Class Magistrate Padmanabhapuram.
 Anantaratniyya Sastri C. N., M. A., Tutor of Mahajanan, College.
 Appaswami Iyerputur, S., Assistant Account Officer, Trivandrum.
 Arumunayagam, A. D., B. A., B. L., Asst. District Munsiff, 4th Grade, Tiruvellah.
 Arumukham Pillai, P., B. A., Temporary Division Assistant, Quilon.
 Arumukham Pillai, S. N., Circle Inspector of Police, II Grade, Kottar.
 Arumachalan Iyer, V., B. A., B. L., B. E., Executive Engineer, II Grade, K. I. P. Division, Nagercoil.
 Audy Pillai, V., B. A., Tahsildar, 3rd Grade, Parur.
 Azarub, S. A., B. A., B. L., District Munsiff, 4th Grade, Padmanabhapuram.
 Badarayanchur, S., M. A., B. E., Head Master, Model H. U. S. School, Mavelikara.
 Balakrishna Row, C., B. A., B. E., Assistant Engineer, Perumadu Sub-Division.
 Banerjee, Hrishikesh, B. Sc. C. M., B. E., Assistant Engineer, Trivandrum Sub-Division.
 Barker, S. G. B. Sc. Ph. D., Vice Principal, Training College.
 Barrow, O. S., Executive Engineer, 1st Grade, (on leave).
 Bastow, A. H., M. A., M. C. E., Chief Engineer.
 Beck, W. J., Superintendent, Government Treas.
 Bhoothalingam Iyer, P. N., B. A., B. L., Principal District Munsiff, 2nd Grade, Kozhithurai.
 Bishop, A. W., Ph. D., Director of Public Instruction (on leave).

- Cameron, J. H. Assistant Engineer, (on War leave).
 Cameron, T. H. District Superintendent of Police, 2nd Grade, (on War leave).
 Carraggett, Miss. E. C. M. A., L. T., Inspectress of Girls' Schools, Trivandrum.
 Chacko, I. C. M. A., D. Sc., State Geologist, Trivandrum.
 Chacko, I. C. M. A., Supervisor, P. W. D. Acting as Assistant Engineer, Munnar.
 Chacko, V. T., B. A., Prosecuting Inspector of Police, Kottayam.
 Chaudamiah, V., Superintendent, Central Prison.
 Chandrasekara Iyer, C. V., Junior Professor of History, College.
 Chandrasekhara Pillai, P., Supervisor, P. W. D., Quilon.
 Chaudy, Varghese, B. A., B. L., District Munsiff, 4th Grade & S. P. T. III Grade, Parur.
 Chandy, J. J., L. M. & S., District Sanit. Officer, Vaccine Depot Trivandrum.
 Chatfield, H. S. B. A., P. D. Judge, High Court.
 Chennakkutti Kurup, M., B. A., B. L., District Munsiff, 4th Grade, Alleppey (Addl).
 Cherian, O. M., B. A., L. T., Inspector of Elementary Schools, Kottayam.
 Cherian, P. B. A., B. L., District and Sessions Judge, 1st Grade, on other duty as Temporary P. D. Judge.
 Chidambaram Vaidyar, K., B. A., Head Translator to Government, Trivandrum.
 Clark, G. F., M. A., Ph. D., Principal, Training College, Trivandrum.
 D'Cruz, Z. Government Photographer, Trivandrum.
 Cunningham, C. B. Commissioner of Police, Travancore.
 Dasiel, Justus, J., Circle Inspector of Police, 3rd Grade, Arakkudi.
 Daniel, P. I., B. A., Tahsildar, 3rd Grade, and Major Treasury Officer, Alleppey.
 Dhanukoti Pillai, K., B. A., Assistant Conservator of Forests, Peermade.
 Dias, J. B., L. M. & S., Deputy Surgeon, Kottayam.
 Dotaswami Iyengar, M. S., B. A., B. L., Assistant Engineer, Alleppey Canal Sub-Division.
 Dravlan, A. M. L. M. & S. Deputy Surgeon, Nagercoil.
 Everard, R., C. E., Executive Engineer, 2nd Grade, Quilon.
 Elliot, C. N., Assistant Engineer, (on War leave).
 Faunce De L' Lieut Col., Commandant Nayar Brigade.
 Fearon, L. K. Assistant Commissioner, Peermade.
 Gallyot, W., District Superintendent of Police, 3rd Grade, (on War leave).
 George, K., B. A., Assistant Account Officer, Trivandrum.
 George, P. M., L. M. & S., Deputy Surgeon, Kozhenchery.
 Gibson, C. B., M. A., M. Sc., Professor of Chemistry, H. H. the Maha Rajah's College, Trivandrum (on War leave).
 Gnanasekhamani, A., B. A., B. L., Addl. District Munsiff, 4th Grade, Neyyattinkara.
 Gomathinayagam Pillai, P., B. A., Assistant Superintendent of Police, Kottar.
 Gopala Menon, A., M. A., Assistant Professor of History, College, Trivandrum.
 Gopalaswami Pillai, S. V., Circle Inspector of Police, 3rd Grade, Quilon.
 Gopinatha Rao, T. A., M. A. Superintendent, Archaeological Department Trivandrum.
 Govinda Menon, V. K., Deputy Conservator of Forests, Quilon, (Office).
 Govindan, M., B. A., B. L., District Munsiff, 3rd Grade, Adoor.
 Govinda Pillai, C., B. A., D. Sc., Registrar of Co-operative Societies.
 Govinda Pillai, K., L. C. S., Assistant Engineer, Edumad Sub-Division.
 Govinda Pillai, K., B. A., Tahsildar, 1st Grade, Quilon.
 Govinda Pillai, K., B. A., Excise Circle Officer, 1st Grade, Acting as Assistant Excise Commissioner, Kayankulam.
 Govinda Pillai, P. G., B. A., B. L., District Court Sirkar Vakil, Alleppey.
 Govinda Padaval, R. B. A., B. L. Tahsildar, III Grade and 1st Class Magistrate, Shencottah.
 Govinda Warriss, H. B. A. District Munsiff 4th Grade, Minachil.
 Govindan Tamp, P., B. A., Circle Inspector of Police, 3rd Grade, Kayankulam.
 Green, H. M., Organiser of Manual Training, Training College, Trivandrum.
 Gunther, R. V., Excise Circle Officer, 1st Grade, Quilon.
 Hariharas Iyer, V., B. A., B. L., Assistant Engineer, Nagercoil, Nanjanad Sub-Division.
 Hodgson, L. C., M. A., Principal & Professor of English, H. H. The Maharajah's College, acting as Director of Public Instruction.
 Hoogwerf, A., Assistant Excise Commissioner, 2nd Grade, Acting in the I Grade, Alwaya.
 Ilay, K. M., B. A., B. L., District Munsiff, 4th Grade, Perumbavur.
 Iyerar, M. B., B. A., Stationary First Class Magistrate, Kottar.
 Jacob, A. M., B. A., B. L. & S. M., Deputy Surgeon, Lalum.
 Jacob, F. J., C. S., Deputy Chief Engineer, Trivandrum.
 Jacob, K., B. A., B. L., District Munsiff, 1st Grade, Acting as Second Judge, Trivandrum.
 Jacob, L. W., Executive Engineer, 2nd Grade, (on leave).

- Jacob, M. P., Assistant Conservator of Forests, Shencottah.
- Jagannathan, T., B. A., B. L., 1st Grade Teacher, H. G. S. S., Trivandrum.
- John, A. G., B. A., B. L., Teacher, I Grade, H. G. S. School, Mavelikara.
- John, B. J., B. A., B. L., Senior Lecturer, Law College, Trivandrum.
- John, K., Excise Circle Officer, 3rd Grade, Alleppey.
- Joseph, M., B. A., B. L., D. S. C. S. B., L. F. P. S. G., Deputy Surgeon, Ophthalmic Hospital, Trivandrum.
- Joseph, M. P., B. A., B. L., District Munsiff, 4th Grade, Trivandrum.
- Jusiana, K. C., B. A., B. L., District Munsiff, 4th Grade, Haripad.
- Joyce, J. C., Sub-Engineer, Attungal Sub-Division.
- Kelly, W. L., Principal Port Officer, Alleppey.
- Kerala Varma Tampau, K., B. A., Manager, Chief Engineer's Office, Trivandrum.
- Kesava Iyer, V. S., B. A., B. L., Tahsildar, 1st Grade, S. P. T., Division Assistant Kottayam.
- Kesava Iyer, T. B., B. A., Excise Circle Officer, 3rd Grade, and Acting II Grade Trivandrum, (Office).
- Kesava Pillai, C. E., B. A., Excise Circle Officer, 2nd Grade, and Acting I Grade, Trivandrum, (Circle).
- Kesava Pillai, P., B. A., B. L., District Court Sirkar Vakil, Quilon.
- Kesava Rao, B., B. A. & S., Health Officer, Trivandrum T. I. C.
- Kesappa Pillai, P. V., B. A., B. L., District Munsiff, 3rd Grade, Kottarakkua.
- Kochukrishna Mazur, K., B. A., B. L., Senior Lecturer, Law College, Trivandrum.
- Krishna Iyengar, N., B. A., B. L., Division Assistant and First Class Magistrate, Trivandrum.
- Krishna Iyengar, S. S., B. E., M. A., Assistant Engineer, Kottayam Sub-Division.
- Krishna Iyer, P., B. A., L. T., Assistant Inspector of Elementary Schools, 1st Grade, Nyyattinkara.
- Krishna Iyer, V. A., B. A., B. L., Tahsildar, 2nd Grade, Tovaia.
- Krishna Pillai, C. K., B. A., Tahsildar, 3rd Grade, Changanacherry.
- Krishna Pillai, K. C., B. S., Deputy Surgeon Leper and Lunatic Asylum, Trivandrum.
- Krishna Pillai, K. B., B. A., B. L., Tahsildar, III Grade, Alangad.
- Krishna Pillai, M. H., B. A., District Registrar, Trivandrum.
- Krishna Pillai, P., B. A., Tahsildar, 1st Grade, Tiruvallur.
- Krishna Pillai, P. N., B. A., B. L., Tahsildar, 2nd Grade, Agasthiwaram.
- Krishna Pillai, R., B. A., B. L., Under Secretary to Government, Trivandrum.
- Krishna Pillai, R., B. A., B. L., Assistant Sarrudhikrutar, Trivandrum.
- Krishna Pillai, R. K., B. A., Tahsildar, 2nd Grade, Poomade.
- Krishnamachari, T. M., B. A., Assistant Professor of History, College.
- Krishnamurthy Iyer, S., B. A. & C. M., Sanitary Commissioner, Trivandrum.
- Krishnaswami Iyer, C. S., B. A., Superintendent, Account Office, Trivandrum.
- Krishnaswami Iyer, N., B. A., Assistant Professor of Chemistry, H. H. the Ma Rajah's College, Trivandrum, Acting as Professor.
- Krishnaswami Iyer, R., B. A., Professor of Mathematics, Trivandrum.
- Krishnaswami Row, K. B. A., Tahsildar 3rd Grade, Mavelikara.
- Kunara Pillai, A. B. A., Tahsildar, III Grade, Muvattupuzha.
- Kunara Pillai, P., Circle Inspector of Police, 3rd Grade, Poomade.
- Kunara Pillai, S., Prosecuting Inspector of Police, 2nd Grade, Quilon.
- Kunjum Pillai, N., B. A., B. Sc. & Ph. D., Director of Agriculture, Quilon.
- Kunjum Pillai, A., Marahmat Sub-Engineer, Trivandrum.
- Kurjan, John, B. A., B. L., B. E., Executive Engineer, 2nd Grade, Nagarcoil.
- Kurien, P. F., B. A., Stationary First Class Magistrate, Alleppey.
- Kuttalallugan Pillai, T. S., B. A., B. L., District Munsiff, 2nd Grade, Mavelikara.
- Lakshmanan, Peter, N., B. A., B. E. & C. M., D. P. H., M. E. C. S., M. S. C. P., D. Ph. Surgeon, 1st Grade, General Hospital, Trivandrum.
- Lakshmana Pillai, T., B. A., Tahsildar, 1st Grade, & Major Treasury Officer, Trivandrum.
- Madhava Kurukkal, C., B. A., Tahsildar, 2nd Grade, under Suspension.
- Madhava Parickur, A., B. A., L. T., Secondary School Teacher, I Grade, in charge of Head Master's duties, Attungal.
- Madhavan Nair, T. K., B. A., B. L., Addl. District Munsiff, 4th Grade, Attungal.
- Madhavan Pillai, K., L. M. & S., Deputy Surgeon, Acting as Medical Officer, Nayur Brigade, S. P. T.
- Madhavan Pillai, N., B. A., B. L., Principal District Munsiff II Grade, Attungal.
- Madhava Iyer, K., B. A., Dowan Postkar, Quilon.
- Madhava Iyer, S. K., B. A., B. L., Tahsildar, 2nd Grade, Shertalay.
- Manavallath, T. J., D. M. & S., Deputy Surgeon, (on leave.)
- Maul, C. J., Supervisor, P. W. D., in charge of Alleppey Sub-Division.
- Maul, M. F., B. S., Assistant Engineer, Trivandrum, West Sub-Division.
- Mautel, A., L. M. & S., District Sanitary Officer, Trivandrum.
- Maruthasayangan Pillai, K., B. A., Tahsildar, I Grade, Trivandrum.

- Mathai Koshi, Sub Assistant Surgeon, Kottayam.
 Mathen, C., B. A., District Registrar, Quilon.
 Mathen, C. K., B. A., B. L., District Munsiff, 3rd Grade, and S. P. T. II Grade
 Krishnapuram.
 Mathen, K. M., B. A., Superintendent, Account Office.
 Mathew, A. G. Assistant Inspector of Elementary Schools, I Grade, Quilon.
 Muthumayagum Pillai, A. M., B. A., B. L., Palsne Judge, High Court.
 Muthukrishna Iyer, V., Superintendent of Stationery and Records, Trivandrum.
 Moreira, A. A., L. M. & S. Deputy Surgeon, General Hospital, Trivandrum.
 Nagan Pillai, C. K., B. A. Tahsildar, 2nd Grade, Chitrayinkil.
 Nagappan Nair, K., B. A., B. L., District Court Sirkar Vakil, acting as Temporary
 Second Judge, Quilon.
 Nairon Pillai, T. V., B. A., District Registrar, Kottayam.
 Narayana Iyengar, K. S., Ass. Conservator of Forests, Trivandrum.
 Narasimha Iyengar, N. S., M. A., Tutor in History, College.
 Narasimha Iyer, A. V., Superintendent, Account Office.
 Narayana Iyer, A., B. A., L. T., Head master, H. G. S. School, Trivandrum.
 Narayana Iyer, K., B. A., Superintendent, School of Arts, Trivandrum.
 Narayana Iyer, P., B. A., Head master, H. G. S. Vellam.
 Narayana Menon, K., B. A., B. L., Dewan Tahsildar, Krishnapuram.
 Narayana Menon, P. C., B. A., Deputy Registrar, High Court, Acting as Registrar, S. P. T.
 Narayana Pillai, B., Circle Inspector of Police, 2nd Grade, Alappuzha.
 Naveyan Pillai, K., Circle Inspector of Police, 2nd Grade, Alappuzha.
 Narayana Pillai, M. R., B. A., B. L., District Munsiff, 3rd Grade & 1st Class Magistrate
 Kasirappalli.
 Narayana Pillai, N., B. A., Senior Assistant Account Officer, Trivandrum.
 Narayana Pillai, V. N., L. M. & S., Deputy Surgeon, Trivandrum, (Palace Sub-Dispensary).
 Narayana Rao, N. G., B. A., B. L., Principal District Munsiff, 2nd Grade and S. P. T.
 I Grade, Trivandrum.
 Narayanan Panday, K., B. A., B. L., Under Secretary to Government, Trivandrum.
 Natesan Iyer, K. V., B. A., B. L., E. E., Executive Engineer, 2nd Grade, Trivandrum.
 Netto, Miss Margaret De, B. A., L. T., Assistant Inspectress of Girls' Schools, 1st
 Grade, acting as Firm Asst. in the Girls' College.
 Netto W. D., B. A., B. L., District Munsiff, 3rd Grade, Nagercoil (Principal).
 Nilakandan G., B. A., Excise Circle Officer, Thannarakulam Salt Pactory Circle.
 Nilakanta Iyer, S., B. A., L. T., 1st Grade Teacher, Model H. G. S., Trivandrum.
 Nilakanta Pillai, N., B. A., B. L., Tahsildar, 3rd Grade, and Acting II Grade, Vellam-
 kodu.
 Nilakanta Pillai, R., B. A., Tahsildar, 3rd Grade, Kasirappalli.
 Nilakanta Pillai, T. N., B. A., B. L., District Court Sirkar Vakil, Ponn.
 Padmanabha Iyer, G., Assistant Engineer, Shemottah Salt Division.
 Padmanabha Iyer, J., B. A., Tahsildar, 3rd Grade, Neyyattinkara.
 Padmanabha Iyer, S., B. A., Head Master, H. G. S. School, Kottayam.
 Padmanabha Iyer, V., B. A., Tahsildar, 3rd Grade, Chengannur.
 Padmanabha Iyer, V., B. A., Assistant Inspector of Elementary Schools, 1st Grade,
 Nagercoil.
 Padmanabha Pillai, E., Tahsildar, 1st Grade, Kinnurur.
 Padmanabha Pillai, P. N., B. A., B. L., District Munsiff, 4th Grade and Acting 3rd
 Grade, Muvattupuzha.
 Padmanabha Pillai, G., Bar-at-Law, Principal District Munsiff, 3rd Grade, Neyyattin-
 karai.
 Padmanabha Rao, T. Anekal Superintendent.
 Padmanabhan Tampil, K., B. A., B. L., District Sup. of Police, Kottayam.
 Padmanabhan Tampil, K., B. A., Tahsildar, 3rd Grade, Nedumangad.
 Palpu Pillai, R., B. A., B. L., Principal District Munsiff, 3rd Grade, Quilon.
 Palpu Pillai, T., B. A., B. L., District and Sessions Judge, on other duty as Temporary
 Palsne Judge, Trivandrum.
 Paramesvara Iyer, K., B. A., B. L., District Court Sirkar Vakil, Nagercoil.
 Paramesvara Iyer, S., M. A., B. L., Assistant Secretary to Government.
 Parameswaran Moulathra, Superintendent, Native Vydiasalas, and Palace Physi-
 cian, Trivandrum.
 Parameswaran Kurup, M. N., L. M. & S., Ass. Engineer, Workshops, Trivandrum.
 Parameswaran Pillai, K., B. A., B. L., Private Secretary to the Dewan.
 Parameswaran Pillai, K., B. A., Chemistry Assistant, Agricultural Laboratory, Quilon.
 Parameswaran Pillai, K. M. A., Sanskrit Tutor, College.
 Parama Pillai, K. M. A., Inspector of Elementary Schools Acting as Professor of Eng-
 lish in the College.

- Parratt, H. E. Executive Engineer, 2nd Grade, Workshops, Trivandrum.
- Pereira, M., B. A., Stationary First Class Magistrate, Kayankulam.
- Perkins, H. C., M. A., B. Sc., L. B. C. P., Medical Officer, Nair Brigade, Acting as Darbar Physician, S. P. T.
- Philip, George, Asst Engineer, Always Sub-Division.
- Pichu Iyengar, R. Circle Inspector of Police, 2nd Grade, Trivandrum.
- Ponpuswami Pillai, S. T., L. M. & S. Deputy Surgeon, Padmanabhapuram.
- Pryde, James, M. A., B. Sc., Inspector of Secondary Schools, Trivandrum.
- Raghavachari, C., B. A., Sarvadhikariskar, Palare, Trivandrum.
- Raghava Iyengar, M., Assistant Superintendent of Survey, Nedumangad.
- Rajaraja Varma, A. R., M. A., M. B. A. S., Professor of Sanskrit and Dravidian Languages, H. H. the Maha Rajah's College.
- Rajaraja Varma, K., Inspector of Police, 3rd Grade, Shencottah.
- Rajaraja Varma, M., M. A., B. L., Under Secretary to Government, Trivandrum.
- Rajaram Rao, N., B. A., Supernumerary Dewan Feishkar, Forest Settlement.
- Rajaratna Naickar, C., B. A., Assistant Excise Commissioner, 1st Grade, (on leave).
- Rama Iyer, K. S., B. A., B. L., District Munsiff, II Grade, Karunagapalli.
- Raman Pillai, N., B. A., Excise Commissioner, Trivandrum.
- Raman Pillai, N., B. A., Dewan, Feishkar, Kottayam.
- Raman Pillai, P., B. A., B. Sc., Bar-at-Law, Assistant Conservator of Forests, Trivandrum.
- Ramasachandru Iyer, N., B. A., B. L., District and Sessions Judge, Kottayam.
- Ramachandra Row, M., B. A., Superintendent, Account Office.
- Raman Tampi, K., B. A., M. B. C., Ch. B., D. T. M. H. (Edin.), L. M. (Dublin), M. O. S. Deputy Surgeon, Quilon District & Victoria Hospital.
- Raman Tampi, P., B. A., M. L., District and Sessions Judge, 2nd Grade, Trivandrum.
- Ramakrishna Iyer, S., M. A., Assistant Professor of Physics, College, Trivandrum.
- Ramakrishna Iyer, T. V., B. A., Excise Circle Officer, 2nd Grade, Nagercoil.
- Ramakrishna Kullilaya, U., B. A., L. V., Headmaster, H. G. S. School, Parur.
- Ramakrishna Pillai, K., B. A., B. L., Addl. District Munsiff, 4th Grade, Nagercoil.
- Ramasubba Iyer, K. N., B. A., B. L., Assistant Account Officer, Trivandrum.
- Ramasubba Iyer, T. P., B. A., Assistant Secretary to Government.
- Ramasubba Sastri, R., B. A., B. L., District Munsiff, 2nd Grade, Chengannur.
- Ramaswami Iyer, K., B. A., B. L., Division Assistant, Perumbavur.
- Ramaswami Iyer, P., B. A., Deputy Director of Public Instruction, Trivandrum.
- Ramaswami Iyer, O. S., B. A., B. L., C. E., Executive Engineer, 2nd Grade, Always.
- Ramaswami Sastri, S., B. A., B. L., 2nd and Addl. Sessions Judge, Acting as District Judge, Alleppey.
- Rama Varma Jainpan, M., B. A., L. T., Head Master, H. G. S. School, Chengannur.
- Ramaswami Iyengar, K. R., B. A., B. C. E., Executive Engineer, 1st Grade, Kottayam.
- Ramaswami Iyengar, K. V., M. A., F. M. U. Professor of History and Economics, H. H. the Maha Rajah's College, Trivandrum.
- Ratnam Iyer, T. R., B. A., Account Officer, and ex-officio Financial Secretary to Government, Trivandrum.
- Robinson, S. C. H., Commissioner and District Magistrate, Devikulam Division.
- Rosemeyer, Miss M. L., B. A., L. T., 1st Assistant, Girls' College, on duty in the Palace.
- Sabaranamma Iyer, P. G., M. A., Assistant Professor of English, College, Trivandrum.
- Sankatalingam Pillai, P., B. A., Tahsildar, 3rd Grade, and Acting II Grade, Karchigapalli.
- Sankaramurthi Pillai, P., L. M. & S., Deputy Surgeon, Palace Dispensary, Trivandrum.
- Sankaran Pandalay, K., B. A., B. L., District Munsiff, 4th Grade, Vaikam.
- Sankaran Tampi, T., Manager, The Palace, Trivandrum.
- Sankaranarayana Iyer, K., B. A., Superintendent, Account Office, Trivandrum.
- Sankara Pillai, G., B. A., B. L., District Munsiff, 1st Grade, Acting as Second Judge, Alleppey.
- Sankara Pillai, K., District and Sessions Judge, 2nd Grade, Nagercoil.
- Sankara Valisathan, V., B. A., M. B., Ch. B., Deputy Surgeon, Mavelikara.
- Sankuni Pillai, K., Tahsildar, II Grade, Amlapuzha.
- Sathiadag, M., S. A., B. L., Addl. District Munsiff, 4th Grade, and 1st Class Magistrate, Devikulam.
- Sitarana Iyer, K., M. A., Demonstrator in Chemistry, College.
- Sitarana Iyer, P. N., B. A., B. L., District Munsiff, 3rd Grade, Kottayam.
- Sitarana Iyer, S., B. A., Principal District Munsiff, 1st Grade, Padmanabhapuram.
- Slater, Alexander, Assistant Engineer, (on leave).

- Sloss, D. J., M. A., Professor of English, H. H. the Maha Rajah's College, Trivandrum.
 Sreenivasan Iyer, S. B. A., Head Master, H. G. S. School Attungal, (on leave).
 Sreenivasan Iyer, R., M. A., Assistant Professor of Mathematics, H. H. the Maha Rajah's College, Trivandrum.
 Sreenivasa Row, K., B. A., Tahsildar, 3rd Grade, Rittamanur.
 Staley, G., Superintendent, Guest House, Trivandrum.
 Stephanos, George, B. A., M. B. & C. M., Deputy Surgeon, Tiruvellah.
 Stephenson, Joseph, B. Sc., Professor of Physics, Trivandrum, Acting as Principal, College.
 Subba Iyer, P. R., L. M. & S., Deputy Surgeon, Fort Dispensary, Trivandrum.
 Subba Iyer, V., B. A., B. L., Sirkar Vakil, on other duty as Addl. Head Sirkar Vakil, Trivandrum.
 Subbiah Iyer, T. V., Assistant Conservator of Forests, Koni.
 Subramania Iyer, G., B. A., Tahsildar, 3rd Grade, Valiam.
 Subramania Iyer, M., B. A., Tahsildar, 3rd Grade, Kunnathad.
 Subramania Iyer, M. V., B. A., President, T. I. C., Trivandrum.
 Subramania Iyer, N., M. A., M. B. & C. M., Senior Dewan Peishkar, Trivandrum.
 Subramania Iyer, S., B. A., Head Master, H. G. S. S. Quilon.
 Subramania Iyer, V., M. A., V. L. S., Conservator of Forests, Quilon.
 Subramania Sasiri, S., M. A., Inspector of Elementary Schools, Southern Range, Trivandrum.
 Sundaram Iyer, O. S., Supervisor, P. W. D., Attungal.
 Sundararaja Iyengar, N., B. A. & L., Assistant Head Sirkar Vakil, Trivandrum.
 Swaminatha Iyer, R., Deputy Conservator of Forests, Quilon.
 Swaminatha Sasiri, C. S., B. A., B. L., District Court Sirkar Vakil, Quilon.
 Taylor, W., Band Director, Nayar Brigade, Trivandrum.
 Theanu Iyer, V., B. A., Tahsildar, 2nd Grade, Eraniel.
 Theanu Pillai, K., B. A., S. C. E., Assistant Engineer, Nagercoil Sub-Division.
 Theanu Pillai, P., M. A., B. Sc., Assistant Conservator of Forests, Kottayam.
 Thiruvambalam Pillai, N., Sub-Engineer, (on leave).
 Thomas, A. T., L. M. & S., Deputy Surgeon, Muvattupuzha.
 Thomas, A. W., Assistant Engineer, (on leave).
 Thommen, T. C., B. A., Superintendent, Account Office.
 Thomas, K. L., Sub-Engineer, Neyyattinkara Sub-Division.
 Ukkandan Unni Nair, K. P., M. A., L. T., Lecturer, 1st Grade, Training College, Trivandrum.
 —————
 Udyan Varma Raja, K., B. A., Excise Circle Officer, 3rd Grade, Piravan.
 Van Ross, A. J., Assistant Excise Commissioner, 2nd Grade, Arakutdi.
 Varghese, K. Thomas, M. A., District Court Sirkar Vakil, Kottayam.
 Varkki, P. Kuruvila, Director of Registration, Trivandrum.
 Varghese, P. J., B. A., B. L., Second and Additional Sessions Judge, on other duty as S. P. T. Dist. Judge, Parur.
 Vein Pillai, G., B. A., Tahsildar, 3rd Grade, Minachil.
 Vela Pillai, M., Assistant Conservator of Forests, Plantation Division, Punalur.
 Veeknischalam Iyer, S., B. A., B. L., Principal District Munsif, 1st Grade, Tiruvellah.
 Venkata Row, K., Assistant Secretary to Government.
 Venkatarama Dikshithar, R., B. A., B. L., B. M. & S., Superintendent, Survey Department, Trivandrum.
 Venkatarama Iyer, M. R., B. A., B. L., District Munsif, 3rd Grade, Muvattupuzha.
 Venkatarama Iyer, A., B. A., B. L., Assistant Head Sirkar Vakil, Trivandrum.
 Venkatarama Iyer, S., B. A., Superintendent, Account Office, Trivandrum.
 Venkatarama Naidu, S., L. M. & S., Surgeon, 2nd Grade, Alleppey.
 Venkateswara Iyer, K. H., B. A., Excise Circle Officer, 3rd Grade, Devicoolam.
 Venkateswara Iyer, K., B. A., L. T., Head Master, Model H. G. S. S., Trivandrum.
 Venugopala Iyer, T. S., Deputy Conservator of Forests, Malayattur.
 Vieyra, A. J., B. A., Chief Secretary to Government, Trivandrum.
 Vieyra, C. J., Sub-Assistant Surgeon, Kottamkara.
 Viraraghava Chari, S. T., B. A., M. L., District and Sessions Judge, 3rd Grade, and Acting 1st Grade, Quilon.
 Viraraghava Iyengar, R., B. A., B. L., Puisne Judge, Trivandrum.
 Viraraghava Iyer, M. H., M. A., Tahsildar, 3rd Grade, Devikulam.
 Viswanthas Iyer, P., B. A., Tahsildar, 3rd Grade, Kottarambura.
 Vythilingam Pillai, R., B. A., B. L., District Superintendent of Police, 3rd Grade, Trivandrum.
 Watts, Miss D. H., B. A., Lady Principal, H. H. the Maha Rajah's College for Girls, Trivandrum.
 Watts, B. Music Teacher, Girls' College.
 Watts, W., Superintendent, Stamp Manufactory, Trivandrum.
 Welsh, F. E., Lieut., Commandant 1st Battalion, Nayar Brigade, Trivandrum.

EUROPEAN AND AMERICAN RESIDENTS IN TRAVANCORE.

- Abbott, J. G., Craig Linnout Estate, Talhar.
 Adanson Miss. A., Fernhill, Trivandrum.
 Agar, A. W. S. Planter, Muvattupuzha.
 Alexander, Very Rev., Fr., Quilon.
 Allan A. L. Revel, Nagercoil.
 Amatus Fr. Thuckalay.
 Alphonsine Dame, Kulasegaram, Thiruvattar.
 Amanda Dame, Nagercoil.
 Ambrose, Rev., Fr., Tangacheri.
 Anderson, J. A. Manager, Lalai Estate.
 Angelus Rev., Fr., Cantonment, Quilon.
 Angelie Marie Doramp, Dame, Mulligamud.
 Anna M. Dame, Nagercoil.
 Antoinette Gheeruert, Dame M., Mulagamud.
 Antensen, Nikolai Edwin, S. A. Trivandrum.
 Antonio, Amaral, S. J. Brother, Alleppey.
 Appuricin, Sebastian, The Revd., Fr., Portuguese Missionary, Alleppey.
 Armstrong, R. D., Kallar, Munnar.
 Arsenie M. Dame, Cape Comorin.
 Asher, W. A., Manager, Teakoy Estate, Erattapetta.
 Askwith, Rev., F. N., M. A., Principal, C. M. S. College, Kottayam.
 Atkins, G., Vellanadi Estate, Mundakayam.
 Augusta Dame Mary Marguerite Werbrouck, Mulagamud.
 Aurelianus, Rev. Fr. Verapoly.
 Austin, T. J., Esq., Asst. Resident in Travancore & Cochin.
 Baker, G. A., Kumarakona, Kottayam.
 Baker, Miss. I. A., Kottayam.
 Baker, Miss. C., Oless, Kottayam.
 Barker, Dr. S. G. Vice Principal, Teacher's College.
 Barrow, O. S., Executive Engineer, Quilon.
 Bastow, A. H., M. A., M. Inst., C. E., Chief Engineer, Trivandrum.
 Battistina, Nursing Sister, General Hospital, Trivandrum.
 Beaumont Miss, Trivandrum.
 Beck, W. J., Superintendent, Govt. Press, Trivandrum.

- Beiard John Fr., Alleppey.
 Beirao Rev., Fr., Joseph Dos Santos S. F., Alleppey.
 Bennett, W. G. Asst., Engineer to K. D. H. P. Company.
 Bennet, L. G. Vagavari Thalliar.
 Benoit Quæthens D. M. Mulagumud.
 Benziger, Right Rev., Dr. Aloysius, O. D. C. Bishop of Quilon.
 Borard, Rev., Fr., Professor of the Seminary, Puthuppally.
 Berchmans Marie Lossie Daire, Cape Comorin.
 Bernardine, Rev., Fr., Vicar Forane, Kottar.
 Berthelson, Miss B. K. M., Salvation Army, Nagercoil.
 Bestetti M. Marcelina, Alleppey.
 Bewley, G. E., Pallivasal Estate, Munnar.
 Birll, W. W., Asst., Kuppakayam Estate, Mundakayam.
 Bissett, F., Penhurst Estate, Peermade.
 Blanchard, Miss, Neyoor.
 Blass, Rev., Father, Kottayam.
 Blychart, Miss, Salvation Army, Trivandrum.
 Bowden, C., Sevenmally, Munnar.
 Boyd, H. C., Chokanad, Munnar.
 Bracker, H. C., Planter, Peermade.
 Bradbridge, P. E., Director, Darragh Smail & Co., Alleppey.
 Brander, Charles, Vadasarikam.
 Branson, R., Superintendent, Upper Florence Estate, Shencottah.
 Brenchley, Police Sergeant, Trivandrum.
 Bridgman, J. M., Seranmalai Estate, Munnar.
 Brodie, A. A., Bonami, Peermade.
 Brostrom, S. A., Miss, Adjutant, Salvation Army, Trivandrum.
 Brown, A. W., Darragh Smail & Co., Alleppey.
 Brown, R., K. D. H. P. Company, Madupaty.
 Burn, J., Yendar Estate, Mundakayam.
 Byfield, M. H., Kadamankulam Estate, Mundakayam.
 Byres, A. B., Lockhart Estate, Devikulam.
 Byrne, Henley, Planter, Yendayar Estate, Mundakayam.
 Caldwell, H. F., Asst., Cheruvally Estate, Mundakayam.
 Cambiagli M. Margaret, Alleppey.
 Cameron, E. G., Peermade.
 Cameron, D. G., Nagercoil.
 Cameron, T. H., District Superintendent of Police, Nagercoil. (On leave).

- Cameron, J. H., Assistant Engineer, D. P. W. (On leave.) In the British Army Service.
- Cantlay, James Hamton, Planter, Brighton Estate, Peermade.
- Carmel, Fr., Contonment Quilon.
- Carrilho, F. A., Portuguese Missionary, Alleppey.
- Case, Miss, C. A., Colonel, Salvation Army, Nagercoil.
- Castro, A. J. A., Portuguese Missionary, Alleppey.
- Cave Sydney B. A. B. D. Rev. L. M. S. Nagercoil (on furlough in Europe).
- Cecile Madeline, Dame, Nagercoil.
- Ceseria, Nursing Sister, General Hospital, Trivandrum.
- Cepherinus Fr., Verapuzha.
- Chabot V. H. Asst. Engineer s. i. e. Quilon-Trivandrum Extension.
- Chapman, R., Vandy Periyar.
- Chatfield, H. S., B. A., Bar-at-Law, Puisne Judge, High Court, Trivandrum.
- Chatfield P. C. Chaliakara Estate, Punalur.
- Christie, Robert, Planter.
- Christo Rev. Fr Thuckalai.
- Clare D. Asst. Acot. Harrisons and Crossfield, Quilon.
- Clark, G. F., M. A., Ph. D., Principal, Training College, Trivandrum.
- Clark Miss, L. B. Salvation Army, Nagercoil.
- Claudino Antonio, Portuguese Missionary, Alleppey.
- Clode, F. A., Mankulam, Munnar.
- Cochar, James Alder, Vellayamadu Estate, Todupuzha.
- Cole, G. W., Chief Engineer, K. D. H. P. Co., Munnar.
- Cook, J. B., Manager and Superintendent, Florence Estate, Nagercoil.
- Cooke, G. Errattapetta.
- Cox Miss, L. M. Fern Hill, Trivandrum (on furlough.)
- Cox Geo A, Nagercoil.
- Crowe, D. V., Nettigudi, Mattupatti.
- Cumming A. B. Resident in Travancore and Cochin.
- Cunningham, C. B., Commissioner of Police, Travancore.
- Damortier, Dame Joseph, Cape Comorin.
- Davey, G. H. Darragh Smail & Co. Alleppey, (Europ.).
- Davey, Danvers, Eldorado Estate, Mundakayam.
- Davis Miss L. Mavelikara.
- Delphine, Dame Mary, Kulasekaram, Thiruvattar.
- Dixon, A. H., Mattupatti.
- Di'Moringuez, Antonio, Father, Portuguese Missionary, Alleppey.
- D'Maria O'phousse De Profite, Dame, Mulagumood.

Dominic Fr., Roman Catholic Missionary, Vicar Provincial, Trivandrum.

Duthie, Miss B. J., Nagercoil.

Eagan, J., Peruvanthanam Estate, Mundakayam.

Edmonds, Revd., W. J., Quilon.

Egan Wyer O. J. Teakoy Estate, Mundakayam.

Egger Savina Sister, Quilon.

Ehlers, O. A. Mission work, Trivandrum.

Eisenring Emerita Sister, Quilon Dt. Hospital.

Elera G. E., Pasumalay Estate, Vandy Periar.

Elidorus Rev. Fr. Puthenpally.

Eliseus, Very Rev. Fr. D. C., Missionary, Cantonment, Quilon.

Elliot, C. N., Assistant Engineer, D. P. W., On leave. (In the British Army Service).

Ellis, J. H. Haller, Buria Estate, Peermade.

Emmanuel, Fr. J. Kottayam.

Evans, E. C., Peermade.

Everard, R., A. M. Inst. C. E., Executive Engineer (P. L.).

Ewart, Charles, Frederick, Planter, Thodupuzha.

Ewart, E. Planter, Thodupuzha.

Byre, E. E., Yendayar Estate, Mundakayam.

Fabre, L. M., Cheskarakai Estate, Vandy Periyar.

Faunce Lt. Col. DeL., Commandant, Nayar Brigade.

Faustinus Rev. Fr. Puthenpally.

Fearon Lt. K. Asst. Commissioner, Devikulam.

Felding H. Trivandrum.

Fitchett, T. W. H., Mundakayam.

Forbes, T. C. Cheenthalai Estate, Peermade.

Forbes, W. E., Cheenthalai, Peermade.

Forbes J. D. Planter, Muvattupuzha.

Ford, G. S. N., Vandiperiyar.

Fourie Irma Bergz, Dame, Mulagamud.

Poster A. T., Rev. L. M. S., Parassala.

Francis, E. H., Guderalai, Mattuppatti.

Francisca, Axt., (Sister), General Hospital, Trivandrum.

Fraser, C., Pallivasal, Munnar.

Fraser D., Superintendent Kolickanam Estate, Peermade.

Fraser, F. F., Kolikanam, Peermade.

Fraser, W., Superintendent, Manale Estate, Devikulam.

- French, J., Gundumallay Estate, Mattupatti.
- Fulgentia Rev. Fr. Kottayam.
- Fuller W. C., Valley End, Mundakayam.
- Fullarton, A. Agent, Bank of Madras, Trivandrum.
- Fumagalli Mother Kshur, Alleppey.
- Gamble E. M., Munnar.
- Genevieve Delmotte, n. m. Mulagumud. (Dane). (At Bangalore on sick leave).
- Gereon, Rev. Fr., Professor, Puthenpally.
- Germaine, Augusta Lambrecht M. Dame, Nagercoil.
- Gerrard, A. H., Chetiamanar Estate, Thalliar.
- Gerard, Clemens Heinkens, Sister, Trivandrum.
- Gerard Castelain, n. m., Mulagumud. (Dane)
- Gertrude Dame Marie, Infant Jesus Orphanage, Mulagumud.
- Gibson, C. S., Professor of Chemistry, H. H. the Maharajah's College, Trivandrum (gone to Europe).
- Gilbert, C. C., Okerivalli Estate, Mundakayam.
- Gill, Right Rev. U. H. & A. D. D., Bishop of Travancore and Cochin, Kottayam.
- Gillespie, W. M., Aast. Superintendent, Surianalle Estate.
- Gilling Miss., R. S. A. Nagercoil.
- Gilvas Fr., J. Alleppey.
- Godfrey, P. C., Spaul and Sons, Alleppey.
- Godipee, A. B. Peermade.
- Godibetha, Sister, Orphanage, Kottayam.
- Goerss, R. W. Lutheran Mission, Nagercoil.
- Gompertz, Campbell, R. E., Planter, Thodupuzha.
- Gony, J. O. Aast. Supt. Chaliakara Estate.
- Grant, C. A. V., Engineer, Top Station, Ellappumti.
- Greig, Gav. Supt. Boyce Estate, Mundakayam.
- Green, H. W., Instructor in Manual Training, Trivandrum.
- Green, Sergeant, Munnar.
- Gussberg, Peirre Vass, Missionary, Cape Con-orin.
- Gwynne, J. A., Lockart, Deviculam.
- Hacker, Rev. I. H., L. M. S., Marthandam.
- Hall, C., Manager, Kom Estate.
- Hall, A., Paryattie, Munnar.
- Hall, J. L., Superintendent, Kuravanthavalam Estate.
- Hall, Eric, Cheruvally Estate, Mundakayam.
- Hammond, Aston, Kuppakayam Estate, Mundakayam.
- Harley, Robert, Kadamankulam Estate, Mundakayam.

- Harms, John, Lutheran Mission, Trivandrum.
- Harries Miss, Gladys May. B. A. Principal, L. M. S. Girls' School
Nagercoil (on furlough).
- Hartley, N. B., Teakoy Estate, Mundakayam.
- Haslam, W. G., Peermade.
- Hawkins, J. S. Periakanal Estate, Surianalle.
- Haydon, N. G. William Goodacre & Sons, Alleppey.
- Heflebower, J. E., Boyce Estate, Mundakayam.
- Henderson, J. Y. M., Planter, Kadamankolam Estate, Mundakayam.
- Henderson, J. L. Accountant, Harrisons & Crossfield Ltd. Quilon
- Hendry, Ch., Supt, Boyce Estate, Mundakayam.
- Hendry, Wm. Planter, Mundakayam.
- Hepburn, B. Asst., Mundakayam Estate.
- Hermann, Fr. The Revd., Catholic Missionary, Trivandrum.
- Hewett, Rev. H., Missionary, L. M. S., Trivandrum.
- Hill, A. B., Traffic Manager, K. D. H. P. Co., Munnar.
- Hill, Miss. Pallam.
- Hodgson, L. C., M. A., Director of Public Instruction, Travancore.
- Hodgins, R. D. S., Peermade.
- Holden, F., Pambadampara Estate, Kumbay.
- Holden, G. A. Letchmi, Munnar.
- Holland, F., Teekoi Estate, Erattupetta.
- Hollander, T. J., Planter, Nagercoil.
- Howlett, E. R. Planter, Thudinalai Estate, Pandyar Bridge.
- Howson, H. M. E. Vellanady Estate, Mundakayam.
- Hugbener, Rev. G. Missouri Lutheran Mission, Nagercoil.
- Hughes, E. A. Letchmi Estate, Munnar.
- Hunt, Rev. W. S., C. M. S. Missionary, Alleppey.
- Hutson R. G. Mundakayam.
- Ignacio, Rev. Fr. D. C. M. A., Kottar.
- Iddephouse, Fr. Trivandrum.
- Inglefield, Dall E. W. Munnar.
- Ingram, J. B., Perivara, Munnar.
- Inmann, W. F., Perivara, Munnar.
- Innocent, Rev. Fr. D. C. M. A., Kaliyikavila
- Jackson J. L. Manager, Isfield Estate, Malabar Rubber and Produce Co., Ltd.
- Jacob, F. J., C. E., Deputy Chief Engineer, Trivandrum.
- Jacob L. H. Executive Engineer, Nagercoil. (On leave).

- Jeffrey J. H., Munnar Estate, Munnar.
 Jedrell, R. N. Asst. Supt, Kuravanthavalam Estate.
 John A. W., Kallar Estate, Munnar
 John B. L., Planter, Muttupatti.
 John Joseph, Rev. Fr. Rector, Seminary, Puthupalli.
 John of the Cross Very Rev. Fr. Vicar General, Quilon.
 Johnston J. A. M. Planter, Mundakayam.
 Jones G. S. Madura Coy. Alleppey.
 Joseph, Damoties, Dame. M., Cape Comorin.
 Joseph Rev. Fr. Quilon.
 Keir J. D. Asst. Supt. Rockwood Estate.
 Keir, P. W. Kallar Estate, Pathanapuram.
 Keir, B. S., Chittavurai Estate, Ellapatti.
 Kellaway Miss, J. G. M. A., Kottayam.
 Kelly W. L. Lt. Commander R. N. R. Principal Port officer, Alleppey.
 Kiumend, T. A. Mount Estate, Vandi Periyar.
 Kirk H. B. Peruvanthanam Estate, Mundakayam.
 Kirk L. G. Anachardie Estate, Kalthuruthi.
 Knight, L. G., Ambanad Estate Kalthurithy
 Koechlin B. L., Munnar Estate, Munnar,
 Lacey, C. W., Granby Estate, Vandi Periyar.
 Lampard, L. A., Accountant, Messrs, Harrisons and Crossfield, Quilon.
 Landale, R. T. Luckam Estate, Thalliar.
 Lane, J. C. H., Teakoy Estate Mundakayam.
 Larson, Staff-Captain, Salvation Army, Nagerecoil.
 Leahy, W. H. G. Karadikudi Estate, Vandy Periyar.
 Leamon, H. W. Planter, Surianalle.
 Lee, W. A., Mattupatti Estate, Mattupatti.
 Leisher, R. Teakoy Estate, Mundakayam.
 Leslie, A. W. Surianalle Estate, Surianalle.
 Lester, R. Asst. Eldorado Estate, Mundakayam.
 Ley, L. H., Munnar.
 Ligory, Rev. Fr., O. D. M. A., Vicar, Varapalay.
 Lindsay, Dr., Peermade.
 Lister L. Asst. Superintendent, Ambanad Estate.
 Love T. E., Engineer, Harrisons & Crossfield Ltd. Quilon.
 Lord E. Visiting Agent, Harrisons & Crossfield, Ltd.
 uke Rev. Fr., Cantonment, Quilon.

- Lutz, A. J., Lutheran Mission, Nagercoil.
- Lysons, K. H. Vandi Periyar.
- Madonaldo A. F., Supt. Venture Estate.
- Mac. Murtzie M., Assistant Superintendent, Nagamala Estate, Kaldarity.
- Macbin, Miss. S. C. Missionary, Tiruvallah.
- Mackenzie, A. C., Peermade.
- Mackenzie, W. Chndavarria, Ellapatti.
- Mackie, A. H. Kannimala Estate, Munnar.
- Mackie, John, Manager, Harrisons & Crossfield, Quilon.
- Mackinnon, D. K., Munnar.
- Mackintosh, D., Thenmaini Estate, Mattupatti.
- Macpherson, H. B. Cherwalla Estate, Mundakayam.
- Macvicar, Revd. J. R., M. A., Vice-Principal, O. M. S. College, Kottayam.
- Mai, A., Miss, Kumbanad.
- Malcolm, Smith, L., Pallora Estate, Mundakayam.
- Marian Rev. Fr., C. D., M. A., Kottayam.
- Marques Rev. S. J. Alleppey.
- Marshall Mrs. Merchiston.
- Marten, Stephen Alexander, Perinad Estate, Panalur.
- Marthe, Dame Marie, Missionary, Cape Comorin.
- Mathias, Rev. Fr., C. D., M. A., Kottayam.
- McArthur, D., Thangamala, Vandiperyar.
- McCormack, Dr. Medical Officer, Peermade.
- McLlwraith L., Brigadier, Salvation Army, Nagercoil.
- McKillo J. S., Mundakayam.
- McPherson George, Kanjirappalli.
- Meager, Miss, G. E., B. A. Kottayam.
- Melchior Achilleus Fr. Mulagamud.
- Mendes, Luis., The Bevd. Fr. S. J. Portugese Missionary, Alleppey.
- Middleton, M. Vandy Periyar.
- Milbank R. C. Asst., Vellnadi Estate, Mundakayam.
- Milne, W. O. Nallatanni, Munnar.
- Milner, W. A. J., Twyford Estate, Peermade.
- Mitchell, T. S. Muvattupuzha.
- Mitchell, C. H. Luxmi Estate, Munnar.
- Moore R. J. A., Merchiston.
- Morrel, H. S. K., Sittar, Vadasarikara.
- Morell, A. C., Planter, Thodupuzha.

- Messrs. W. W. Thengakal Estate, Vandy Periyar.
 Murphy, J. J. Vendayar Estate, Mundakayam
 Murray, W. Thangamalai Estate, Vandy Periyar,
 Murray, A. G. Munnar.
 Murray, B., Asst. Eng., Harrisons & Crossfield, Quilon.
 Naget, V., Senior Missionary, Brethren Mission.
 Napier, P. Planter, Mundakayam.
 Nava, Miss E. J., Pullam.
 Nicholson Mrs., F. S. Missionary, Thiruvalla.
 Nicol, K. E., Planter, Glenmary Estate, Peermade.
 Nicoll, W. F., Wallardie Estate Vandiperiyar.
 Nicholson, J. S. Medical Officer, K. D. H. P. Co., Munnar.
 Noel, Edwyn Hunter, C. M. S., Missionary, Thiruvalla, Kumbanad.
 Nollet, Henriette, Dame, Nagercoil.
 Norberta, Putmon (Dame) M., Convent Mulagumudu.
 Odalinda Ochsner, Sister, Trivandrum.
 Osborne, L. C. Paloor Estate, Mundakayam.
 Osmaston Rev. J. H. Alwaye.
 Ottfrida M. Nursing Sister, W. & C. Hospital, Trivandrum.
 Palmer, J. J. B., M. A., Ven'ble Archdeacon, Principal, C. N. I., Kottayam.
 Parker, Rev. A. L. M. S. Trivandrum.
 Parker, Rev. G. M. A., B. D., L. M. S. Nagercoil.
 Parker, H. R. Planter, Minachil.
 Parrott, H. E., A. M. I. E. E., Executive Engineer, Trivandrum.
 Paulina Lina Muller, Mother Orphanage, Kottayam.
 Pauline Rodolphe Verrae, Father Trivandrum.
 Peckover S. P. Peermade.
 Perkins W. H. Nagercoil.
 Perkins, H. C., L. R. C. S., L. R. C. P., Ag. Durbar Physician, Trivandrum.
 Perry P. E., Munnar.
 Peter Thomas, Rev. Fr., Thackalay.
 Pierre D. M. (Dame) Mulagumudu.
 Piggot, J. E. G., Ranikott, Vandiperiyar.
 Pinches, H. L., Planter, General Manager, Kanan Devan Hills Co., Madupatti.
 Pius, Rev. Fr. C. M. A. Neyoor.
 Porter, K. R. Planter, Thodupuzha.
 Pollock, N. D. Paloor Estate, Mundakayam.
 Price, L., Planter, Asst., Cheruvally Estate, Mundakayam.

- Priestley, B. Colachel.
 Prima Emily Brou, Sister, Trivandrum.
 Pryde, T. N. Ponnudi.
 Pryde James, M. A., B. Sc., Inspector of Secondary Schools, Trivandrum.
 Pugh, S. H., M. B., Ch. B., Medical Missionary, Neyoor.
 Pulcheria, Sister, Trivandrum.
 Ragg, H. A., Ellapatti.
 Rankweiler J. Messrs, Harrisons & Crossfield Alleppey.
 Redmain, F. Peruvanthanam Estate, Mundakayam.
 Reid, E. R., Manager, Teakoy Estate, Mundakayam.
 Reynaerts, D. Lucy, Miss. Mission work, Nagercoil.
 Richards Miss. K. M. Pallam.
 Richardson J. A. Ashley, Peermade.
 Rina Maria Parolini Sister, Trivandrum.
 Rita Balcaen, Dame, Cape Comorin.
 Roberts, G. G., Letchmi, Munnar.
 Robertson J. C. Ellappatti Tea Estate.
 Robinson, S. C. H., Commissioner and District Magistrate, Devikulam Division, Devicolum.
 Roissier, R. P., Fairfield Estate, Peermade.
 Rolls, Charles J., Missionary, Trivandrum.
 Ross, R., Ponnudi, Kallar, Trivandrum.
 Rowson, C., Grahamsland, Munnar.
 Rudd, B., Teakoy Estate, Erattupetta.
 Ruxton, A. W., Asst, Mundakayam Estate.
 Salome, (Sister), Trivandrum.
 Salustianus, Rev. Fr. C. D. M. A., Kottayam.
 Saywell, R. Motor Mechanic, Trivandrum.
 Schafter Miss. Lady Doctor, Neyoor.
 Schaluri, Micleta Anna, Nursing Sister, Trivandrum.
 Schweizer, L. Volkart Brothers, Alleppey.
 Shackle G. A. N., Rev. M. A. Kottayam.
 Shaw, A. B., Accountant, Messrs, Harrisons & Crossfield, Quilon.
 Sinclair, Rev., Robert, L. M. S., Nagercoil.
 Sinclair, S. Aranakal Estate, Vandy Poryar.
 Slater, A. Assistant Engineer (on leave) (In the British Army Service).
 Sloss, D. J. Professor of English, H. H. the Maharaja's College, Trivandrum.
 Smith N. Harrisons and Crossfield, Quilon.
 Smith, Harry Walter, Munnar Estate, Munnar.

- Smith, E. J. Colachel.
- Somers, D. E. U. Peermade.
- Spooner Captain, Salvation Army, Nagercoil.
- Staley, G. H. Trivandrum.
- Stanislas Rev., Fr. Vicar, Mulagumud.
- Stephen, W. F. Mundakayam.
- Stephen Gustave, Holvoet, Fr., Trivandrum.
- Stephens, W. Agent, Bank of Madras, Alleppey.
- Stephens, W. A. Rev. O. M. S. Thiruvalla.
- Stephenson, J. Professor, H. H. the Maharajah's College, Trivandrum.
(Ag. Principal.)
- Stern Miss Constance Emily, Thiruvella.
- Stewart, J., Manager, Malayalam Rubber Produce Co., Ltd., Anachardy
Estate, Kalduratty P. O.
- Stewart, J., Manager, Ventaro and Midloshian Estate.
- Stewart, W. T., Pallivasal, Munnar.
- St. George, A. R., Haileyburia Estate, Peermade.
- Strachan, G. R. Naimakad, Munnar.
- Summers, F. Pallikanam, Peermade.
- Swayne, J. C. Ellapatty.
- Symmonds J. Mundakayam.
- Tait, C. Mundakayam.
- Tait, Robert, Peermade.
- Taylor Ralph, Manager, Hopkin and Williams, Colachel.
- Taylor, W., Band Director, Nayar Brigade, Trivandrum.
- Templer, J. G., Munnar.
- Teri Miss, Missionary Thiruvella.
- Thom, W. G., Asst. Superintendent, Isfield Estate.
- Tolson, J. W., Nallathanni, Munnar.
- Thomas, F. E., Peermade.
- Thomas, Arthur. W., Assistant Engineer, P. W. D., (on leave) (In the British
Army Service).
- Thunhelda Ida Reuggli, Sister, Trivandrum.
- Trelawney, L. D. St. Aubyn, Salisbury, Wallardie Estate, Vandiperiar.
- Turner, P. E., Dr., & S., Catherine Booth Hospital, Nagercoil (on furlough.)
- Turner, Mrs., Matron, Catherine Booth Hospital, Nagercoil. Do.
- Tyler, C. W. R. Superintendent Periyar Rubber Estate.
- Upcher, A. W., Superintendent, Swarnagiri Estate, Shencotta.
- Verdus, Verthirate Inuasia Verthirate, S., Pathenkada, Thiruvattar.
- Vernade, A. W. L., Retired Superintendent and District Magistrate, Munnar.
- Vernade, F. E. Mankulam Estate, Munnar.
- Veronique Dame, Mary Nuten, Mulagumud.
- Vickers, J., Agent, Messrs. Darragh Smail & Co., Alleppey.
- Victorine, Dame, Mulagumud.
- Victorino, Rev. Fr. C. D., Professor of the Seminary, Pathenpally.
- Vidal, Rev. Fr., Kottayam.
- Vincent Gustave Lagrange, Fr., Trivandrum.
- Vincent, A., Vellanady Estate, Mundakayam.
- Vineot, J. R., Kuttikul, Mundakayam.

- Vincent, E., Planter, Eldorado Estate, Mundakayam.
 Viney, Miss., B., Missionary, Thiruvalla.
 Vinnen, R. F., Moongalar, Vandeperyar.
 Virgilia, Nursing Sister, W. & C. Hospital, Trivandrum.
 Walford, H. S., Vandy Periyar.
 Walker B. Professor of English, H. H. The Maharajas College, Trivandrum.
 Walker, E., Campbell, Planter, Velimala Estate, Thackala.
 Walker, G. P., Surianalle.
 Wallace, J. S. B., Guntumala Estate, Mattupatti.
 Walter, E. C., Planter, Thodupuzha.
 Walters, W. F. G., Peruvanthanam. Mundakayam.
 Ward, Dorothy M., Miss. Nurse, Thiruvellah.
 Watson, H. J., Munnar.
 Wedderspoon, Asst. Manager, Pernad Estate.
 Welch, F. E., Captain, Commandant, 1st Battalion, Nair Brigade, Trivandrum.
 Welsh D., Bonaccord, Kallar.
 West George, Planter, Mundakayam.
 West, J. W. Nellikai Estate, Vandiperiyar.
 Westaway, H. C., Stagbrook Estate, Peermade.
 White. A. H. L. Superintendent, Nagamala Estate.
 Whitlock Miss. Mavelikara.
 Wilkie, J. S., Glenmary Estate, Peermade.
 Wilkie J. M. Chernthalar Estate, Peermade.
 Wilkinson Miss, Missionary, Kottayam.
 Williams F. Peermade.
 Williams, C., Planter, Muvattupuzha.
 Willis, Captain H. T., Catherine Booth Hospital, Nagercoil.
 Wilson, S. J., Planter, Florence Estate, Kalthuruthi.
 Wilson, W., Kuppakayam Estate, Mundakayam.
 Windle, E. G., Planter, Todupuzha.
 Winterbotham, F. W., Laudrum Estate, Peermade.
 Wise, W., Surianalle.
 Wright, A. J., Kannimalai Estate, Munnar.
 Wyer O. T. E. Mundakayam.
 Xavier, Leconte, (Dame), M. Mulagumud.
 Xavier Jules Lonche, Fr. Trivandrum.
 Yates, A., Chokanad, Munnar.
 Zucker, Frederick. Rev., Lutheran Mission, Trivandrum.
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TRADE LIST.

TRIVANDRUM.

Names.	Trade.	Locality.
Subbhaya Pillai	Cigar, Tobacco &c.	Cantonment.
S. S. Thann Pillai	Fancy Goods	Do.
Mahomed Haji Junis Sait	English Medicines &c.	Chalai.
Hajee Dawood Haji Jaffer Sait	Piece goods &c.	Do.
Aroon Jusope... ..	Do.	Do.
Jan Mahomed Adam	Do.	Do.
Kanskathi Meerasa Ravuther	Country Cloth.	Do.
Aiyaswami Iyer	Do.	Do.
Vencatachala Iyer	Do.	Do.
Vembu Iyer & Co.	Do.	Do.
Ramaswamy Iyer	Do.	Do.
K. Narayana Iyer	Do.	Do.
Kulathu Iyer	Do.	Do.
Narasingom Pillai	Do.	Do.
S. Ramaswamy Iyer	Rice.	Do.
Mahadeva Iyer	Do.	Do.
N. S. Gopala Iyer	Do.	Do.
S. Sesha Iyer	Do.	Do.
Subba Iyer	Do.	Do.
K. S. Meenakshisundaram Iyer	Rice and paddy.	Do.
A. S. Srocinvaas Iyer	Do.	Do.
Mytheen Kunju Mannu Musta	Cassava.	Vallakadavu
Mytheen Nochnkannoo	Jaggery.	Do.
C. Pappancutti	Rice and Paddy.	Do.
Kasim	Do.	Do.
Ramaswamy Iyer	Rice & tobacco.	Attakulangara.
Sankarapandiya Pillai	Tobacco.	Chalai.
Colappen Pillai	Do.	Do.
Raman Pillai	Do.	Do.
Sappu Pillai	Do.	Do.
Sankaracumaraswami Pillai	Do.	Do.
Padmasabha Pillai	Do.	Do.
Krishna Iyer	Rice.	Attakulangara.
Govinda Iyer	Do.	Do.
Haji Noor Mahamed Haji Moos Sait.	Salt and gram.	Do.
A. V. Venkadeswara Iyer	Rice & paddy.	Chalai.
K. P. Appathura Iyer	Do.	Do.
P. M. Sankarier	Do.	Do.

Names.	Trade.	Locality.
G. Padmanabha Iyer	Gold & Jewellery.	Chalai.
M. Narayana Iyer	Do.	Do.
M. Subramonia Chettiyar	Do.	Do.
V. Krishna Bhatler	Do.	Do.
S. Soobramonia Iyer	Do.	Do.
Mathukrishna Iyer	Sewar.	Do.
Balasubramoniam Pandarom	Do.	Do.
S. Ganapathiya Pillai	Do.	Do.
Rangieu Chettiyar	Do.	Do.
Sami Pillai... ..	Country Cloth.	Kythanmaku.
C. Padmanabha Pillai	Do.	Do.
Ramalingom Iyer	Wines and spirits.	Chalai.
Chappu Pillai Palaniya Pillai	Condiments, &c.	Do.
K. S. Chithambara Iyer	Do.	Do.
Perumal Pashanis Pillay... ..	Do.	Do.

Joseph Andrew & Son Deals in liquors, jewellery, and acts as Commission Agent and Auctioneer.

John Dickinson & Co., Ltd., Stationers, Paper Makers and Printing Material Merchants. Agent, D. K. Ghose.

Marse & Co., Proprietresses—Mrs. & Misses Marso, General Merchants and Commission Agents, Agents for Government Publications, Auctioneers, Cantonment, Trivandrum.

J. B. D'Cruz, Photographer, Cantonment, Trivandrum.

John Jacob & Co., General Merchants, Agents, Boot and Harness makers, Commission Agents and Auctioneers, Trivandrum.

Koden & Co., General Merchants, Agents and Contractors &c., Cantonment, Trivandrum.

S. P. Mel & Co., Proprietor—S. P. Mel, General Merchant, Cantonment, Trivandrum.

A. Devasahayam & Co., General Merchants, M. Thomas—Manager.

M. J. Walsalam & Co., dealing in Cycles & accessories. Manager—M. J. Walsalam.

J. A. G. Gomez, Coir yarn and Copra

Head Office.—Trivandrum.

Branches—Coir yarn and Copra—Near the Sree Mulam Lock and Bridge, Tiruvallum.

Coir yarn—Island View, Coilthottuni, Warkallay.

T. N. Mothu and Sons General Merchants.—Cantonment.

Sivathann Pillai, General Merchants.—Puthenchattu.

Fernandes & Co. General Merchants—Do.

Fernandez and Sons, General Merchants, Cantonment.

ALLEPPEY.

Names of Mercantile Firms.	Names of Resident partners or owners.	Names of Agents.
Darragh, Smail & Co. ...	P. E. Bradbridge ...	P. E. Bradbridge.
Ripley & Mackay ...	...	Appavoo Reddiyar.
The Madras Company, Ltd.	...	R. D'Costa.
Hajee Assan Hajee Bessa	...	Viswanatha Iyer
& Sons...	Hajee Esmail Hajee Assan.	G. S. Jones.
Adam Osman Hajee	...	...
Jackrin & Co...	Adam Osman	Kessoujee Kanji.
Rethansee Avaric & Co ...	...	...
Lakmichand Theijsee & Co ...	Lakmichand Theijsee ...	...
Rathnasee Govindjee ...	Rathnasee Govindjee ...	...
Kattavu Krishnadas ...	Kattavu Jadowjee ...	...
Thesee Triconjee ...	Chothelooj Thesee ...	...
M. Chinnappa Pillai & Co...	M. Chinnappa Pillai ...	...
M. K. Govindan & Co.	M. I. Chathakutty ...	...
Haroon Thyib ...	Assan Hajee Haroon	...
Ally Mahomed ...	Thyib Mahomed Alubulakkar ...	...
Jadowjee Govindjee ...	Jadowjee Govindjee ...	...
Ebram Thannby Adima	...	...
& Sons.	Adima Abdulkadir	...
O. K. P. Pitchoo Iyen & Co.	Vava Pitchoo Iyen	...
Bankers—The Bank of Madras ...	...	...
A. Jappay Branch ...	...	W. B. Stephens.
K. Ahmed Coonju ...	Ahmed Coonju ...	...
R. K. S. Shangaralingom	...	...
Iyen ...	Shangaralingom Iyen ...	...
R. K. Rama Iyen ...	Rama Iyen ...	...
Ahmed Abdul Kadir & Co.	Ahmed Abdulkadir ...	...
S. A. S. R. V. Suppaiya Iyen.	S. A. Suppaiya Iyen ...	...
R. M. M. S. Rama Iyer ...	Rama Iyer ...	...
B. Narayana Pye ...	Narayana Pye ...	...
Trading Company ...	K. M. Varghese ...	...
T. Suria Prabhu ...	T. Suria Prabhu ...	...
N. P. Narielwalla ...	N. P. Narielwalla ...	...
P. John Oil Mills ...	P. John & Mathew ...	...
The General Supplies Agency	M. L. Janardanan Pillai ...	...
R. Narayana Shenoi ...	Narayana Shenoi ...	...
Haritharasubba Iyer's Rice Mill.	R. Harithara Soobier ...	...
Kanjee Jadowjee & Co. ...	Kanji Vissenji & Jadowji Govindji ...	...
Raghunatha Jute & Co.	Narotham Manickachand.	...
William Godacker ...	...	N. G. Haydon.
Spaul, Sons & Co. ...	...	P. C. Godfree.
Aspinwall & Co. ...	...	M. C. Kuriyan.

ALLEPPEY (contd.)

Names of Mercantile Firms.	Names of resident partners or owners.	Name of Agents.
Volkart Bros. ...	...	S. Schweizer.
Harrisons and Crosfield ...	...	Rankellor.
George Bruntton and Sons ...	...	G. Pratt.
P. Joseph Bros., Rice Mill...	P. Cherian ...	
George Peter Co. ...	P. Jacob Chacko ...	
N. Chacko ...	N. Chacko ...	
Malayil Chacko ...	Malayil Chacko ...	
C. Gopala Iyer, Rice Mill ...	Gopala Iyer ...	
Moithukutty Ali ...	C. Muthukutty Ali ...	
Hajee Ahamed Kunju Kassim...	Hajee Ahamed Kunju Kassim...	
Ali Abdullah ...	Ali Abdullah ...	
R. B. M. Raja Gopala Iyer...	Raja Gopala Iyer ...	
Ananthakrishna Naikan & Co....	Anantha Naikan & Krishna Naikan ...	
K. A. Pitcha Vava Sahib ...	Pitcha Vava Sahib ...	
V. Anantha Pye ...	V. Anantha Pye & V. Govinda Pye	
V. Nagendra Pye & Bros.	V. Narayana Pye ..	
N. A. Muhammathu Kunju.	N. A. Muhammathu Kunju	
Sulaiman Hassan Sait ...	Sulaiman Hassan Sait ..	Ismail Hassan.
Haji Hussain Haji Kassam & Sons...	Ismail Haji Hussain	
S. M. S. J. Rice Mill ...	P. Govinda Pillai, B. P. Raman Pillai & Thomas Chandi	
Haji Ibrahim Rowther	Haji Ibrahim Rowther	
Haji Ahomed Moideen Rowther ...	Haji Ahomed Moideen Rowther ...	
Dharmaje Wagjee ...	Dharmaje Wagjee ...	
Javant Mooljee ...	Javant Mooljee ...	
Kattavoo Purushotham and Co. ...	(1) Kattavoo Kimjee (2) Purushotham Govindji ...	
Minnu Naikan Venkiteswara Naikan ...	Minnu Naikan Venkiteswara Naikan ...	
V. Surya Naikan	V. Surya Naikan ...	
Champakulam Varkey Onseph...	Varkey Onseph ...	
Renga Pye Gopala Pye ..	Gopala Pye ...	

ALLEPPEY (contd.)

Names of Mercantile Firms.	Name of resident partners or owners.	Name of Agent.
Kesava Reddiyar ...	Kesava Reddiyar ...	
P. Rajagopala Reddiyar ..	P. Rajagopala Reddiyar.	
Veerayam Reddiyar ...	Veerayam Reddiyar ...	
Reddiyar and Co. ...	(1) K. Subbiam Reddiyar and (2) M. Kesava Reddiyar. ...	
Geeriraya Kannathi ...	Geeriraya Kannathi ...	
Ranchordas Nanji ...	Ranchordas Nanji ...	
Abdul Sathar Haji Moosa ...	Haji Oosman Haji Abdurman ...	
S. S. Pillai and Co. ...	(1) R. Veloo Pillai, (2) S. Subramoni Pillai, (3) K. Perumal Pillai, and (4) N. T. Isaac	
V. S. V. K. Sankaralingam Iyer ...	Sann Iyer ...	
G. P. P. K. and Co. ...	Kochumman ...	
K. P. P. V. and Co. ...	K. Koshi ...	
T. Rahimulla ...	T. Rahimulla ...	
T. Sidlick Salay Mahomed ...	Haji Hassan Haji Abbubaker	
Abomed Kunju Adamkutty ...	Abomed Kunju Adamkutty...	
P. Saithumahomed Oommar ...	P. Saithumahomed Oommar.	
S. Doraswamy Pillai ...	S. Doraswamy Pillai ...	
Shumsudeen Mulla Mahomedally...	Shumsudeen Mulla Mahomedally ...	
Premchand Javerchand ...	Vallabhadas Jadowji ...	
Kuttyammu Mahomed ...	Kuttyammu Mahomed	
Kunju Moideen Kunju Abdullah...	Kunjumoideen Kunju Abdullah	

Names of Mercantile Firms.	Name of resident partners and owners.	Name of Agent
K. I. Pothen ...	K. I. Pothen	Jammadas Mani- ckachand.
V. Harihara Iyer ...	V. Harihara Iyer	
Jeevanarayanan & Co. ...	G. Narayana Iyer	
Abdulkadir Abdurman Kattoo...	Abdulkadir Abdurman Kattoo	
Chacko Varghese ...	Chacko Varghese	
R. Sundararaja Chettiyar...	R. Sundararaja Chettiyar	
O. Pappy & Co. ...	O. Pappy	
R. Gand Co. ...	T. R. Gopala Pillai	
Kandathil Thomman ...	Kandathil Thomman	
N. C. Kora ...	N. C. Kora	
Pothen Thommi ...	Pothen Thommi	
Mathraudas Ludha ...	Kallianji Nanji	
Benchordas Keitsey & Co. ...	Narasi Haridas	
Mahomed Ismail Mahomed Abdulla Bhaiddine...		
K. Anthey :	M. K. Joseph	T. Govindarajulu Chettiyar.
A. S. Subba Iyer ...	A. S. Ananthanarayana Iyer	
Ali Ibrayin ...	Ali Ibrayin	
Sheik Kassin Makkidumeya Shaib...	Sheik Kassin Makki- dumeya Shaib	
Sooppi Vadakkan Mahomed ...	Sooppi Vadakkan Mahomed	
T. Walker & Co., ...		
Haji Noureddin Ammutty ...	Haji Noureddin Ammutty	
Adam Vava Abdulkadir ...	Adramvava Abdulkadir	
V. Damodara Senoi & Co., ...	V. Damodara Senoi	
Oompatchi Ahomed ...	Oompatchi Ahomed	
Mahomedkhan Jaffer Khan ...	Mahomedkhan Jaffer Khan	
Oosman Mammi ...	Oosman Mammi	
Sowryar Ouseph ...	Sowryar Ouseph	
Thiruppathi Reddiyar ...	Thiruppathi Reddiyar	
Arunachalam Pandarom ...	..	

QUILON.

SOUTH INDIAN RAILWAY COMPANY, LIMITED.

Terminus station.—There is siding at backwater where goods coming through out-agencies are transferred to the Railway.

Messrs. MADURA Co., are out-agents in Travancore and Cochin, and under their charge, out-agencies are opened at Trivandrum, Quilon, Kayenkulam, and Cochin.

Goods and parcels can be booked there to any Railway station in India and likewise cargo and parcels can be booked through from any station in India to these out agencies. Passengers can also be booked through from Alleppey and Cochin out-agency stations *via* Brinjaluan, but they must make their own arrangements for carriage of themselves and their luggage between these out-agencies and that station.

DARRAGH SPINNING MILL.

Nature of business—Cotton spinning.

Proprietors.—South Indian Mills Company, Ltd.

Manager.—Sriman Kanthimathinatha Pillai

(The Mill is not working now.)

STEAM LAUNCH CO.

Manager.—S. S. Geo. Brunton

„ S. James Darragh.

HARRISONS AND CROSSFIELD, LTD.

Head office.—1-4 Great Tower Street, London.

Branches.—At Colombo, Calcutta, Kula, Lumpar, Medan, Batavia, Calicut, New York and Montreal.

Nature of business.—Bankers, Merchants, Estate Agents, Contractors, Brick and Tile Manufacturers and Saw-millers.

Agents for

1. Asiatic Steam Navigation Company.
2. B. I. & N. Company.
3. Commercial Union Fire and Life Assurance Company
4. Atlas Assurance Co.
5. Standard Life Insurance Company.
6. Malayalam Rubber & Produce Co.
7. East Indian Tea & Produce Co.
8. Wallandie Tea Estates Ltd.
9. Rubber Plantation Investment Fund Ltd. and
Wynad Tea Co.

K. GOVINDA PATTAR & Co., QUILON.

Nature of business.—Brick and Tile Manufacture.

Proprietor.—K. Govinda Pattar

WALLS BROTHERS & CO.,
General Merchants, Commission Agents.
Proprietors.—Quilon Oil Mill & Rice Mill.

Names.	Trade.
Purnashothaman Nensi	Rice &c.
S. Ramalingom	English medicines and preserved provisions.
K. A. Krishna Pattar	Tobacco.
E. J. Madai	Wines and spirits and preserved provisions.
Kappaswamy	Do. Do. Do.
Nagendra Pie Krishna Pattar	Tobacco.
Jevan Doss	Rice and Coir.
S. A. Iyyaru Iyen	Hundy.
G. J. Fernandez	Wines and spirits and preserved provisions.
S. Muthukrishna Pillai	Do. Do. Do.
Subbiah Tennattu Reddiar	Publisher, Bookseller & Printer.
Chaitukunja Koyankunja	Piece-goods &c.
K. L. A. S. Narayana Iyen	Hundy.
Lala Seit	Cloth merchant.
V. S. M. Sivarimuthu Pillai	Wines, spirits, &c.
A. Krishna Pattar	Tobacco.
Thyyub Abdool Latif	Piece-goods, &c.
Mahomed Kunju Ibrahim Cooty	Tobacco.
Abdul Karim	Do.
V. K. N. Dasan Pattar	Rice, &c.
J. D. Pereira	Do.
Koyakutti Mahomed Kunju	Rice and paddy.
C. Abu Baker Hajee Mahomed	Do.
A. B. Viraraghava Iyer	Oil merchant.
Pichu Iyen	Tobacco Merchant.
Koyakunja Abdul Kadir Kunju	Cloth Merchant.
Kadir Kunju Ahmed Kunju	Fish & General merchant.
A. Krishna Pillai	Opium & Ganja Contractor
P. G. Verghese	Rice Merchant.
M. T. Fernandez	Wines and spirits and preserved provisions.
Adam Abu Sait	Piece-goods &c.
M. Muthuswamy Raddiar	Book seller.
Kasim Noor Mahomed	Cloth Merchant.
S. A. Subbaiyan	Hundi Merchant.
Krishna Py. Anantha Pattar	Tobacco Merchant.
Narasinga Pattar	General Merchant.

Union Industries. Thomas Stephen & Co, manufacture tile, flooring bricks and other clay works, Timber works, (3) Lime suikies.

C. K. Arasarethnam Pillai, Agent to Messrs. Darrugh Sinai & Co.—

Coir matting Factory

Timber and Saw Mills.

Rao Sahib I. Namburumal chetty Geru n. a. Madras.

Engineering constructor (2) Managing Director and Lessee of Trichur Timber and Saw mills (3) Managing Director and lessee of Tinnet Depot and Saw mills at Quilon.

KOTTAYAM.

Names.	Trade.	Locality.
Ninan Syope ...	Molasses ...	Thazhathan-gady.
Kurian Mani & Co. ...	Do. ...	Thirunakkara.
I. C. Abraham & Sons ...	Do. ...	Do.
Kottayam Trading Company ...	Liquors, European stores &c. ...	Do.
Itty Iye Thommi ...	Rice &c. ...	Do.
Kunnumpurathu Ittoop Abraham..	Rice & other goods ...	Do.
G. I. Abraham & Chandy Brothers..	Spirits and cloths ..	Do.
K. I. Varki ...	English Medicine and cloths ...	Do.
E. T. Thoman Kuriyan & Co. ..	Rice &c. ...	Do.
C. K. A. Palmasabha Iyer ...	Banker ...	Do.
Appaswamy Chellam Iyer ...	Do. ...	Do.
Ramaswamy Kulathu Iyer ...	Do. ...	Do.
Yegunayyan Sankara Rama Iyer ..	Do. ...	Do.
Kunnumputathu Kochitty Abraham...	Rice &c. ...	Do.
Karottu Thommy Cheriyen ...	Do. ...	Do.
Pumen Kuriyan ...	Do. ...	Do.
P. M. Kochoo Kunjoo... ..	Gold and Jewellery..	Do.
A. K. Mathen ...	Rice &c. ...	Division Cui-cherry Kada-roo.
A. K. Varkky ...	Do. ...	Do.
Kochu Iype Jonseph ...	Molasses ...	Thazhathan-
P. J. Mani ...	Rice &c. ...	Do. [gady....
Kunju Meethian Parood Kutty	Do. ...	Do.
Shashta Shenay ..	Do. ...	Do.
Shaythoo Kadir ...	Do. ...	Do.
Kota Kochu Korala ..	Do. ...	Thirunakkara.
John Mani ...	Do. ...	Do.
Dethose Easo ...	Do. ...	Do.
Kaseen Kannoo Rowthor	Do. ...	Do.
Kuruvila Mani ...	Molasses ...	Thazhathan-
Kochanny Kaikutty ...	Rice &c. ...	Do. [gady.
Kuryan Pathroase ...	Molasses ...	Do.
S. N. R. M. Narayana Iyer	Banker ...	Thirunakkara.
Do. Krishna Iyer	Do. ...	Do.
K. M. Mathulla Mappilay	Printer & publisher...	Kottayam Town
M. C. Oheriyen ...	Furniture work-shop.	Kottayam Landing ghat.

DEVIKOLAM.

C. A. Annmanthakudi Meera Rowther...	Commission Agent, Timber Contractor, Landlord & Merchant.	Kumili, Peer-made Taluk.
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PADMANABHAPURAM.

Names.	Trade.	Locality.
Raman Moopen ...	Rice, Metals and Condiments.	Kottiar.
Vythianatha Iyer ...	Do.	Do.
S. Paramasiven Pillay ...	Do.	Do.
Swaminatha Pillay ...	Do.	Do.
Cumarandy ...	Gold and Jewellery	Do.
V. Arunachalam ...	Thread, Gold and Banker	Do.
Ismaul ...	Country cloth	Do.
Valampiri Moopen ...	Thread, oil	Do.
Arunugaperamal Moopen ...	Do.	Do.
Soliman Pillay ...	Timber	Do.
S. M. S. Sodalanatha Pillay ...	Do.	Do.
Sivakany Sundrum Pillay ...	Wine, spirits	Do.
Athimoolam Iyer ...	Thread, Banker	Do.
V. Narayana Pillay ...	Condiments	Do.
A. Narayana Pillay ...	Do.	Do.
S. Sivathana Pillay ...	Do.	Do.
P. Arunachalam ...	Do.	Do.
Vythianatha Iyer ...	Rice	Do.
Manika Mudali ...	Do.	Do.
Sivathanu Moopen ...	Oil	Do.
R. Thandaveerwar Iyer ...	Tobacco, rice, condiments and banker	Do.
Rengan Chettiar ...	Thread, banker	Do.
S. Srinivasa Iyer ...	Arecanut	Do.
A. Neelacanta Iyer ...	Rice, condiments and cloth	Do.
P. Chithambaram Pillay ...	Tobacco and condiments.	Do.
P. Andi Chettiar ...	Condiments	Do.
M. Vythilingam Pillay ...	Do.	Do.
S. Subramonian ...	Arms and Ammunition	Nagercoil.
S. Subramonian ...	Wine and Spirits	Do.
R. Shungara Sinthamony ...	Do.	Do.
D. Francis and Bros. ...	Manufacturers, contractors, Timber and General Merchants	Do.
R. Ramaswamy Iyer ...	Jeweller	Vadivisvaram.
Marimutha Pillay ...	Condiments	Do.
Cochoomman Pillay ...	Rice &c.	Kuzhituray.
Nanni Madassamy ...	General Merchants	Do.
M. Muthuswamy Pillay ...	Do.	Puthukadai.
Padmanabhan Bhuthalingam Pillay ...	Wholesale merchants, tobacco, tam rined etc.	Thoduvetti.
Madaswamy Nagalingam ...	General Merchants	Kuzhituray.
Padmanabhan Esakimadan ...	Condiments.	Do.
Velayuthan Velayuthan ...	Cloth.	Do.
Pitcha Pillai ...	Rice.	Do.
Subramonia Pillai ...	Cloth.	Do.

Cance men :—One ch. each, per mile, with a batta of 7 chs each, per day for the days on which they are detained without work.

(2) Hire of carts.

For distance exceeding five miles.

	Rs.	ch.	a.
Country cart, per mile, low country	...	4	...
" " hill " " " " " " " " " " " "	...	6	...
Halting allowance to cart men for days on which no journey is performed	...	7	...
do. do. for Devicolam and Peermade Taluks ...		10	8

No batta should be paid for more than 3 days at the most. If the halt is for more than 3 days, the cart must be discharged and fresh carts obtained when required.

A certificate by the officer concerned that carts are not procurable is necessary for payment of batta.

For short distances not exceeding five miles, cart hire may be paid at rate not exceeding the maximum prescribed hereunder, according to actual necessity :—

	Maximum:		
	Rs.	chs.	a.
The first mile in a journey not exceeding five miles ...	...	8	...
The 2nd do do. ...	...	6	...
Every additional mile or fraction thereof ...	...	4	...

(3) Palanquin bearers :—

One chukram and a half each, per mile, with a batta of 7 chs. each, per day if they have to be procured from elsewhere or if they have to go back home with an empty load.

(4) Head load coolies :—

One chukram and a half each, per mile with a daily batta of 7 chs. when they go back home.

Palanquin bearers and Head load coolies will be allowed double the ordinary rates in the Taluks of Peermade and Devicolam.

STATEMENT OF CHARGES MADE BY M. R. & Co., FROM TRIVANDRUM TO TINNEVELLY.

Particulars.	From Tinnevelly to Trivandrum and from Trivandrum to Tinnevelly.						From Tinnevelly and Trivandrum to Oluginaseri						From Oluginaseri to Trivandrum and Tinnevelly.						Remarks.
	Usual Bandy.			Extra Bandy.			Usual Bandy.			Extra Bandy.			Usual Bandy.			Extra Bandy.			
	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.				
1st Class Bandy for Europeans ...	6	4		8	4		3			6	4		4						
2nd Do. Do. Do. ...	6	4		8	4		3			4	4		4						
1st Do. Do. Natives ...	6			8	4		3			5			4						
For each Native Passenger ...		12		1				6			8			8					
Parcels for each 25 lbs. or 1 Maund ...		6			8			4			5			4					
For the intermediate stations from Oluginaseri to Trivandrum...								3			4								
For the intermediate stations from Oluginaseri to Tinnevelly...								3			4								

(1) V. R. M. Shanmugam Pillai, Puthumarakada. (2) K. Subbaiya Pillai and others, Pasubayamarakada. (3) S. Andia Pillai.

NOTIFICATION.

No. J. 3734.

Rules under Sections 4, 5, 6, 7 and 8 of the Weights and Measures Regulation VI of 1085, made by the Government of His Highness the Maharajah of Travancore under date the 10th June 1912/28th Edavom 1087.

I. STANDARDS.

1. The primary standards of weights and of measures of length and of capacity, prescribed in Section 2 of the Regulation, are given below.

(1) The primary standard of weight is the "Tola," equivalent to 180 grains Troy or one British Indian rupee.

(2) The Primary standard for measures of length is the "Yard" equal in length to the standard yard of British India.

(3) The primary standard for measures of capacity is the "Edangali," equal to 80 cubic inches of water.

2. The originals of the above said primary standards of weights and measures shall be in the custody of the Chief Engineer at Trivandrum.

3. The aforesaid originals of the primary standards of weights and measures shall bear, besides the impression of His Highness the Maharajah's Coat of Arms, the inscription:—

- (1) 1 Tola.....Standard weight..... Travancore State;
- (2) 1 Yard...Standard measure of length...Travancore State;
- (3) 1 Edangali...Standard measure of capacity...Travancore State.

4. The units of weights and of measures of length and of capacity are, as prescribed in Section 3 of the Regulation, for weights, the said Tola; for measures of length, the said Yard; and for measures of capacity, the said Edangali.

5. All weights and measures forming integral multiples or integral sub-multiples of the above units of weights and measures are authorized sets of weights and measures, as laid down in Section 8 of the Regulation.

6. The weights and measures described in Schedule II hereto appended, or that may hereafter be so declared, shall, under Section 4 of the Regulation, be authorized sets of weights and measures, though they do not form integral multiples or integral sub-multiples of the units of weights and measures aforesaid.

7. No weights, measures, weighing machines or balances, not authorized or certified under the provisions of this notification, shall after the 16th November 1913 be used in any dealing or contract that is, had or made and has its operation within the Travancore State. Any person acting in contravention of this Notification, shall be liable to punishment, as provided in Section 10 of the Regulation.

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